The Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues in Food

Report on the

Pesticide Residues Monitoring Programme for Quarter 3 2015

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Summary Findings

PRiF is an expert committee of Defra. This is our third quarterly report for 2015. During this year's surveillance programme we are looking for a range of up to 388 pesticides in our fruit and vegetable surveys.

This quarter's programme surveyed 1076 samples of 33 different foods: apples, aubergine, banana, bean sprouts, beans with pods, beef, berries, bread, broccoli, brussels sprouts, butter, celery, cheese, crisps, eggs, ginger, grapes, infant food (cereal based), lettuce, mango, melon, milk, okra, olive oil, orange juice, pears, peas without pods, peppers, pineapple, plantain, potatoes, prepared fresh fruit and venison. The results show 25 samples contained residues above the maximum permitted levels.

A screening risk assessment is done for each residue in each commodity to identify residue levels that could lead to intakes above the relevant reference doses. Detailed risk assessments are then produced for every case where the actual residue level found could lead to an intake above the acute reference dose. We have looked carefully at all these findings including the risk assessments provided by the Health and Safety Executive's Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD).

In all cases the presence of the residues found would be unlikely to have had any effect on the health of the people who ate the food.

We have published full details of suppliers and retailers of the food sampled in an annex to this report. 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 Chemicals Regulation Directorate), the samplers from the market research organisation and Defra officials who have collected the samples and laboratory staff across the UK who undertook the analysis.

Dr Paul Brantom
Chairman of the Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues in Food

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 food stuffs 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 (cultural) 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 Chemicals Regulation Directorate. Defra's Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues in Food (PRiF) 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.

Defra's Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues in Food (PRiF)
The Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues in Food was established in 2011. Our members have a broad range of expertise relating to the food supply industry. The main function of the Committee is to oversee Government's £2 million pesticide residues surveillance programme. Previously this work was carried out by the Pesticide Residues Committee.

Our Chairman, Dr Paul Brantom is an independent consultant in toxicological risk assessment. The Committee also includes members with expertise in toxicology, food production and supply as well as two public interest experts.

Information on the membership of the PRiF is also available on the PRiF's website: www.pesticides.gov.uk/guidance/industries/pesticides/advisory-groups/PRiF/about-PRiF/members.

Our role is to advise Ministers, the Director of the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD) and the Chief Executive of 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:

- maximum residue levels of pesticides are being respected;
- users of pesticides are complying with conditions of use specified in the authorisation; and
- People's 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 393 pesticides. This list is updated each calendar year which means that direct comparison with previous surveys is not always possible for new pesticides added to the list.

All EU countries are required to monitor food for pesticide residues and to carry out a number of specific surveys each year. In 2015 EU surveys are of: aubergines, bananas, broccoli, grapes, orange juice, peas without pods, peppers, wheat, olive oil, butter and eggs. The number of samples to be analysed is greater for the countries with larger populations (such as the UK). Results from the EU surveys are published as a single report. The reports from 1996-2013 are on the Commission's website at http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides_index_en.htm. The survey results for 2012 can be found on EFSA's website at http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/3942.pdf and those for 2013 at http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4038.htm

All EU countries also have a national monitoring programme. The UK 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 risk based 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 CRD to check for intakes above the Acute Reference Dose (ARfD). CRD assumes a relatively high level of intake and also assumes that most produce is eaten whole including peel/skin even when these are rarely consumed
- Where intakes above the ARfD are identified, we consider a detailed risk assessment prepared by CRD (at Section II 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 CRD 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 CRD (at Section II of this report).

- Our observations and any follow-up action taken are summarised in the section for that food commodity.

Risk assessment - conclusions

- Where, in the light of current knowledge and considering the usual level of scientific uncertainty (or precaution) the intake will not cause ill health the conclusion will say no effect on health is expected.
- Where, in the light of current knowledge and considering a slightly higher level of scientific uncertainty (or less precaution) the intake is not likely to cause ill health, the conclusion will be less definite and state that an effect on health is unlikely.
- Where scientific uncertainty is greater more information is provided.

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 CRD to make sure the pesticide is approved for use.
- Where no UK approval is identified, details of the sample are referred to CRD'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.

The results in our reports are rounded for publication but not adjusted for measurement uncertainty.

We apply measurement uncertainty only to decide whether to highlight a result as over the MRL in the brand name annex. To do this we use the actual value reported by the laboratory before rounding. If after taking measurement uncertainty into account that value is found to be over the MRL the result will be highlighted in the brand name annex.

For example:

- The lab reports the results of duplicate analysis of a residue above an MRL at 0.023 mg/kg and 0.025 mg/kg giving an average value of 0.024mg/kg. For reporting purpose this value would be 0.02 mg/kg.

- If measurement uncertainty is then applied to the reported value of 0.02 mg/kg it could take the value to between 0.01 - 0.03 mg/kg. If the MRL is 0.01 mg/kg the lower value would be at the MRL and there is no exceedance.

- However if measurement uncertainty is applied to the measured result, eg 0.024 mg/kg the value could then be in the range of 0.012 – 0.036 mg/kg. In this case the lower value is above the MRL and so will be treated as an exceedance.

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 Defra's Organic Farming Branch.

Brand Name Annex

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

- Brand name details are only published when enough follow-up work is completed for us to be reasonably sure whether a breach of the law or good practice has occurred. Therefore sometimes brand name details are withheld pending completion of this work but are published in a later report.

Current Issues

BAC (benzalkonium chloride) and DDAC (didecyldimethylammonium chloride)

BAC and DDAC are quaternary ammonium compounds (QAC) widely used as disinfectants. Disinfection is an important hygiene measure and this is why EU countries agreed to allow the marketing of produce with residues over the default MRL.

In the EU, the regulatory system for biocides covers the supply and use of this sort of disinfectant. However, because such products may also be used to protect plants from disease, residues left on food are covered by the EU's rules on pesticide (plant protection products) residues.

During 2012, it became known that these substances were leaving detectable residues on food after use on surfaces and equipment used for food preparation – for instance disinfecting equipment or water used to wash food before packing. Also it became clear that many in the food industry had not appreciated that residues of these substances were covered by the rules on pesticide residues.

EU countries agreed to allow the marketing of produce with residues over the default MRL up to a temporary guideline level of 0.5 mg/kg for all foods. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) have advised this would be safe for all consumer groups. Meanwhile all EU member states agreed to look for BAC and DDAC during monitoring. The results will be used as part of the process of setting specific MRLs that take account of appropriate disinfectant use as well as the safety of residues for consumers. The European Commission has now published new MRLs (SANCO/10842/2014) where residues may arise from biocide use up to 0.1 mg/kg. The new MRL came in to force on 4 November 2014. To enable Member States, third countries and food business operators to prepare themselves to meet the requirement the enforcement level of 0.5 mg/kg will apply to products produced before 12 August 2015. For the purposes of this report, where samples were collected up to the end of September, We have considered that the temporary guidance level of 0.5 mg/kg shall be applied because it would be have been possible for the chemical to have been applied during the production of the food prior to 12 August.

You can read more about this process on the HSE website:

- http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/guidance/industries/pesticides/News/Collected-Updates/Regulatory-Updates-2015/August/DDAC-and-BAC-MRLs-UK-enforcement
- http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/Resources/CRD/Migrated-Resources/Documents/L/Letter%20to%20QAC%20Stakeholders%20re%20enforcement%20of%20MRLs%20-%20Aug%202015.pdf

The EU guidelines that can be downloaded from the website explain EFSA's advice to the European Commission on consumer risk:

- Adoption of EU guidelines concerning the presence of didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DDAC) in or on food and feed, 20 July 2012
- Adoption of EU guidelines concerning the presence of benzalkonium chloride (BAC) in or on food and feed, 27 July 2012

We will continue to look for these chemicals and identify residues above 0.1 mg/kg but the enforcement level of 0.5 mg/kg will continue to apply to products produced before 12 August 2015.

Residues below the MRL that exceed the ARfD

When MRLs are agreed at the EU level they are set at levels that are compatible with consumer safety. Occasionally, assessment of PRiF monitoring samples containing residues below or at the MRL will show consumer intakes could potentially be above the ARfD. This situation typically arises because of one of three reasons:

- the ARfD may have been lowered because of new information but there is a delay before MRLs have been reassessed or new MRLs are put in place;
- during the MRLs process the risk assessments are currently based on the highest residue level observed in residues trials used to support the MRL which will often be less than the actual MRL (it is expected that most residues found will be below the MRL, and if for this reason there are later samples which give intakes above the ARfD the numbers are expected to be low);

- the agreed EU approach might assume the commodity is peeled and data are used to reduce the intake in the risk assessment at the time of setting MRLs, whereas in the PRiF work risk assessments for the whole commodity are presented as routine and, if information showing the effects of processing on residues level is available to PRiF, a refined assessment is presented.

The first two of these reasons are common to EU assessments and the third represents a difference between the approach used by CRD for the risk assessment and that used at the time the MRL is set. We will highlight how our assessments differ from that done at the EU level so that readers are aware of the basis of the evaluation.

The Results

Apples

Introduction

We have surveyed apples every year since 1995 due to their importance in our diet. The survey includes both eating (dessert) apples and cooking apples.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting apples in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the apple samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 5 at page 81
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

30 samples were tested for up to 344 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Cooking
- 12 samples came from the UK
- 1 sample came from the EU

Eating
- 2 samples came from the UK
- 12 samples were imported from outside the EU
- 3 samples came from the EU

Residues found

10 samples contained no residues from those sought
20 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
8 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

19 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide
- 4 samples contained 2 residues
- 6 samples contained 3 residues
- 5 samples contained 4 residues
- 2 samples contained 5 residues
- 1 sample contained 6 residues
- 1 sample contained 7 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 18 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)	Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a combined risk assessment. CRD carried out risk assessment of samples containing at least two pesticides with similar toxicological modes of action. We would not expect any of these combinations to have an effect on health

Aubergine

Introduction

We last surveyed aubergine in 2012. This year aubergine is being monitored across the EU as part of the EU co-ordinated multi-annual control programme.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting aubergine in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

The aubergine samples were either collected by the Rural Payment Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors from a range of points in the supply chain (wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points) or they were bought by a market research company from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 6 at page 87
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 340 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

3 samples came from the UK
21 samples came from the EU

Residues found

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

Multiple residues

2 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 1 sample contained 2 residues
- 1 sample contained 4 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 9 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Banana

Introduction

We last surveyed bananas in 2012. This year bananas are being surveyed across the EU as part of the EU co-ordinated multi-annual control programme.

This survey is of dessert bananas only – results for plantains are on page 58.

The MRLs for pesticide residues in bananas are set to include residues found in the whole fruit (skin and flesh) therefore the samples are not peeled before analysis. However, some residues will be predominantly found in the skin.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting bananas in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the banana samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 7 at page 91
Risk assessments carried out by CRD are at page 68
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

None of the residues detected by the laboratory would be expected to have an effect on health if bananas are peeled before eating.

For bananas eaten with the peel based on the Chemicals Regulation Directorate's risk assessment of the residues detected we consider an effect on health to be unlikely (see risk assessments in section II).

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

23 samples were tested for up to 345 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

23 samples were imported from outside the EU

Residues found

2 samples contained no residues from those sought
21 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
1 sample was labelled as organic. It didn't contain any residues from those sought

Multiple residues

17 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 15 samples contained 2 residues
- 2 samples contained 4 residues

Risk assessments
(see Section II on page 64 for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 7 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Imazalil

2 samples contained imazalil at levels where we need to consider the effect on

health in more detail. The highest level detected was 1.4 mg/kg

Banana flesh, after peeling

EU MRL risk assessment usually assumes that bananas are peeled before consumption. After peeling, around half of the residue remains (BfR, 2011), the highest intake is below 0.1 mg/kg bw/day, and there are no exceedances of the ARfD.

However, assuming that consumers eat all the peel, intakes for infants exceed the acute reference dose of 0.1 mg/kg bw/day (for the general population excluding pregnant and nursing women).

Whole banana, including all the peel

Pregnant and nursing females

There is no exceedance of the acute reference dose of 0.05 mg/kg bw/day (for pregnant and nursing females) and hence no health effects are expected.

General population

If infants ate or drank large portions of banana containing imazalil at 1.4 mg/kg, their intake of imazalil could be 117% of the Acute Reference Dose of 0.1 mg/kg bw/d for the general population. This intake is 83 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effect in a rabbit developmental study. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. Also it is noted that 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. Based on this assessment we consider the reduced factor of 83 still enough to make an effect on health unlikely.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case, CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Bean Sprouts

Introduction

This is the first time we have surveyed bean sprouts. The survey includes all types of bean sprouts with the exception of tinned.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting bean sprouts in quarters three and four of 2015. This is the first part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the bean sprout samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 8 at page 95
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

BAC (benzalkonium chloride)

BAC was detected in 2 samples above the MRL of 0.1 mg/kg for all foods and the temporary trading level of 0.5 mg/kg.

The position on BAC has just been reviewed, 0.1 mg/kg is the new MRL that replaced the previous default MRL of 0.01* mg/kg. The EU have temporarily allowed trade to continue in foods with residues up to a level of 0.5 mg/kg for food treated before 12 August 2015. More information is available at page 7.

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 343 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

24 samples came from the UK

Residues found

9 samples contained no residues from those sought
15 samples contained residues above the reporting level
2 samples contained residues above the MRL
None of the samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

3 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 3 samples contained 2 residues

Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)

The laboratory detected 2 residues above the MRL in bean sprouts

- 2 samples from UK contained a residue of BAC at 0.7 mg/kg and 0.8 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.1 mg/kg.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 3 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples

assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)	contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues. In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

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: suspected illegal use	We have passed details of 13 samples from the UK that contained a residue of haloxyfop below the MRL, which is not approved for use on beansprouts in the UK, to CRD. CRD is investigating; brand name details will not be published until the investigations are complete.

Beans with Pods

Introduction

We have surveyed beans with pods every year since 2008 as we continue to find a high incidence of issues with this commodity.

The survey covers both green beans (runner, French, dwarf and string) and speciality beans (yard long, lima, guar and valore). The speciality beans are varieties that are not commonly grown in Europe.

In 2013, the Food Standard Agency (FSA) raised 26 Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) notifications for pesticide residues found in beans with bods. 15 of these were for speciality beans. The high incidence resulted in additional import controls on beans from certain countries before entry in to the EU. Yard long beans from Dominican Republic and Thailand are currently subject to 20% import control checks for pesticide residues and 50% of yard long beans from Cambodia are subject to import control checks.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting beans with pods in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

The bean samples were either collected by the Rural Payment Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors from a range of points in the supply chain (wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points) or they were bought by a market research company from retail outlets across the UK.

We are publishing results for this survey in our website as part of the rolling reporting programme. The results in this report may have already been published.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 9 at page 99
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

34 samples were tested for up to 340 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Green Beans

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

Speciality Beans

- 17 samples were imported from outside the EU

Residues found

19 samples contained no residues from those sought
15 samples contained residues above the reporting level
7 samples contained residues above the MRL
2 samples were labelled as organic. Neither contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues	10 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 6 samples contained 2 residues • 1 sample contained 4 residues • 1 sample contained 5 residues • 1 sample contained 10 residues • 1 sample contained 11 residues
Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)	The laboratory detected 13 residues above the MRL in speciality beans with pods. • 1 sample from Bangladesh contained residues of dimethoate at 0.17 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.02* mg/kg and fenpropathrin at 0.02 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg. • 2 samples from Malaysia contined residues of chlorfenapyr at 0.2 mg/kg and 0.4 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg and dithiocarbamates at 1.5 mg/kg and 1.1 mg/kg, the MRL is 1 mg/kg • 1 sample from India contained a residue of chlorpyrifos at 0.07 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.05* mg/kg. • 1 sample from Malaysia contained residues of chlorfenapyr at 0.3 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg, diafenthiuron at 0.03 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg, dithiocarbamates at 2 mg/kg, the MRL is 1 mg/kg and fipronil at 0.02 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.005*. • 1 sample from Malaysia contained a residue of chlorfenapyr at 0.4 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.01* mg/kg. • 1 sample from India contained a residues of dimethoate at 0.03 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.02* mg/kg.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory detected 28 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.
Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)	Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a combined risk assessment. CRD carried out risk assessment of samples containing at least two pesticides with similar toxicological modes of action. We would not expect any of these combinations to have an effect on health

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.

* **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) as specified in EC Regulation 396/2005.

Beef

Introduction	We last surveyed beef in 2010. The survey can include any beef joint, roast, fillet, slice or steak as long as it is not cooked, dressed seasoned or minced.
Survey design	We are sampling and reporting beef in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September. A market research company bought the beef samples from retail outlets across the UK.
Further details	Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 10 at page 107 Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement	The laboratory did not detect any residues at or above the reporting limit.

Results

When samples were taken	Between July and September 2015
Number of samples	18 samples were tested for up to 35 pesticide residues
Origin of samples	15 samples came from the UK 3 samples came from the EU The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the animal was raised, it may be where it was prepared, processed or packed for consumer purchase.
Residues found	18 samples contained no residues from those sought None of the samples contained residues above the reporting level None of the samples contained residues above the MRL None of the samples were labelled as organic.
Multiple residues	None of the samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory did not detect any residues, so we did not do a risk assessment.

Berries

Introduction

We last surveyed berries in 2008. This year the survey includes blackberries, blueberries and cranberries where they are available.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting berries in quarter two and three of 2015. This is the second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the berry samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 11 at page 108
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

52 samples were tested for up to 338 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Blackberries
- 11 samples came from the UK
- 1 sample came from the EU

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

Residues found

14 samples contained no residues from those sought
38 samples contained residues above the reporting level
1 sample contained residues above the MRL
7 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

26 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide
- 6 samples contained 2 residues
- 12 samples contained 3 residues
- 4 samples contained 4 residues
- 2 samples contained 5 residues
- 2 samples contained 6 residues

Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)

The laboratory detected 2 residues above the MRL in berries
- 1 sample of blueberries from Spain contained residues of myclobutanil at 0.04 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.02* mg/kg and thiophanate-methyl at 0.5 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.1* mg/kg.

* **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) as specified in EC Regulation 396/2005.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory detected 22 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.
Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)	Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a combined risk assessment. CRD carried out risk assessment of samples containing at least two pesticides with similar toxicological modes of action. We would not expect any of these combinations to have an effect on health.

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.

Bread

Introduction

As bread is an important staple food in our diets, we survey it every year. Each year we include ordinary bread and a type of speciality bread in the survey.

This year the speciality bread we are surveying is morning bakery, this can include types such as crumpets, bagels, English muffins, waffles, croissants, brioche, scones, pancakes and cholla. All the varieties must be plain with no added flavours or ingredients.

Survey design

We are sampling bread in quarters two, three and four and reporting it in quarter three and four of 2015. This is the first part of the survey and covers samples collected between April and September.

A market research agency bought the bread samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 12 at page 115
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between April and September 2015

Number of samples

140 samples were tested for up to 266 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Ordinary Bread: Brown
- 1 sample came from the UK

Ordinary Bread: Other
- 14 samples came from the UK
- 1 sample came from the EU

Ordinary Bread: White
- 53 samples came from the UK
- 1 sample came from the EU

Ordinary Bread: Wholemeal
- 27 samples came from the UK

Speciality Bread: Bagels
- 8 samples came from the UK

Speciality Bread: Brioche
- 1 sample came from the UK
- 12 samples came from the EU

Speciality Bread: Croissants
- 3 samples came from the UK
- 1 sample came from the EU

Speciality Bread: Crumpets
- 8 samples came from the UK

Speciality Bread: Muffins
- 7 samples came from the UK

Speciality Bread: Pancakes

- 1 sample came from the UK

Speciality Bread: Waffles

- 2 samples came from the EU

The country of origin on the packaging may not necessarily indicate where the wheat was grown. It may be where the bread was made or packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

62 samples contained no residues from those sought
78 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL. We have taken account of how processing (milling and baking) affects residue levels, by adjusting the relevant grain MRLs using processing factors (see table 12d on page 122 for details).
1 sample was labelled as organic. It didn't contain any of the residues sought

Multiple residues

20 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 19 samples contained 2 residues
- 1 sample contained 3 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 4 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Broccoli

Introduction

We last surveyed broccoli in 2012. This year broccoli, which is also known as calabrese, is being monitored across the EU as part of the EU co-ordinated multi-annual control programme.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting broccoli in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research agency bought the broccoli samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 13 at page 123
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

27 samples were tested for up to 339 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Fresh
- 22 samples came from the UK
- 4 samples came from the EU

Frozen
- 1 sample came from the UK

Residues found

24 samples contained no residues from those sought
3 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
8 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

None of the samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 1 pesticide residue. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Brussels Sprouts

Introduction

We last surveyed Brussels sprouts in 2009. This year the survey can include any type of Brussels sprouts, fresh or frozen.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting Brussels sprouts in quarter two and three of 2015. This is the second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the Brussels sprout samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 14 at page 127
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 282 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Fresh
- 13 samples came from the UK
- 2 samples were imported from outside the EU
- 1 sample came from the EU

Frozen
- 4 samples came from the UK
- 4 samples came from the EU

The country of origin on the packaging may not necessarily indicate where the Brussels sprouts was grown. It may be where they were prepared, frozen or packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

10 samples contained no residues from those sought
14 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
None of the 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

The laboratory detected 4 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples

assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Butter

Introduction

We last sampled butter in 2012. This year butter is being monitored across the EU as part of the EU co-ordinated multi-annual control programme.

The survey can include any salted or unsalted butter. It doesn't include butter substitutes or low fat spreads.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting butter in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the butter samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 15 at page 131
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 37 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

19 samples came from the UK
5 samples came from the EU

The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the milk was produced. It may be where the butter was made or where it was packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

19 samples contained no residues from those sought
5 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
1 sample was labelled as organic and 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

The laboratory detected 3 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Follow up action

Organic sample with residue of BAC and DDAC

The Secretariat has written to the supplier of the sample of organic butter with residues of BAC and DDAC which are not permitted for any use in organic food production. Defra's Organic Farming branch and the organic certification organisation were also informed.

Celery

Introduction

We last surveyed celery in 2011. The survey is of whole celery and does not include prepared sticks of celery.

Survey design

We are sampling celery in quarter two and three of 2015 and reporting on it in quarter three only. This is the only part of the survey and covers samples collected between April and September.

A market research company bought the celery samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 16 at page 134
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between April and September 2015

Number of samples

48 samples were tested for up to 343 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

24 samples came from the UK
1 sample was imported from outside the EU
23 samples came from the EU

Residues found

19 samples contained no residues from those sought
29 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
1 sample was labelled as organic. It didn't contained any residues from those sought

Multiple residues

17 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 11 samples contained 2 residues
- 6 samples contained 3 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 9 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Cheese (soft)

Introduction

We survey a different type of cheese each year, this year we are surveying soft cheeses.

The survey can include brie, camembert, ricotta, mozzarella, dolcelatte, feta, cottage cheese, cream cheese. It doesn't include any cheeses that have other ingredients such as nuts, herbs or dried fruits.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting cheese in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research agency bought the cheese samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 17 at page 138
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

BAC (benzalkonium chloride)
BAC was detected in 1 sample above the MRL of 0.1 mg/kg for all foods.

However, the position on BAC has just been reviewed, 0.1 mg/kg is the new MRL that replaced the previous default MRL of 0.01* mg/kg. The EU have temporarily allowed trade to continue in foods with residues up to a level of 0.5 mg/kg for food treated before 12 August 2015. More information is available at page 7.

DDT
One sample contained a residue of DDT. The use of DDT is banned or heavily restricted in many countries because the residue takes a long time to breakdown in the environment and can accumulate in fatty tissue. A break down of the analysis results shows that the only DDT residue found was in the form of DDE which indicates historical use.

The residue would not be expected to have any effect on health, either in the short term or long term. More information about DDT residues is available in page 21 of our 2013 Annual Report.

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

17 samples were tested for up to 37 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Brie
- 2 samples came from the UK
- 6 samples came from the EU

Camembert
- 4 samples came from the EU

Cream Cheese
- 2 samples came from the EU

Feta
- 1 sample came from the EU

Mozzarella

- 2 samples came from the EU

The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the milk was from. It may be where the cheese was made or where it was packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

11 samples contained no residues from those sought
6 samples contained residues above the reporting level
1 sample contained residues above the MRL
2 samples were labelled as organic. Neither contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

1 sample contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 1 sample contained 2 residues

Residues of BAC measured above the MRL of 0.1 mg/kg but below the temporary trading level of 0.5 mg/kg

The laboratory detected 1 residue above the MRL in cheese

- 1 sample from UK contained a residue of BAC at 0.5 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.1 mg/kg.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 4 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

One sample contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case, CRD did not carry out a risk assessment of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

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.

Crisps

Introduction

We last surveyed crisps in 2011. The survey includes any type of ready salted potato crisp such as crinkle cut, smooth, with skin or without skin. The survey doesn't include any maize or corn chips.

Survey design

We are sampling crisps in quarters two and three of 2015 and reporting on them in quarter three only. This is the only part of the survey and covers samples collected between April and September.

A market research company bought the crisp samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 18 at page 141
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between April and September 2015

Number of samples

72 samples were tested for up to 257 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

72 samples came from the UK

The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the potatoes were grown. It may be where they were processed or packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

18 samples contained no residues from those sought
54 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRLs for potatoes[#]
None of the samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

36 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 36 samples contained 2 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 2 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

[#] The residues detected in crisps were compared to the MRLs for potato.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Eggs

Introduction

We last surveyed eggs in 2012. This year eggs are being monitored across the EU as part of the EU co-ordinated multi-annual control programme.

The survey only includes chicken eggs, but they can be any type such as free range or barn reared.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting eggs in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the egg samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 19 at page 145
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

No residues were detected at or above the reporting limit.

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

29 samples were tested for up to 35 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

29 samples came from the UK

Residues found

29 samples contained no residues from those sought
None of the samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
8 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

None of the samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory did not detect any residues, so we did not do a risk assessment.

Ginger

Introduction

We last surveyed ginger in 2008. The survey includes are loose or prepacked whole ginger root. It does not include dried, ground or pickled ginger.

Survey design

We are sampling are reporting ginger in quarter three of 2015. This is the only part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the ginger samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 20 at page 146
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 341 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

1 sample came from the UK
23 samples were imported from outside the EU

Residues found

15 samples contained no residues from those sought
9 samples contained residues above the reporting level
5 samples contained residues above the MRL
None of the samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

3 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

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

Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)

The laboratory detected 8 residues above the MRL in ginger

- 2 samples from China contained a residue of cyromazine at 0.6 mg/kg and 0.9 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.1* mg/kg.
- 1 sample from China contained a residue of thiamethoxam at 0.09 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.05* mg/kg.
- 1 sample from China contained residiues of thiamethoxam at 0.08 mg/kg (the MRL is 0.05* mg/kg) and clothianidon at 0.07 mg/kg the MRL is 0.05* mg./kg
- 1 sample from China contained residues of clothianidin at 0.2 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.05* mg/kg, imidacloprid at 0.2 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.05* mg/kg and thiamethoxam at 0.3 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.05* mg/kg.

Risk assessments

* **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) as specified in EC Regulation 396/2005.

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory detected 6 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.
Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)	Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues. In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

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.

Grapes

Introduction

We have been surveying grapes every year since 2001. They are widely consumed and highly susceptible to insect and fungal attacks that can damage the crop and reduce its value. Because of this grapes are treated frequently with a wide range of pesticides to prevent damage occurring. This year grapes are being surveyed across the EU are part of the EU co-ordinated multi-annual control programme.

In 2014, 31 samples contained a residue of ethephon, 5 of those samples were above the MRL. Ethephon is used to ripen red grapes on the vine; however if the grapes are harvester too early the ethephon has not had time to break down and is therefore still present on the grapes.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting grapes in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

The Rural Payment Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors collected the samples from a range of points in the supply chain (wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points).

We are publishing results for this survey in our website as part of the rolling reporting programme. The results in this report may have already been published.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 21 at page 150
Risk assessments carried out by CRD are at page 69
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

Ethephon

One sample of grapes contained a residue of ethephon at 1.1 mg/kg which is above the MRL of 1 mg/kg. CRD undertook a risk assessment and concluded that an effect on health would be unlikely.

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

31 samples were tested for up to 348 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

15 samples were imported from outside the EU
16 samples came from the EU

Residues found

3 samples contained no residues from those sought
28 samples contained residues above the reporting level
1 sample contained a residue above the MRL
None of the samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

22 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

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

- 3 samples contained 5 residues
- 1 sample contained 8 residues

Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)

The laboratory detected 1 residue above the MRL in grapes

- 1 sample from Egypt contained a residue of ethephon at 1.1 mg/kg. The MRL is 1 mg/kg.

Risk assessments
(see Section II on page 64 for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 25 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Ethephon

1 sample contained ethephon at level where we need to consider the effect on health in more detail. The highest level detected was 1.1 mg/kg

The intakes for toddlers, 4-6 year old children and 7-10 year old children exceeded the ARfD. The highest intake was for toddlers.

If toddlers ate or drank large portions of grapes containing ethephon at 1.1 mg/kg, their intake could be 134% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 89 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effect in a 28 day oral dog study. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. However, in this case the factor was larger as there was additional rounding so that the ARfD was set to be consistent with the findings of human volunteer studies. We consider the reduced factor of 89 (from 120) still enough to make an effect on health unlikely. More detail on the factors applied is on page 66 of this report

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

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.

RASFFs Raised

CRD notified the FSA of the following sample, with a notification for the EC's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) (see glossary for more details). As there was no risk to health the RASFF was not issued.

- 1 sample from Egypt containing ethephon at 1.1 mg/kg.

Infant Food (cereal based)

Introduction

We last surveyed cereal based infant food in 2013. The survey includes any bottled, canned, pots, powdered or dried infant food where the main ingredient is a cereal food.

Survey design

We are sampling infant food in quarters two and three of 2015 and reporting on it in quarter three only. This is the only part of the survey and covers samples collected between April and September.

A market research company bought the infant food samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 22 at page 156
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Diphenylamine (DPA)
1 sample contained a residue of DPA at the MRL. It is most likely that the level detected came from a non-pesticide source of DPA, in particular DPA in plastics migrating to the food.

Results

When samples were taken

Between April and September 2015

Number of samples

67 samples were tested for up to 353 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

35 samples came from the UK
1 sample was imported from outside the EU
31 samples came from the EU

The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the ingredients were grown. It may be where they were processed or packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

66 samples contained no residues from those sought
1 sample contained a residue above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
11 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

None of the samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 1 pesticide residue. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Lettuce

Introduction

We have surveyed lettuce every year since 1990s when residues of unapproved pesticides were detected in the UK grown lettuces. This issue was subsequently resolved, we continue to monitor lettuces as a large number of pesticides are used on the crop, The survey covers both UK grown and imported lettuces.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting lettuce in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and August.

A market research company bought the lettuce samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 23 at page 160
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and August 2015

Number of samples

18 samples were tested for up to 344 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Cos
- 1 sample came from the UK

Gem Hearts
- 1 sample came from the UK

Iceberg
- 5 samples came from the UK
- 1 sample came from the EU

Lettuce
- 1 sample came from the UK

Little Gem
- 6 samples came from the UK

Romaine
- 2 samples came from the UK

Round
- 1 sample came from the UK

Residues found

9 samples contained no residues from those sought
9 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
3 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

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

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory detected 10 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.
Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)	Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues. In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Mango

Introduction

We last surveyed mangoes in 2010. Residues in mangoes are predominately on the skin, which is unlikely to be eaten. However as the MRLs are set to include residues found in the whole fruit including the skin, we do not peel the fruit before it is analysed.

Survey design

We are sampling mangoes in quarters one, two and three of 2015, and reporting on them in quarter two and three. This is the second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between June and August.

The Rural Payment Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors collected the mango samples from a range of points in the supply chain (wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points).

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 24 at page 165
Risk assessments carried out by CRD are at page 69
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

Based on the Chemicals Regulation Directorate's risk assessment of the residues detected we consider an effect on health to be unlikely (see risk assessments in section II).

Results

When samples were taken

Between June and August 2015

Number of samples

11 samples were tested for up to 280 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

11 samples were imported from outside the EU

Residues found

4 samples contained no residues from those sought
7 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
None of the samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

None of the samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

Risk assessments
(see Section II on page 64 for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 3 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Prochloraz

2 samples contained prochloraz at levels where we need to consider the effect on health in more detail. The highest level detected was 0.62 mg/kg

Mango flesh, after peeling

EU MRL risk assessment usually assumes that mangoes are peeled before consumption. After peeling, 22% of the residue remains (JMPR, 2004), the highest

intake is below 0.025 mg/kg bw/day, and there are no exceedances of the ARfD.

However, assuming that consumers eat all the peel, intakes for 4-6 year old children, toddlers and 7-10 year old children exceed the acute reference dose of 0.025 mg/kg bw/ day. The highest intake was for 4-6 year old children.

Whole mango, including all the peel

If a 4-6 year old child ate or drank large portions of unpeeled mango containing prochloraz at 0.62 mg/kg their intake could be 161% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 62 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effects in a 90-day dog study, a multigeneration rat study and 14-day dog study. The European Food Safety Authority used these studies as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. We consider the reduced factor of 62 still enough to make an effect on health unlikely.

In this case, the vast majority of the residue was determined as parent prochloraz 0.6 mg/kg (the remainder, 0.02 mg/kg as two metabolites of prochloraz), suggesting that the residue was likely present arising from post-harvest treatment and might predominate in the peel. Removing the peel before consumption would lead to a reduction in the pesticide intake (refer to above assessment for consideration of mango flesh after peeling).

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Melons

Introduction

We last survey melon in 2009. This year the survey can include any variety of melon, such as galia, cantaloupe, honeydew, watermelon, piel de sapo and charentais.

Survey design

We are sampling melons in quarter one, two and three of 2015 and reporting on them in quarters two and three. This is the second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the melon samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 25 at page 169
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

23 samples were tested for up to 284 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Cantaloupe
- 3 samples came from the EU

Charentais
- 1 sample came from the EU

Galia
- 5 samples came from the EU

Honeydew
- 1 sample was imported from outside the EU
- 8 samples came from the EU

Watermelon
- 5 samples came from the EU

Residues found

18 samples contained no residues from those sought
5 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
2 samples were labelled as organic. Neither contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

None of the samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 4 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Milk

Introduction

We have surveyed milk every year since 2000. The survey includes cow's milk, goat's milk and ewe's milk.

The survey covers full fat and semi skimmed milk only. Skimmed milk is not included due to its low fat content (around 0.1%). Some pesticides are fat soluble and therefore not likely to be found in milk with such a low fat content, these are also the pesticides most commonly detected in animal products.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting milk in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the milk samples from retail outlets across the UK.

We are publishing results for this survey in our website as part of the rolling reporting programme. The results in this report may have already been published.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 26 at page 173
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

No residues were detected at or above the reporting limit.

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

73 samples were tested for up to 35 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Cows milk
- 63 samples came from the UK

Goats milk
- 10 samples came from the UK

Residues found

73 samples contained no residues from those sought
None of the samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
15 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

None of the samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory did not detect any residues, so we did not do a risk assessment.

Okra

Introduction

We have surveyed okra every year since 2012 due to a high rate of non-compliance incidents.

At the beginning of 2013, fresh okra from India was subject to increased EU import controls because of recurrent problems that had been found with pesticide residues. Since July 2012, okra from India could only enter the EU through certain listed ports and airports, where 50% of consignments were required to be tested for pesticides. From February 2013, under EU regulation 91/2013 every shipment of fresh okra from India in to the EU was additionally required to be pre-notified to port authorities and be accompanied by results of sampling and analysis done by the Indian authorities, or from any other country the okra had been shipped through.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting okra in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

The Rural Payment Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors collected the okra samples from a range of points in the supply chain (wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points).

We are publishing results for this survey in our website as part of the rolling reporting programme. The results in this report may have already been published.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 27 at page 174
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

23 samples were tested for up to 238 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Fresh

- 20 samples were imported from outside the EU
- 3 samples came from the EU

Residues found

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

Multiple residues

10 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

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

Residues measured above the MRL (see

The laboratory detected 8 residues above the MRL in okra

- 4 samples from Jordan contained residues of abamectin all at 0.02 mg/kg,

Appendix B)	the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg and acetamiprid, 2 residues at 0.3 mg/kg and 2 residues at 0.4 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.2 mg/kg.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory detected 12 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.
Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)	Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues. In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

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.

* **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) as specified in EC Regulation 396/2005.

Olive Oil

Introduction

We last surveyed olive oil in 2012. This year olive oil is being surveyed across the EU as part of the EU co-ordinated multi-annual control programme.

The survey can include any type of olive oil such as virgin or extra virgin, but doesn't include any oils which have other ingredients such as spices, peppers or chillies.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting olive oil in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the olive oil samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 28 at page 179
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

No residues were detected at or above the reporting limit.

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 257 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Extra Virgin

- 1 sample came from the UK
- 23 samples came from the EU

The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the olives were grown. It may be where they were processed or where the oil was packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

24 samples contained no residues from those sought
None of the samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
7 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

None of the samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory did not detect any residues, so we did not do a risk assessment

Orange Juice

Introduction

We last surveyed orange juice in 2012. This year orange juice is being surveyed across the EU as part of the EU co-ordinated multi-annual control programme.

The survey can include pure orange as well as UHT and long life. It does not include frozen or concentrated juice, juice drinks, squashes, or mixtures of orange and other juices.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting orange juice in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between August and September.

A market research company bought the orange juice samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 29 at page 181
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between August and September 2015

Number of samples

18 samples were tested for up to 345 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

13 samples came from the UK
1 sample was imported from outside the EU
4 samples came from the EU

The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the oranges were grown. It may be where they were processed or were the juice was packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

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

Multiple residues

1 sample contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 1 sample contained 2 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 2 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess,

page 66 for more information on the methodology used)	where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues. In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Pears

Introduction

We have surveyed pears every year since 2002 as they are widely consumed.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting pears in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the pear samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 30 at page 185
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 345 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

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

Residues found

1 sample contained no residues from those sought
23 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
None of the samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

22 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

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

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 21 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Peas without pods

Introduction

We last surveyed peas in 2012. This year peas are being monitored across the EU as part of the EU co-ordinated multi-annual control programme.

The survey can include any shelling peas either fresh or frozen.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting peas in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the pea samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 31 at page 191
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

BAC (benzalkonium chloride)
BAC was detected in 1 sample above the MRL of 0.1 mg/kg for all foods.

However, the position on BAC has just been reviewed, 0.1 mg/kg is the new MRL that replaced the previous default MRL of 0.01* mg/kg. The EU have temporarily allowed trade to continue in foods with residues up to a level of 0.5 mg/kg for food treated before 12 August 2015. More information is available at page 7.

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 342 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Fresh
- 8 samples were imported from outside the EU

Frozen
- 15 samples came from the UK
- 1 sample came from the EU

Residues found

16 samples contained no residues from those sought
8 samples contained residues above the reporting level
1 sample contained a residue above the MRL
1 sample was labelled as organic. It didn't contain any of the residues sought

Multiple residues

1 sample contained residues of more than one pesticide
- 1 sample contained 2 residues

Residues of BAC measured above the MRL of 0.1 mg/kg but below the temporary trading level of 0.5 mg/kg

The laboratory detected 1 residue above the MRL in peas without pods
- 1 sample from Kenya contained a residue of BAC at 0.3 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.1 mg/kg.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory detected 4 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.
Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)	One sample contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues. In this case CRD did not carry out a risk assessment of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

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.

Peppers

Introduction

We have surveyed peppers every year since 2006 due to a high non-compliance rate. This year peppers are being monitored across the EU as part of the EU co-ordinated multi-annual control programme.

The survey can include sweet peppers, bell peppers and capsicum. It doesn't include chilli peppers.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting peppers in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

The Rural Payment Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors collected the pepper samples from a range of points in the supply chain (wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points).

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 32 at page 195
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

20 samples were tested for up to 388 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Fresh

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

Residues found

11 samples contained no residues from those sought
9 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
1 sample was labelled as organic. It didn't contain any residues from those sought

Multiple residues

3 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

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

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 8 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Follow up action

Further investigation: suspected illegal use	We have passed details of 1 sample from the UK that contained residues of chlorantraniliprole and methoxyfenozide which are not approved for use on peppers in the UK to CRD. CRD is investigating; brand name details will not be published until the investigations are complete.

Pineapples

Introduction

We last surveyed pineapple in 2011. The MRLs for pineapple are set for the whole fruit including the skin, therefore the samples are not peeled before analysis.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting pineapples in quarter one and three of 2015. This is the second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the pineapple samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 33 at page 200
Risk assessments carried out by CRD are at page 70
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

Ethephon

1 sample of pineapple contained a residue of ethephon at a level which gave an intake above the ARfD.

For pineapple flesh eaten after peeling, based on the Chemicals Regulation Directorate's risk assessment of the residues detected we consider an effect on health to be unlikely (see risk assessments in section II).

For pineapple eaten whole, including peel, the Chemicals Regulation Directorate's risk assessment found that the margin built into safety levels to account for different suseptibilty between animal species and between individual people had been significantly eroded (see risk assessments in section II). We agree with their conclusion that some individuals might experience increased urination and stomach upset after ingestion of a large amount (97.5th percentile) of pineapple with the highest residue

Prochloraz

1 sample of pineapple contained a residue of prochloraz at a level which gave an intake above the ARfD.

For pineapple flesh eaten after peeling, based on the Chemicals Regulation Directorate's risk assessment of the residues detected we consider an effect on health to be unlikely (see risk assessments in section II).

For pineapple eaten whole, including peel, on balance we consider the likelihood of an effect on health to be low. The Chemicals Regulation Directorate's risk assessment concluded that some people might experience gastrointestinal disturbance with symptoms such as salivation, soft faeces,or vomiting) after consuming large portions (97.5th percentile consumption) of pineapple (including the peel) containing the highest levels found in this report.. Such effects would be expected to be minor, short-lived, and reversible. We noted there is additional uncertainty in this risk assessment due to the analytical data available. (see risk assessments in section II)

Triademefon and Triademenol

For pineapple flesh eaten after peeling, none of the residues detected by the laboratory would be expected to have an effect on health.

For pineapple flesh eaten after peeling, 11 samples contained a residue of tridemefon and triadimenol which gave intakes above the ARfD. Based on the Chemicals Regulation Directorate's risk assessment of the residues detected we consider an effect on health to be unlikely (see risk assessments in section II).

Results

When samples were taken	Between July and September 2015
Number of samples	25 samples were tested for up to 376 pesticide residues
Origin of samples	25 samples were imported from outside the EU
Residues found	3 samples contained no residues from those sought 22 samples contained residues above the reporting level 1 sample contained a residue above the MRL None of the samples were labelled as organic.
Multiple residues	15 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 13 samples contained 2 residues • 2 samples contained 3 residues
Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)	The laboratory detected 1 residue above the MRL in pineapples • 1 sample from Costa Rica contained a residue of novaluron at 0.02 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.01* mg/kg.

Risk assessments
(see Section II on page 64 for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 5 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Ethephon

1 sample contained ethephon at a level where we need to consider the effect on health in more detail. The highest level detected was 2 mg/kg

Pineapple flesh after peeling

EU MRL risk assessment usually assumes that pineapples are peeled before consumption. After peeling only around 26 % of the residue remains (BfR, 2011), the highest intake would be 0.053 mg/kg bw/day, and intakes of 4-6 year olds would then exceed the ARfD of 0.05 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake was for 4-6 year old children.

This intake is 113 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effect in the 28 day oral dog study. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. However, in this case the factor was larger as there was additional rounding so that the ARfD was set to be consistent with the findings of human volunteer studies. We consider the reduced factor of 113 (from 120) still enough to make an effect on health unlikely.

* **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) as specified in EC Regulation 396/2005.

Whole pineapple, including all the peel

If a 4-6 year old child ate or drank large portions of unpeeled pineapple containing ethephon at 2 mg/kg their intake could be 405% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 30 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effects in in the 28 day oral dog study. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD. This significantly erodes the safety factor of 120 used in calculating the ARfD to a level of 30. This reduction is undesirable since the factor is set to account for the uncertainties associated with the use of animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. This risk assessment concluded that some individuals might experience increased urination and stomach upset after ingestion of a large amount (97.5th percentile consumption) of pineapple (including peel) containing the highest levels found in this report. Such effects would be expected to be minor, short-lived, and reversible.

Prochloraz

1 sample contained prochloraz at a level where we need to consider the effect on health in more detail. The highest level detected was 0.5 mg/kg

Pineapple flesh after peeling

EU MRL risk assessment usually assumes that pineapples are peeled before consumption. Sufficient data to propose a specific robust processing factor is not available for pineapple and prochloraz. However the available data from other fruits (JMPR, 2004) suggest that the residue would tend to predominate in the peel, and that removing the peel before consumption would lead to a reduction in the pesticide intake.

However, assuming that consumers eat all the peel, intakes for 4-6 year old children, infants and toddlers exceed the ARfD. The highest intake was for 4-6 year old children.

Whole pineapple, including all of the peel

If a 4-6 year old child ate or drank large portions of pineapples containing prochloraz at 0.5 mg/kg, their intake of prochloraz could be 202% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 49 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effect in a 90-day dog study, a multigeneration rat study and 14-day dog study. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account the uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. We consider the likelihood of an effect on health to be low, given the remaining factor of 49. This is because an adverse effect on health would rely on

1) a susceptible individual eating and/or drinking a large quantity of the product which in turn had the highest levels of residue (i.e. 5 times the maximum value found in monitoring) ; and
2) the actual difference in susceptibility between that individual and dog/rat, being higher than the factor we are left with in this situation; and
3) the critical NOAEL being close to the actual doses needed to produce an adverse effect in the animals studied.

In conclusion we consider that some people might experience gastrointestinal disturbance (salivation, soft faeces, vomiting) after eating or drinking large portions (97.5th percentile consumption) of pineapple containing the highest levels found in this report, but we consider the likelihood of an effect on health to be low. Such effects would be expected to be minor, short-lived, and reversible.

There is some additional uncertainty with this assessment as parent prochloraz (the pesticide active ingredient itself) only was analysed rather than the full residue definition. The full residue definition is parent prochloraz plus plant metabolites containing the 2,4,6-trichlorophenol moiety, expressed as prochloraz. If the residue was present in this sample arising from post-harvest treatment it is likely the total

residue would be predominantly parent prochloraz, therefore the risk would not be significantly different.

Triadimefon and triadimenol

11 samples contained triadimefon and triadimenol at levels where we need to consider the effect on health in more detail. The highest level detected was 0.8 mg/kg

Pineapple flesh after peeling

EU MRL risk assessment usually assumes that pineapples are peeled before consumption. After peeling only around 10% of the residue remains (JMPR, 2007 for trials representing the post harvest treatment of pineapples), the highest total intake would be 0.0081 mg/kg bw/day which is below each of the ARfDs for triadimefon and triadimenol. Based on this assessment an effect on health is not expected.

However, assuming that consumers eat all the peel, intakes for 4-6 year old children, infants and toddlers exceed the ARfD. The highest intake was for 4-6 year old children.

Whole pineapple, including all the peel

If a 4-6 year old child ate or drank large portions of unpeeled pineapple containing triadimenol and triadimefon at 0.6 and 0.2 mg/kg respectively their intake could be 147% of the Acute Reference Dose (when summing the intakes expressed as a percentage of the respective ARfD). This intake is 61 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effects in acute and 2 year rat studies. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. We consider the reduced factor of 61 still enough to make an effect on health unlikely.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

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.

Plantain

Introduction

This is the first time we have surveyed plantain. The survey can include any type of plantain or matoke.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting plantain in quarter three of 2015 only. This is the only part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

The Rural Payment Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors collected the plantain samples from a range of points in the supply chain (wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points).

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 34 at page 205
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

12 samples were tested for up to 345 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

12 samples were imported from outside the EU

Residues found

5 samples contained no residues from those sought
7 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
None of the samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

3 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 3 samples contained 2 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 4 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Potatoes

Introduction

We monitor potatoes annually due to their importance as a staple part of the diet. The survey covers both maincrop (or ware) and new potatoes.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting potatoes in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between June and September.

The Animal and Plant Health Agency's Plant Health and Seed Inspectors collected the potato samples from a range of points in the supply chain (wholesalers, potato processors, ports and import points).

We are publishing results for this survey in our website as part of the rolling reporting programme. The results in this report may have already been published.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 35 at page 209
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between June and September 2015

Number of samples

23 samples were tested for up to 346 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Maincrop

- 23 samples came from the UK

Residues found

16 samples contained no residues from those sought
7 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
None of the samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

4 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

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

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 5 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues.

In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Prepared Fresh Fruit

Introduction

This is the first time we have surveyed prepared fresh fruit. The survey can include any single fruit or mixed fruit that has been pre-prepared, for example fruit salad, slice melon, pineapple cubes. The samples must all be fresh fruit and cannot included any tinned or jarred products.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting prepared fresh fruit in every quarter of 2015. This is the third part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the prepared fresh fruit samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 36 at page 213
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

BAC (benzalkonium chloride)

BAC was detected in 2 samples above the MRL of 0.1 mg/kg for all foods and the temporary trading level of 0.5 mg/kg.

The position on BAC has just been reviewed, 0.1 mg/kg is the new MRL that replaced the previous default MRL of 0.01* mg/kg. The EU have temporarily allowed trade to continue in foods with residues up to a level of 0.5 mg/kg for food treated before 12 August 2015. These samples were collected and hence prepared during July so the higher trading level is applicable. More information is available at page 7.

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 342 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Mango
- 2 samples came from the UK
- 1 sample was imported from outside the EU

Melon
- 3 samples came from the UK

Mixed
- 10 samples came from the UK

Pineapple
- 5 samples came from the UK
- 3 samples were imported from outside the EU

The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the fruit was grown. It may be where it was prepared or where it was packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

14 samples contained no residues from those sought
10 samples contained residues above the reporting level

	2 samples contained residues above the MRL None of the samples were labelled as organic.
Multiple residues	4 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 3 samples contained 2 residues • 1 sample contained 3 residues
Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)	The laboratory detected 2 residues above the MRL in prepared fruit • 2 samples from UK contained a residue of BAC at 1.7 mg/kg and 1 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.1 mg/kg.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory detected 8 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.
Combined risk assessments (see page 66 for more information on the methodology used)	Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. When samples contain more than one pesticide belonging to the groups that CRD usually assess, where toxicologists expect these to add to each other's effect (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carry out a risk assessment of the combined residues. In this case CRD did not carry out any risk assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

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.

Venison

Introduction

We last surveyed venison in 2010. The survey can include any joint, roast, fillet, slices or steaks of venison as long as it is not cooked, dressed of seasoned.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting venison in quarter three of 2015 only. This is the only part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and September.

A market research company bought the venison samples from retail outlets across the UK.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 37 at page 217
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

The laboratory did not detect any residues at or above the reporting limit.

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and September 2015

Number of samples

26 samples were tested for up to 35 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

9 samples came from the UK
17 samples were imported from outside the EU

The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the deer was raised. It may be where is was processed or packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

26 samples contained no residues from those sought
None of the samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
None of the samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

None of the samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory did not detect any residues, so we did not do a risk assessment.

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. 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 takes samples of 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
CRD 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 CRD. 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 CRD's website: www.pesticides.gov.uk/guidance/industries/pesticides/topics/pesticide-approvals/pesticides-registration/data-requirements-handbook/consumer-intake-assessments-new-intake-calculation-models.

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 CRD. These have not been independently peer-reviewed and should therefore be regarded as provisional. Reference dose values are available on the EU website: http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public/index.cfm?event=activesubstance.selection.

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 intake assessments 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 are 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 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.

Where intakes exceed a reference dose, it is necessary for the underlying toxicological studies (animal studies) to be considered to enable the significance of such an exceedance to be understood. Toxicological studies are conducted using different doses to determine the nature of any ill health effects as well as the levels at which such effects can be expected to occur.

Toxicological studies are conducted using test animals to identify the highest experimental dose that causes no detectable adverse effects (the NOAEL). Where there is more than one relevant toxicological study, the lowest appropriate NOAEL for the most sensitive adverse effect is typically used. There is some uncertainty in extrapolating between animals and people and it is therefore important to use a 'safety factor' to account for sources of variation. This safety factor is incorporated (by dividing the NOAEL by the safety factor) in deriving a reference dose, either an ADI or an ARfD, to which consumer intakes are compared. A safety factor therefore extrapolates from the animal testing to the general population. Factors in the order of x100 are commonly used, x 10 for animal to man, and x10 for within human population differences in sensitivity. However, toxicologists may propose different values (e.g. from 5 to 1000) based on scientific reasoning in accordance with study designs and the quality of the data that has been generated from the studies.

In order to ensure exposures to pesticides do not pose unacceptable risk to humans a wide range of investigations are performed. Most of these are performed on experimental animals because the only end-points that can be examined in human volunteers are those involving observation or blood and urine sampling. Human volunteer studies involving pesticides are not generated in current regulatory work. There is debate at the international level as to whether human studies that have been generated should be used for risk assessment purposes. In the EU, the policy is not to use these data in assessments; the JMPR chose to apply judgement in the appropriate use of these data if available. The CRD risk assessments will usually refer to test animal species, such as dog, rat, and rabbit. All toxicological work is undertaken based on principles of minimising animal distress. Where scientifically valid human data are available the risk assessments will refer to these as they reduce the uncertainty in the assessment. Therefore, human data is only referred to in more limited circumstances.

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, diphenylamine, furalaxyl, iprodione, kresoxim-methyl, pendimethalin, propargite, propyzamide, quintozene and tolclofos-methyl.

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.

Dithiocarbamates

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 (a molecular weight conversion is applied to estimate the level of residue based on ziram) and this is compared to the ARfD for

ziram. Where it can be confirmed that a specific dithiocarbamate was applied the equivalent residue of the specific active substance is estimated and the intake compared to the appropriate reference dose. We only present a detailed risk assessment when either the worst case assessment of intake (based on ziram) leads to an exceedance of the ziram ARfD and it has not been possible to further identify the dithiocarbamate source of the residues, or, when further refined assessments based on a specific knowledge of the dithiocarbamate pesticide applied in practice still lead to an exceedance of the ARfD for the known dithiocarbamate pesticide.

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 D). 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 2Risk 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/chemsafe/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/

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 (www.pesticides.gov.uk/guidance/industries/pesticides/topics/pesticide-approvals/pesticides-registration/data-requirements-handbook/toxicity-assessment-of-combinations-of-2-or-more-compounds-in-a-formulation).

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/en/events/event/colloque061128.htm; http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/117e.htm; http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/705.htm; http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/1167.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

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. Toxicological endpoints can be found in the DG SANCO EU Pesticides database which is available at http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/protection/evaluation/database_act_subs_en.htm

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 CRD website at http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/approvals.asp?id=1687.

A paper to explain the assessment of acute intakes can be found on our website:
http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/Resources/CRD/PRiF/Documents/Other/2013/PRiF%20Intake%20Assessments%20290113.pdf

For the Q3 2015 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 beans with pods were used for okra.
- For all forms of pre-prepared fruits, data on apples without the use of a variability factor were used for screening purposes. As fruit pieces are small, a whole fruit consideration which takes account of unit to unit variability does not seem so relevant; the consumption values for a range of different fruits were considered and consumption values for apple are likely to be reasonably protective to cover the range of fruits consumed in this way.
- Data on both blackberries and raspberries were considered for the screening assessment for blueberries and blackberries as there are low numbers of consumers in some groups. Data on raspberry alone were used for adults, toddlers, vegetarians, and elderly in own home, where the numbers are sufficient, with data from both commodities used for the remaining groups. Although there are low numbers of consumers in the infant and 4-6 year old children groups for both commodities, use of these data was considered reasonable after comparison with alternative data.
- Data on beansprouts were used despite a low number of consumers in several of the sub-groups. However, use of these consumption data was considered reasonable taking account of the lack of alternative data (for beansprouts).
- Data on both ginger and garlic were considered for the screening assessment for ginger as there are low numbers of consumers for ginger in some groups. Data on ginger alone were used for consumers where the numbers are sufficient, with data from both commodities used for the remaining groups (infants and elderly in residential setting).
- Data on bananas were used for plantain
- Specific consumption data on butter were used
- Data on cheese were used for all forms of cheese.
- Specific consumption data on orange juice was used.
- Specific consumption data on bread were used.
- For pear/imazalil a variability factor of 1.5 was used based on specific residues variability data available, generated using imazalil in apples (EU MRL, 2007).
- For potato/chlorpropham a variability factor of 3 was used, based on specific residues variability data for individual potato tubers.
- Specific consumption data on crisps were used.
- Data on oil were used for olive oil.
- Specific consumption data on infant food were used.

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source
			Adult	Critical group[T]		
Banana						
Banana	Imazalil	1.4	0.017	0.12 (infant)	0.05 pregnant & nursing females 0.1 others	EFSA 2007

Comment on risk assessment

Banana flesh, after peeling

EU MRL risk assessment usually assumes that bananas are peeled before consumption. After peeling, around half of the residue remains (BfR, 2011), the highest intake is below 0.1 mg/kg bw/day, and there are no exceedances of the ARfD.

However, assuming that consumers eat all the peel, intakes for infants exceed the acute reference dose of 0.1 mg/kg bw/day (for the general population excluding pregnant and nursing women).

Whole banana, including all the peel

Pregnant and nursing females

There is no exceedance of the acute reference dose of 0.05 mg/kg bw/day (for pregnant and nursing females) and hence no health effects are expected.

General population

If infants ate or drank large portions of banana containing imazalil at 1.4 mg/kg, their intake of imazalil could be 117% of the Acute Reference Dose of 0.1 mg/kg bw/d for the general population. This intake is 83 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effect in a rabbit developmental study. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. Also it is noted that 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. Based on this assessment we consider the reduced factor of 83 still enough to make an effect on health unlikely.

Grapes						
Grapes	Ethephon	1.1	0.022	0.067 (toddlers) 0.055 (4-6 year olds) 0.051 (7-10 year olds)	0.05	EU, 2008

Comment on risk assessment

The intakes for toddlers, 4-6 year old children and 7-10 year old children exceeded the ARfD. The highest intake was for toddlers.

If toddlers ate or drank large portions of grapes containing ethephon at 1.1 mg/kg, their intake could be 134% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 89 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effect in a 28 day oral dog study. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. However, in this case the factor was larger as there was additional rounding so that the ARfD was set to be consistent with the findings of human volunteer studies. We consider the reduced factor of 89 (from 120) still enough to make an effect on health unlikely.

Mango						
Mango	Prochloraz	0.62	0.012	0.040 (4-6 year olds) 0.034 (toddlers) 0.030 (7-10 year olds)	0.025	EFSA, 2011

Comment on risk assessment

<u>Mango flesh, after peeling</u>

EU MRL risk assessment usually assumes that mangoes are peeled before consumption. After peeling, 22% of the residue remains (JMPR, 2004), the highest intake is below 0.025 mg/kg bw/day, and there are no exceedances of the ARfD.

However, assuming that consumers eat all the peel, intakes for 4-6 year old children, toddlers and 7-10 year old children exceed the acute reference dose of 0.025 mg/kg bw/ day. The highest intake was for 4-6 year old children.

<u>Whole mango, including all the peel</u>

If a 4-6 year old child ate or drank large portions of unpeeled mango containing prochloraz at 0.62 mg/kg their intake could be 161% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 62 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effects in a 90-day dog study, a multigeneration rat study and 14-day dog study. The European Food Safety Authority used these studies as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. We consider the reduced factor of 62 still enough to make an effect on health unlikely.

In this case, the vast majority of the residue was determined as parent prochloraz 0.6 mg/kg (the remainder, 0.02 mg/kg as two metabolites of prochloraz), suggesting that the residue was likely present arising from post-harvest treatment and might predominate in the peel. Removing the peel before consumption would lead to a reduction in the pesticide intake (refer to above assessment for consideration of mango flesh after peeling).						
Pineapple						
Pineapple	Triadimefon and Triadimenol	0.8	0.0046	0.020 (4-6 year olds) (25.3 % ARfD) 0.016 (infant) (19.8 % ARfD) 0.015 (toddlers) (18.3 % ARfD)	Triadimefon 0.08	Triadimefon JMPR, 2004
			0.014	0.061 (4-6 year olds) (121.4 % ARfD) 0.047 (infant) (94.8 % ARfD) 0.044 (toddlers) (87.7 % ARfD)	Triadimenol 0.05	Triadimenol EU, 2008
				Total intakes (triadimefon and Triadimenol) 0.081 (4-6 year olds) (146.7%) 0.063 (infant) (114.6 % ARfD) 0.059 (toddlers) (106.0 % ARfD)		
Comment on risk assessment						

Pineapple flesh after peeling

EU MRL risk assessment usually assumes that pineapples are peeled before consumption. After peeling only around 10% of the residue remains (JMPR, 2007 for trials representing the post harvest treatment of pineapples), the highest total intake would be 0.0081 mg/kg bw/day which is below each of the ARfDs for triadimefon and triadimenol. Based on this assessment an effect on health is not expected.

However, assuming that consumers eat all the peel, intakes for 4-6 year old children, infants and toddlers exceed the ARfD. The highest intake was for 4-6 year old children.

Whole pineapple, including all the peel

If a 4-6 year old child ate or drank large portions of unpeeled pineapple containing triadimenol and triadimefon at 0.6 and 0.2 mg/kg respectively their intake could be 147% of the Acute Reference Dose (when summing the intakes expressed as a percentage of the respective ARfD). This intake is 61 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effects in acute and 2 year rat studies. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. We consider the reduced factor of 61 still enough to make an effect on health unlikely.

Pineapple	Ethephon	2	0.045	0.20 (4-6 year olds) 0.16 (infants) 0.15 (toddlers) 0.090 (7-10 year olds)	0.05	EU, 2008

Comment on risk assessment

Pineapple flesh after peeling

EU MRL risk assessment usually assumes that pineapples are peeled before consumption. After peeling only around 26 % of the residue remains (BfR, 2011), the highest intake would be 0.053 mg/kg bw/day, and intakes of 4-6 year olds would then exceed the ARfD of 0.05 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake was for 4-6 year old children.

This intake is 113 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effect in the 28 day oral dog study. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. However, in this case the factor was larger as there was additional rounding so that the ARfD was set to be consistent with the findings of human volunteer studies. We consider the reduced factor of 113 (from 120) still enough to make an effect on health unlikely.

Whole pineapple, including all the peel

If a 4-6 year old child ate or drank large portions of unpeeled pineapple containing ethephon at 2 mg/kg their intake could be 405% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 30 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effects in in the 28 day oral dog study. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD. This significantly erodes the safety factor of 120 used in calculating the ARfD to a level of 30. This reduction is undesirable since the factor is set to account for the uncertainties associated with the use of animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. This risk assessment concluded that some individuals might experience increased urination and stomach upset after ingestion of a large amount (97.5th percentile consumption) of pineapple (including peel) containing the highest levels found in this report. Such effects would be expected to be minor, short-lived, and reversible.

Pineapple	Prochloraz	0.5	0.011	0.051 (4-6 year olds) 0.040 (infants) 0.037 (toddlers)	0.025	EFSA, 2011

Comment on risk assessment

Pineapple flesh after peeling

EU MRL risk assessment usually assumes that pineapples are peeled before consumption. Sufficient data to propose a specific robust processing factor is not available for pineapple and prochloraz, However the available data from other fruits (JMPR, 2004) suggest that the residue would tend to predominate in the peel, and that removing the peel before consumption would lead to a reduction in the pesticide intake.

However, assuming that consumers eat all the peel, intakes for 4-6 year old children, infants and toddlers exceed the ARfD. The highest intake was for 4-6 year old children.

Whole pineapple, including all of the peel

If a 4-6 year old child ate or drank large portions of pineapples containing prochloraz at 0.5 mg/kg, their intake of prochloraz could be 202% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 49 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effect in a 90-day dog study, a multigeneration rat study and 14-day dog study. The European Food Safety Authority used this study as the basis of the ARfD.

Toxicologists usually apply a factor of 100 to this dose to take into account the uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. We consider the likelihood of an effect on health to be low, given the remaining factor of 49. This is because an adverse effect on health would rely on

4) a susceptible individual eating and/or drinking a large quantity of the product which in turn had the highest levels of residue (i.e. 5 times the maximum value found in monitoring) ; and
5) the actual difference in susceptibility between that individual and dog/rat, being higher than the factor we are left with in this situation; and
6) the critical NOAEL being close to the actual doses needed to produce an adverse effect in the animals studied.

In conclusion we consider that some people might experience gastrointestinal disturbance (salivation, soft faeces, vomiting) after eating or drinking large

portions (97.5th percentile consumption) of pineapple containing the highest levels found in this report, but we consider the likelihood of an effect on health to be low. Such effects would be expected to be minor, short-lived, and reversible.

There is some additional uncertainty with this assessment as parent prochloraz (the pesticide active ingredient itself) only was analysed rather than the full residue definition. The full residue definition is parent prochloraz plus plant metabolites containing the 2,4,6-trichlorophenol moiety, expressed as prochloraz. If the residue was present in this sample arising from post-harvest treatment it is likely the total residue would be predominantly parent prochloraz, therefore the risk would not be significantly different.

†Highest intake of all ten consumer groups, or intakes for all consumer groups that exceed the ARfD

* Residues were analysed as sum of prochloraz (0.62 mg/kg), including mainly parent prochloraz 0.6 mg/kg and two metabolites of prochloraz.

Acute risk assessments for samples containing more than one organophosphorus/carbamate or captan/folpet or triazoles or carbendazim/thiophanate methyl following screening assessment.

Some samples contained residues of more than one pesticide. Whenever toxicologists expect these to add to each other's affect, (have the same toxicological mode of action), CRD carries out a risk assessment of the combined results. Where the sum of the individual intakes, expressed as a percentage of the respective ARfDs is above 100% then the risk assessment is published in full.

The screening assessment of the samples, which contained more than one pesticide from the above groups, did not indicate any exceedances of the ARfD.

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Appendix A

Table 2: Summary of Results

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	30	20	0	0	19	8	0
Aubergine	24	11	0	0	2	0	0
Banana	23	21	0	0	17	1	0
Bean Sprouts	24	13	2	13	3	0	0
Beans with Pods	34	8	7	0	10	2	0
Beef	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berries	52	38	1	0	28	7	0
Bread	140	78	0	0	20	1	0
Broccoli	27	3	0	0	0	8	0
Brussels Sprouts	24	14	0	0	6	0	0
Butter	24	5	0	0	2	1	1
Celery	48	29	0	0	17	1	0
Cheese (soft)	17	5	1	0	1	2	0
Crisps	72	54	0	0	36	0	0
Eggs	29	0	0	0	0	8	0
Ginger	24	4	5	0	3	0	0
Grapes	31	27	1	0	22	0	0
Infant Food (cereal based)	67	1	0	0	0	11	0
Lettuce	18	9	0	0	3	3	0
Mango	11	7	0	0	0	0	0

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
Melons	23	5	0	0	0	2	0
Milk	73	0	0	0	0	15	0
Okra	23	9	4	0	10	0	0
Olive Oil	24	0	0	0	0	7	0
Orange Juice	18	1	0	0	1	6	0
Pears	24	23	0	0	22	0	0
Peas without pods	24	7	1	0	1	1	0
Peppers	20	9	0	1	3	0	0
Pineapples	25	21	1	0	15	0	0
Plantain	12	7	0	0	3	0	0
Potatoes	23	7	0	0	4	0	0
Prepared Fresh Fruit	24	8	2	0	4	0	0
Venison	26	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix B

Table 3: Summary of Rapid Alerts Issued and samples with residues above the MRL

Sample ID	Date of Sampling	Description	Country of Origin	Retail Outlet	Address	Brand Name	Packer / Manufacturer	Pesticide residues found in mg/kg (MRL)
4280/2015	07/07/2015	Flame Seedless Grapes	Egypt	Gilgrove	C44-48 New Covent Garden, London SW8 5JJ	None stated	Maureen Khataba, Cairo, Alex Road KM84	acetamiprid 0.01 (MRL = 0.5)
								boscalid 0.09 (MRL = 5)
								ethephon 1.1 (MRL = 1)
								lambda-cyhalothrin 0.09 (MRL = 0.2)
								pyraclostrobin 0.06 (MRL = 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 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 B

Table 4: Summary of MRL Exceedances

Sample ID	Food	Country of Origin	Pesticide Detected	Residue Detected (mg/kg)	MRL (mg/kg)	MRL exceedance after allowing for measurement uncertainty
Bean Sprouts						
1601/2015	Bean sprouts	UK	BAC (sum)	0.7	0.1	No
1721/2015	Bean sprouts	UK	BAC (sum)	0.8	0.1	No
Beans with Pods						
4208/2015	**Speciality Beans**	**Malaysia**	**chlorfenapyr**	**0.4**	**0.01***	**Yes**
4213/2015	**Speciality Beans**	**Malaysia**	**chlorfenapyr**	**0.4**	**0.01***	**Yes**
			dithiocarbamates	1.5	1	No
4214/2015	**Speciality Beans**	**Bangladesh**	**dimethoate (sum)**	**0.17**	**0.02***	**Yes**
			fenpropathrin	0.02	0.01*	No
4220/2015	**Speciality Beans**	**Malaysia**	**chlorfenapyr**	**0.3**	**0.01***	**Yes**
			diafenthiuron	**0.03**	**0.01***	**Yes**
			dithiocarbamates	**2**	**1**	**Yes**
			fipronil (sum)	**0.02**	**0.005***	**Yes**
4221/2015	**Speciality Beans**	**Malaysia**	**chlorfenapyr**	**0.2**	**0.01***	**Yes**
			dithiocarbamates	1.1	1	No
4396/2015	Speciality Beans	India	chlorpyrifos	0.07	0.05*	No
4434/2015	Speciality Beans	India	dimethoate (sum)	0.03	0.02*	No
Berries and Small Fruits						
1725/2015	**Blueberries**	**Spain**	**myclobutanil**	**0.04**	**0.02***	**Yes**
			thiophanate-methyl	**0.5**	**0.1***	**Yes**
Cheese (soft)						
2339/2015	Brie	UK	BAC (sum)	0.5	0.1	No
Ginger						

Sample ID	Food	Country of Origin	Pesticide Detected	Residue Detected (mg/kg)	MRL (mg/kg)	MRL exceedance after allowing for measurement uncertainty
1380/2015	**Ginger**	**China**	**clothianidin**	**0.2**	**0.05***	**Yes**
			imidacloprid	**0.2**	**0.05***	**Yes**
			thiamethoxam (sum)	**0.3**	**0.05***	**Yes**
1689/2015	Ginger	China	thiamethoxam (sum)	0.09	0.05*	No
3313/2015	**Ginger**	**China**	**Cyromazine**	**0.6**	**0.1***	**Yes**
3356/2015	Ginger	China	Clothianidin	0.07	0.05*	No
			thiamethoxam (sum)	0.08	0.05*	No
3393/2015	**Ginger**	**China**	**Cyromazine**	**0.9**	**0.1***	**Yes**
Grapes						
4280/2015	Flame Seedless Grapes	Egypt	Ethephon	1.1	1	No
Okra						
4210/2015	Okra	Jordan	abamectin (sum)	0.02	0.01*	No
			Acetamiprid	0.3	0.2	No
4439/2015	Okra	Jordan	abamectin (sum)	0.02	0.01*	No
			Acetamiprid	0.4	0.2	No
4453/2015	Okra	Jordan	abamectin (sum)	0.02	0.01*	No
			Acetamiprid	0.3	0.2	No
4457/2015	Okra	Jordan	abamectin (sum)	0.02	0.01*	No
			Acetamiprid	0.4	0.2	No
Peas without pods						
0932/2015	Hand Shelled Garden Peas	Kenya	BAC (sum)	0.3	0.1	No
Pineapples						
3388/2015	Pineapple	Costa Rica	Novaluron	0.02	0.01*	No
Prepared Fresh Fruit						
1568/2015	**Mango**	**UK**	**BAC (sum)**	**1.7**	**0.1**	**Yes**
3361/2015	Melon	UK	BAC (sum)	1	0.1	No

Appendix C
Pesticides Sought and Found in Individual Foodstuffs

Table 5a. Residues detected in retail samples of APPLES purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
APPLES, COOKING UK: 12 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.1	7
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 3)	0.03 - 0.08	6
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	2
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
dithianon	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 3)	0.02 - 0.2	3
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 5)	0.06	1
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	2
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 5)	0.01	1
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
paclobutrazol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.02	2
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.04	5
spirodiclofen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.8)	0.02	1
APPLES, EATING UK: 2 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 2)	0.1	1
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 3)	0.05, 0.1	2
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02, 0.03	2
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.2)	0.1, 0.2	2
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 2)	0.01	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
paclobutrazol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
penconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01, 0.02	2
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.5)	0.07	1
APPLES, EATING Imported (Non-EC): 12 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.8)	0.03	1
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 3)	0.04	1
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	1
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 5)	0.4	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 5)	0.01	1
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	1
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 2)	0.04	1
pyrimethanil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 15)	2, 2.5	2
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.3)	0.1	1
APPLES, COOKING Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 2)	0.03	1
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 3)	0.04	1
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
APPLES, EATING Imported (EC): 3 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 2)	0.04	2
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 3)	0.07	2
dithianon	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	0

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
(MRL = 3)	0.04 - 0.2	3
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01, 0.03	2
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	2

Imported (EC) samples of apples were from France (2), Ireland (1), Italy (1).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of apples were from Chile (1), New Zealand (10), South Africa (1).
UK samples of apples (14).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Chile (1)
boscalid	France (2), Ireland (1), UK (8)
chlorpyrifos	Chile (1), UK (1)
captan and folpet	France (1), Ireland (1), Italy (1), New Zealand (1), UK (8)
chlorantraniliprole	South Africa (1), UK (4)
dithiocarbamates	South Africa (1), UK (1)
dithianon	France (2), Italy (1), UK (3)
flonicamid (sum)	France (2), Ireland (1), UK (4)
fludioxonil	South Africa (1), UK (1)
indoxacarb	South Africa (1)
methoxyfenozide	Chile (1), UK (1)
myclobutanil	UK (1)
paclobutrazol	UK (3)
penconazole	UK (2)
pyraclostrobin	France (2), Ireland (1), UK (6)
pyrimethanil	Chile (1), South Africa (1)
spirodiclofen	UK (1)
thiacloprid	South Africa (1)

No residues were found in 1 of the 12 UK cooking samples
Residues were found in all of the 2 UK eating samples
No residues were found in 9 of the 12 Imported (Non-EC) eating samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) cooking samples
Residues were found in all of the 3 Imported (EC) eating samples

Table 5b. Residues detected in retail samples of APPLES purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-7 compounds) were found in 20 of the 30 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of APPLES	Residues found (mg/kg)																	Country of origin
			ACET	BOS	CPF	CPFOL	CTP	DTC	DTN	FLC	FLUD	IDX	MXF	MYC	PAC	PNZ	PYC	PYM	SPD	THC	
(1)	0864/2015	EATING	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Zealand
(2)	0998/2015	COOKING	-	0.03	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3006/2015	COOKING	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3398/2015	COOKING	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	UK
	0899/2015	EATING	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
(3)	1165/2015	COOKING	-	0.1	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	UK
	1407/2015	COOKING	-	0.01	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1435/2015	COOKING	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	-	UK
	2492/2015	COOKING	-	-	-	0.08	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3226/2015	COOKING	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.06	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3351/2015	COOKING	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	UK
(4)	1946/2015	COOKING	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	3138/2015	COOKING	-	0.03	-	-	0.01	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	UK
	2640/2015	EATING	0.03	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Chile
	1029/2015	EATING	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	France
	1399/2015	COOKING	-	0.03	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	Ireland
(5)	0561/2015	EATING	-	-	-	0.1	0.03	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	UK
	3093/2015	EATING	-	0.04	-	0.07	-	-	0.2	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	France
(6)	1598/2015	EATING	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.4	-	-	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	0.1	South Africa
(7)	3157/2015	EATING	-	0.1	-	0.05	0.02	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.07	-	-	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	BOS	boscalid	CPF	chlorpyrifos
CPFOL	captan and folpet	CTP	chlorantraniliprole	DTC	dithiocarbamates
DTN	dithianon	FLC	flonicamid (sum)	FLUD	fludioxonil
IDX	indoxacarb	MXF	methoxyfenozide	MYC	myclobutanil
PAC	paclobutrazol	PNZ	penconazole	PYC	pyraclostrobin
PYM	pyrimethanil	SPD	spirodiclofen	THC	thiacloprid

Table 5c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of APPLES purchased between July and September 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)

chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.05)
cyromazine (0.05)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.05)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.02)
imidacloprid (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sul (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.05)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 6a. Residues detected in samples of AUBERGINES obtained between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
AUBERGINES, UK: 3 samples analysed		
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.6)	0.02	1
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.3)	0.05	1
AUBERGINES, Imported (EC): 21 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02 - 0.07	3
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.6)	0.01	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.08	4
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 4)	0.01	1
pyrimethanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 1)	0.02	1
spiromesifen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.5)	0.04	1
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.5)	0.06	1

Imported (EC) samples of aubergines were from Poland (1), Spain (1), the Netherlands (19).
UK samples of aubergines (3).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Spain (1), the Netherlands (2)
carbendazim	the Netherlands (1)
chlorantraniliprole	the Netherlands (1), UK (1)
flonicamid (sum)	UK (1)
imidacloprid	Spain (1), the Netherlands (3)
propamocarb	the Netherlands (1)
pyrimethanil	Poland (1)
spiromesifen	Spain (1)
thiacloprid	Spain (1)

No residues were found in 1 of the 3 UK samples
No residues were found in 12 of the 21 Imported (EC) samples

Table 6b. Residues detected in samples of AUBERGINES obtained between July and September 2015

Residues (1-4 compounds) were found in 11 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)									Country of origin
		ACET	CBZ	CTP	FLC	IMI	PCB	PYM	SPM	THC	
(1)	1605/2015	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3929/2015	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	4468/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	Poland
	1555/2015	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	3921/2015	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	3931/2015	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	4131/2015	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	4369/2015	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	4372/2015	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(2)	0832/2015	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.01	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(4)	4228/2015	0.02	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.04	0.06	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	CBZ	carbendazim	CTP	chlorantraniliprole
FLC	flonicamid (sum)	IMI	imidacloprid	PCB	propamocarb
PYM	pyrimethanil	SPM	spiromesifen	THC	thiacloprid

Table 6c. Residues sought but not found in samples of AUBERGINES obtained between July and September 2015

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

2,4-D (sum) (0.02)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
allethrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
aminocarb (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)

BAC (sum) (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.05)
boscalid (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorfluazuron (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlormequat (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)

chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
etoxazole (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenthion (sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Haloxyfop-R methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexaflumuron (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
penthiopyrad (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)

phenmedipham (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)

pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
pyroxsulam (0.01)

chlozolinate (0.01)
clethodim (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
crufomate (0.01)
cyanazine (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
cyromazine (0.01)
DDAC (sum) (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
desmedipham (0.01)
diafenthiuron (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.02)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.01)
dithianon (0.01)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA (sum) (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepiquat (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.02)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
Quizalofop, incl. quizalfop-P (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbumeton (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
terbutryn (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triasulfuron (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazamate (acid) (0.01)
triazamate (ester) (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trichlorfon (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
Tritosulfuron (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 7a. Residues detected in retail samples of BANANA purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BANANA, Imported (Non-EC): 23 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 2)	0.04 - 0.3	9
bifenthrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.1)	0.02	2
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.6)	0.02 - 0.2	3
buprofezin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02, 0.07	2
imazalil	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 2)	0.06 - 1.4	12
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 2)	0.06 - 0.3	3
thiabendazole	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 5)	0.08 - 0.4	11

Imported (Non-EC) samples of banana were from Belize (1), Colombia (12), Costa Rica (2), Cote d'Ivoire (1), Dominican Republic (2), Ecuador (1), Ghana (2), Windward Isles (2).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	Belize (1), Colombia (4), Costa Rica (2), Ghana (2)
bifenthrin	Costa Rica (2)
boscalid	Cote d'Ivoire (1), Ghana (2)
buprofezin	Costa Rica (2)
imazalil	Belize (1), Colombia (8), Ecuador (1), Windward Isles (2)
myclobutanil	Colombia (3)
thiabendazole	Colombia (8), Costa Rica (2), Ecuador (1)

No residues were found in 2 of the 23 Imported (Non-EC) samples

Table 7b. Residues detected in retail samples of BANANA purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-4 compounds) were found in 21 of the 23 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)							Country of origin
		AZOX	BIF	BOS	BUF	IMZ	MYC	TBZ	
(1)	1436/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	Colombia
	1257/2015	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	Cote d'Ivoire
	0569/2015	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	Windward Isles
	3224/2015	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	Windward Isles
(2)	3353/2015	0.3	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	Belize
	0313/2015	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.2	Colombia
	0607/2015	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.08	Colombia
	0997/2015	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	Colombia
	1207/2015	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	Colombia
	1260/2015	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	Colombia
	1281/2015	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	Colombia
	1526/2015	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	Colombia
	2496/2015	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	Colombia
	3073/2015	0.04	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	Colombia
	3269/2015	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.1	Colombia
	5436/2015	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	Colombia
	3399/2015	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	Ecuador
	3008/2015	0.05	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	Ghana
	3225/2015	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	Ghana
(4)	2491/2015	0.2	0.02	-	0.07	-	-	0.4	Costa Rica
	3158/2015	0.1	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	0.1	Costa Rica

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BIF	bifenthrin	BOS	boscalid
BUF	buprofezin	IMZ	imazalil	MYC	myclobutanil
TBZ	thiabendazole				

Table 7c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BANANA purchased between July and September 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
anthraquinone (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
BAC (sum) (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)

chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)

chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.05)

cyromazine (0.05)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.05)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)

dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)

isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.05)

pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)

terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 8a. Residues detected in retail samples of BEAN SPROUTS purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BEAN SPROUTS, UK: 24 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.1)	0.7, 0.8	2
DDAC (sum)	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.1)	0.06 - 0.07	3
haloxyfop (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.05)	0.01 - 0.05	13

UK samples of bean sprouts (24).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

BAC (sum)	UK (2)
DDAC (sum)	UK (3)
haloxyfop (sum)	UK (13)

No residues were found in 9 of the 24 UK samples

Table 8b. Residues detected in retail samples of BEAN SPROUTS purchased between July and September 2015 *continued*

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 15 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)			Country of origin
		BACSM	DDAC	HXFSM	
(1)	0570/2015	-	-	0.04	UK
	0571/2015	-	-	0.04	UK
	0991/2015	-	-	0.01	UK
	1180/2015	-	-	0.01	UK
	1525/2015	-	-	0.01	UK
	1601/2015	0.7	-	-	UK
	1721/2015	0.8	-	-	UK
	2319/2015	-	-	0.03	UK
	2371/2015	-	-	0.02	UK
	2704/2015	-	-	0.05	UK
	3109/2015	-	-	0.01	UK
	3400/2015	-	-	0.02	UK
(2)	0312/2015	-	0.06	0.04	UK
	0605/2015	-	0.06	0.05	UK
	0606/2015	-	0.07	0.03	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BACSM	BAC (sum)	DDAC	DDAC (sum)	HXFSM	haloxyfop (sum)

Table 8c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BEAN SPROUTS purchased between July and September 2015

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

2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
anthraquinone (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)

chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.05)
cyromazine (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.05)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.02)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.05)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sul (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.05)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 9a. Residues detected in samples of BEANS WITH PODS obtained between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
GREEN BEANS UK: 11 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.1)	0.02	1
cyprodinil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 2)	0.02	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 5)	0.01, 0.02	2
GREEN BEANS Imported (Non-EC): 6 samples analysed		
bifenthrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.5)	0.04	1
DDAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.1)	0.06	1
deltamethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	1
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03, 0.05	2
SPECIALITY BEANS Imported (Non-EC): 17 samples analysed		
2,4-D (sum)	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.02	1
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 3)	0.02	2
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	1
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.8)	0.04	1
chlorfenapyr	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.2 - 0.4	4
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
	0.07	1
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.7)	0.03 - 0.6	4
cyromazine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 5)	0.05 - 0.7	4
diafenthiuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.03	1
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1
dimethoate (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.03, 0.17	2

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 1)	1.1 – 2	3
fenpropathrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.02	1
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.1)	0.04	1
fipronil (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.005*)	0.02	1
formetanate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.01	2
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	1
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02, 0.04	2
lufenuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.01	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.1)	0.05	1
propiconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 2)	0.08	1

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit of Determination.

Imported (Non-EC) samples of beans with pods were from Bangladesh (1), Dominican Republic (3), Egypt (1), Ghana (3), India (6), Kenya (5), Malaysia (4).
UK samples of beans with pods (11).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

2,4-D (sum)	Bangladesh (1)
azoxystrobin	Bangladesh (1), Dominican Republic (1)
BAC (sum)	UK (1)
bifenthrin	Kenya (1)
carbendazim	Malaysia (1)
chlorfenapyr	Malaysia (4)
chlorpyrifos	India (1), Malaysia (1)
chlorantraniliprole	Malaysia (1)
cyprodinil	UK (1)
cypermethrin	Bangladesh (1), Dominican Republic (1), India (1), Malaysia (1)
cyromazine	Malaysia (4)
DDAC (sum)	Kenya (1)
deltamethrin	Kenya (1)
diafenthiuron	Malaysia (1)
difenoconazole	Bangladesh (1)
dimethoate (sum)	Bangladesh (1), India (1)
dithiocarbamates	Malaysia (3)
fipronil (sum)	Malaysia (1)
formetanate	Malaysia (2)
fenpropathrin	Bangladesh (1)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all	Bangladesh (1)

isomers	
indoxacarb	Malaysia (1)
iprodione	UK (2)
lambda-cyhalothrin	Bangladesh (1), India (1), Kenya (2)
lufenuron	Malaysia (1)
propamocarb	Malaysia (1)
propiconazole	Bangladesh (1)
tebuconazole	Bangladesh (1)

No residues were found in 8 of the 11 UK green beans samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 6 Imported (Non-EC) green beans samples
No residues were found in 8 of the 17 Imported (Non-EC) speciality beans samples

Table 9b. Residues detected in samples of BEANS WITH PODS obtained between July and September 2015

Residues (1-11 compounds) were found in 15 of the 34 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BEANS WITH PODS	Residues found (mg/kg)																	
			24DS	AZOX	BACSM	BIF	CBZ	CFR	CPF	CTP	CYD	CYP	CYZ	DDAC	DEL	DFT	DIFC	DIMSM	DTC	FIP
(1)	0780/2015	green beans	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3270/2015	green beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4434/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-
	4443/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1557/2015	green beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
(2)	1205/2015	green beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4044/2015	speciality beans	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4396/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1591/2015	green beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3159/2015	green beans	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4208/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4)	4221/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-
(5)	4213/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-
(10)	4214/2015	speciality beans	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.17	-	-
(11)	4220/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.3	0.01	0.04	-	0.04	0.05	-	-	0.03	-	-	2	0.02

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BEANS WITH PODS	Residues found (mg/kg)										Country of Origin
			FMT	FNPP	FNV	IDX	IPR	LCY	LFN	PCB	PCZ	TBC	
(1)	0780/2015	green beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3270/2015	green beans	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	4434/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	India
	4443/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	India
	1557/2015	green beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
(2)	1205/2015	green beans	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	4044/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dominican Republic
	4396/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	India
	1591/2015	green beans	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	3159/2015	green beans	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	4208/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysia
(4)	4221/2015	speciality beans	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysia
(5)	4213/2015	speciality beans	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysia
(10)	4214/2015	speciality beans	-	0.02	0.04	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.01	0.08	Bangladesh
(11)	4220/2015	speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.05	-	-	Malaysia

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

24DS	2,4-D (sum)	AZOX	azoxystrobin	BACSM	BAC (sum)
BIF	bifenthrin	CBZ	carbendazim	CFR	chlorfenapyr
CPF	chlorpyrifos	CTP	chlorantraniliprole	CYD	cyprodinil
CYP	cypermethrin	CYZ	cyromazine	DDAC	DDAC (sum)
DEL	deltamethrin	DFT	diafenthiuron	DIFC	difenoconazole
DIMSM	dimethoate (sum)	DTC	dithiocarbamates	FIP	fipronil (sum)
FMT	formetanate	FNPP	fenpropathrin	FNV	fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers)
IDX	indoxacarb	IPR	iprodione	LCY	lambda-cyhalothrin
LFN	lufenuron	PCB	propamocarb	PCZ	propiconazole
TBC	tebuconazole				

Table 9c. Residues sought but not found in samples of BEANS WITH PODS obtained between July and September 2015

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

2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
allethrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
aminocarb (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.05)
boscalid (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan and folpet (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorfluazuron (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clethodim (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
crufomate (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenthion (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Haloxyfop-R methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexaflumuron (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
ioxynil (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
penthiopyrad (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (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)
pyroxsulam (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
Quizalofop, incl. quizalfop-P (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)

cyanazine (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)

cymoxanil (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
desmedipham (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.02)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinocap (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.01)
dithianon (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)

mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA (sum) (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
meptyldinocap (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.02)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbumeton (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
terbutryn (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triasulfuron (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazamate (acid) (0.01)
triazamate (ester) (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trichlorfon (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
Tritosulfuron (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 10a. Residues detected in retail samples of BEEF purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BEEF, UK: 15 samples analysed		
None found	-	15
BEEF, Imported (EC): 3 samples analysed		
None found	-	3

Imported (EC) samples of beef were from Ireland (3).
UK samples of beef (15).

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 and dieldrin (0.002)
alpha-HCH (0.002)
azinphos-ethyl (0.002)
beta-HCH (0.002)
bifenthrin (0.005)
chlordane (animal products) (0.002)
chlorfenvinphos (0.002)
chlorobenzilate (0.002)
chlorpyrifos (0.002)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.002)
cyfluthrin (0.005)
cypermethrin (0.005)
DDT (sum) (0.002)
deltamethrin (0.005)
diazinon (0.002)
endosulfan (sum) (0.002)
endrin (0.002)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.005)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.002)
hexachlorobenzene (0.002)
lindane (0.002)
methacrifos (0.002)
methidathion (0.002)
methoxychlor (0.002)
nitrofen (0.002)
parathion (0.002)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.002)
permethrin (0.005)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.002)
profenofos (0.002)
pyrazophos (0.002)
quintozene (sum) (0.002)
resmethrin (0.005)
tecnazene (0.002)
triazophos (0.002)

Table 11a. Residues detected in retail samples of BERRIES purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BLACKBERRIES UK: 11 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 5)	0.02 - 0.07	4
cyprodinil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 10)	0.2	1
fenhexamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 10)	0.01 - 0.6	8
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 5)	0.08	1
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 1)	0.09	1
pirimicarb (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 2)	0.05	1
pyrimethanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 10)	0.01 - 0.6	4
spinosad	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1.5)	0.02	3
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 3)	0.05 - 0.1	5
BLUEBERRIES UK: 5 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 10)	0.02 - 0.1	3
cyprodinil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 5)	0.02, 0.03	2
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 2)	0.03, 0.07	2
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.8)	0.02	2
pirimicarb (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 1)	0.06, 0.4	2
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 4)	0.01	1
pyrimethanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 5)	0.02	1
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 1)	0.01 - 0.03	4
BLUEBERRIES Imported (Non-EC): 2 samples analysed		

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
DDAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.1)	0.03	1
phosmet (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 10)	0.7, 0.9	2
BLACKBERRIES Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 10)	0.01	1
fenhexamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 10)	0.8	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 10)	0.01	1
BLUEBERRIES Imported (EC): 33 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(MRL = 10)	0.01 - 0.2	9
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	32
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.04	1
cyprodinil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(MRL = 5)	0.02 - 0.09	9
etofenprox	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	32
(MRL = 1)	0.03	1
fenhexamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	32
(MRL = 15)	0.01	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.1	11
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	28
(MRL = 10)	0.01 - 0.07	5
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	32
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.04	1
pirimicarb (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	32
(MRL = 1)	0.2	1
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	32
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.01	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	32
(MRL = 1.5)	0.1	1
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	30
(MRL = 1)	0.02	3
thiophanate-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	32
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.5	1
trifloxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	32
(MRL = 2)	0.02	1

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit of Determination.

Imported (EC) samples of berries were from France (4), Germany (3), Italy (4), Poland (17), Portugal (2), Spain (2), the Netherlands (2).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of berries were from USA (2).
UK samples of berries (16).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	UK (4)
boscalid	France (2), Germany (1), Poland (6), Portugal (1), UK (3)
carbendazim	Spain (1)
cyprodinil	France (4), Germany (1), Poland (4), UK (3)
DDAC (sum)	USA (1)
etofenprox	Italy (1)
fludioxonil	France (4), Germany (1), Poland (5), the Netherlands (1), UK (3)
fenhexamid	Portugal (2), UK (8)
indoxacarb	UK (2)
iprodione	Poland (5), Portugal (1)
myclobutanil	Spain (1), UK (1)
pirimicarb (sum)	Germany (1), UK (3)
phosmet (sum)	USA (2)
pyraclostrobin	UK (1)
pyrimethanil	UK (5)
spinosad	UK (3)
spirotetramat (sum)	Poland (1)
tebuconazole	Germany (1), UK (1)
thiacloprid	France (1), Germany (1), the Netherlands (1), UK (9)
thiophanate-methyl	Spain (1)
trifloxystrobin	the Netherlands (1)

No residues were found in 1 of the 11 UK blackberries samples
Residues were found in all of the 5 UK blueberries samples
Residues were found in all of the 2 Imported (Non-EC) blueberries samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) blackberries samples
No residues were found in 13 of the 33 Imported (EC) blueberries samples

Table 11b. Residues detected in retail samples of BERRIES purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-6 compounds) were found in 38 of the 52 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BERRIES	Residues found (mg/kg)																				Country of origin
			AZOX	BOS	CBZ	CYD	DDAC	EFX	FLUD	FNHX	IDX	IPR	MYC	PIR	PMT	PYC	PYM	SPN	STTPS	TBC	THC	TME	TRFL	
(1)	0837/2015	BLACKBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0870/2015	BLACKBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0929/2015	BLACKBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1588/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3090/2015	BLACKBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	UK
	0869/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	3087/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	Germany
	1034/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	0071/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
	0773/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
	3162/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
	1559/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
(2)	3010/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	UK
	0868/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1560/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1724/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
	0835/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	Germany
	1211/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
(3)	0070/2015	BLACKBERRIES	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	UK
	0774/2015	BLACKBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0902/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	UK
	0928/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1726/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Germany
	0069/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.07	-	0.08	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
	1079/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
	1110/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
	3011/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	Poland
	1033/2015	BLACKBERRIES	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
	1725/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	Spain
	1210/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	the Netherlands
(4)	1209/2015	BLACKBERRIES	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.05	-	-	UK
	1589/2015	BLACKBERRIES	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1032/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.06	-	0.05	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	France
	1151/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.2	-	0.05	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
(5)	1590/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	UK
	3245/2015	BLACKBERRIES	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.1	-	-	UK
(6)	1081/2015	BLACKBERRIES	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	-	0.01	0.1	-	-	UK
	1111/2015	BLUEBERRIES	-	0.1	-	0.03	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	CBZ	carbendazim
CYD	cyprodinil	DDAC	DDAC (sum)	EFX	etofenprox
FLUD	fludioxonil	FNHX	fenhexamid	IDX	indoxacarb
IPR	iprodione	MYC	myclobutanil	PIR	pirimicarb (sum)
PMT	phosmet (sum)	PYC	pyraclostrobin	PYM	pyrimethanil
SPN	spinosad	STTPS	spirotetramat (sum)	TBC	tebuconazole
THC	thiacloprid	TME	thiophanate-methyl	TRFL	trifloxystrobin

Table 11c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BERRIES purchased between July and September 2015

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

2,4-D (sum) (0.02)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
allethrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
aminocarb (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.05)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorfluazuron (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
etoxazole (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenthion (sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Haloxyfop-R methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexaflumuron (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
penthiopyrad (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
pyroxsulam (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)

clethodim (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
crufomate (0.01)
cyanazine (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)

cyfluthrin (0.01)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyromazine (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
desmedipham (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.02)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinocap (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.01)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
ioxynil (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)

isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA (sum) (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
meptyldinocap (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.02)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
Quizalofop, incl. quizalfop-P (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sul (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbumeton (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
terbutryn (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triasulfuron (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazamate (acid) (0.01)
triazamate (ester) (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trichlorfon (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
Tritosulfuron (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 12a. Residues detected in retail samples of BREAD purchased between April and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
ORDINARY BREAD: BROWN UK: 1 sample analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.6)	0.09	1
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 1.05)	0.07	1
ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER UK: 14 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.6)	0.07 - 0.09	4
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 1.05)	0.06 - 0.2	4
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.6)	0.01	1
ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE UK: 53 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	40
(MRL = 0.6)	0.05 - 0.08	13
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	45
(MRL = 1.05)	0.06 - 0.1	8
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	49
(MRL = 0.6)	0.01 - 0.02	4
ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL UK: 27 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 1)	0.06 - 0.1	22
chlorpyrifos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	26
(MRL = 1.4)	0.02	1
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 3.6)	0.06 - 0.3	10
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 2.15)	0.01 - 0.06	5
SPECIALITY BREAD: BAGELS UK: 8 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.6)	0.05	1
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.6)	0.01	1
BREAD, SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: CROISSANTS UK: 3 samples analysed		
None found	-	3

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
SPECIALITY BREAD: CRUMPETS UK: 8 samples analysed		
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 1.05)	0.07 - 0.1	5
SPECIALITY BREAD: MUFFINS UK: 7 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.15)	0.05	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: PANCAKES UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.6)	0.02	1
ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 1.05)	0.06	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE Imported (EC): 12 samples analysed		
chlorpyrifos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 0.6)	0.01 - 0.1	3
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.6)	0.01 - 0.06	9
SPECIALITY BREAD: CROISSANTS Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
chlorpyrifos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.15)	0.02	1
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.6)	0.04	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: WAFFLES Imported (EC): 2 samples analysed		
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.6)	0.03	1

Imported (EC) samples of bread were from Belgium (1), France (13), Germany (1), Ireland (2).
UK samples of bread (123).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

chlormequat	UK (42)
chlorpyrifos-methyl	France (4), UK (1)
glyphosate	Ireland (1), UK (28)
pirimiphos-methyl	France (10), Germany (1), Ireland (1), UK (11)

Residues were found in the 1 UK ordinary bread: brown samples
No residues were found in 6 of the 14 UK ordinary bread: other samples
No residues were found in 30 of the 53 UK ordinary bread: white samples
No residues were found in 2 of the 27 UK ordinary bread: wholemeal samples
No residues were found in 6 of the 8 UK speciality bread: bagels samples
No residues were found in any of the UK speciality bread: brioche samples
No residues were found in any of the UK speciality bread: croissants samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 8 UK speciality bread: crumpets samples
No residues were found in 6 of the 7 UK speciality bread: muffins samples

No residues were found in any of the UK speciality bread: pancakes samples
Residues were found in the 1 Imported (EC) ordinary bread: other samples
Residues were found in the 1 Imported (EC) ordinary bread: white samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 12 Imported (EC) speciality bread: brioche samples
Residues were found in the 1 Imported (EC) speciality bread: croissants samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 2 Imported (EC) speciality bread: waffles samples

Table 12b. Residues detected in retail samples of BREAD purchased between April and September 2015

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 78 of the 140 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BREAD	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
			CLQ	CPFME	GLY	PIM	
(1)	0148/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	0.06	-	UK
	0278/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.07	-	-	-	UK
	0529/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	0534/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.07	-	-	-	UK
	0587/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	0.07	-	UK
	0596/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	0.07	-	-	-	UK
	0635/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.06	-	-	-	UK
	0637/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	-	-	0.2	-	UK
	0669/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: CRUMPETS	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	0670/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.08	-	-	-	UK
	0788/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.07	-	-	-	UK
	0861/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: CRUMPETS	-	-	0.07	-	UK
	1064/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	1136/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.06	-	-	-	UK
	1137/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BAGELS	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	1200/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	0.08	-	-	-	UK
	1247/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.06	-	-	-	UK
	1295/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	1296/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	-	-	0.07	-	UK
	1376/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	1448/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.08	-	-	-	UK
	1541/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	1569/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.06	-	-	-	UK
	1594/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	1614/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	-	-	0.06	-	UK
	1632/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	0.06	-	UK
	1633/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: CRUMPETS	-	-	0.08	-	UK
	1651/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	1701/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: CRUMPETS	-	-	0.07	-	UK
	1911/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	2349/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	2375/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	2508/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	-	-	-	0.06	UK
	2510/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	0.07	-	UK
	2645/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.07	-	-	-	UK
	2696/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.06	-	-	-	UK
	2796/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	2820/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.06	-	-	-	UK
	2898/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BAGELS	0.05	-	-	-	UK
	2928/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: MUFFINS	0.05	-	-	-	UK
	2995/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	2996/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	0.09	-	-	-	UK

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BREAD	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
			CLQ	CPFME	GLY	PIM	
	3071/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: CRUMPETS	-	-	0.07	-	UK
	3072/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	-	-	0.3	-	UK
	3140/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.07	-	-	-	UK
	3210/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	3266/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.05	-	-	-	UK
	3364/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.08	-	-	-	UK
	3410/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	0800/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE	-	-	-	0.04	France
	1542/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE	-	-	-	0.02	France
	1679/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE	-	-	-	0.02	France
	2449/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE	-	-	-	0.03	France
	2797/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE	-	-	-	0.02	France
	3265/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE	-	-	-	0.01	France
	1582/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: WAFFLES	-	-	-	0.03	Germany
	0507/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	-	-	-	0.02	Ireland
	0816/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	0.06	-	Ireland
(2)	0508/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	0.03	UK
	0628/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	0.08	-	UK
	0716/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: BROWN	0.09	-	0.07	-	UK
	0934/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.08	-	-	0.01	UK
	1108/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	0.06	-	UK
	1246/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.05	-	-	0.02	UK
	1510/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	0.07	-	UK
	1584/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	0.1	-	UK
	1680/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.08	-	0.1	-	UK
	1915/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	0.3	-	UK
	2772/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	0.1	-	UK
	2897/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	-	0.02	-	0.03	UK
	3102/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	0.09	-	-	0.01	UK
	3209/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.06	-	-	0.02	UK
	3408/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	0.09	-	UK
	0553/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: CROISSANTS	-	0.02	-	0.04	France
	0972/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE	-	0.1	-	0.06	France
	1065/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE	-	0.01	-	0.03	France
	1570/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE	-	0.01	-	0.03	France
(3)	0860/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	0.08	0.01	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CLQ	chlormequat	CPFME	chlorpyrifos-methyl	GLY	glyphosate
PIM	pirimiphos-methyl				

Table 12c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BREAD purchased between April and September 2015

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)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
alachlor (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenox (0.02)
bifenox (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromophos-methyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.02)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butralin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbophenothion (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenson (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlorthion (0.01)
chlorthiophos (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cyanophenphos (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etridiazole (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.02)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (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 (0.02)
fenson (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (SS & RR Iso (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.02)
formothion (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
haloxyfop-methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isobenzan (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitrofen (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.02)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenothrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (sum) (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propanil (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propazine (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prothioconazole (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)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)

cypermethrin (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.02)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.02)
dialifos (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.01)
dichlofenthion (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.02)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimethylvinphos (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dioxabenzophos (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
ditalimfos (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
edifenphos (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
isodrin (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
jodfenphos (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
leptophos (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepiquat (0.05)
mepronil (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.02)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.02)
metconazole (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.02)
methoxychlor (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.02)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.02)
sulfotep (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbacil (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
tetrasul (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trietazine (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.02)
trifluralin (0.01)
triticonazole (0.01)

Table 12d. Processing factors and MRLs used for bread

Bread type	Pesticide	Processing factor	MRL for unprocessed grain (mg/kg)	Bread MRL (mg/kg)
Wholemeal wheat bread	Chlormequat	0.5	2	1
	Chlorpyrifos-methyl	0.47	3	1.4
	Deltamethrin	0.84	2	1.68
	Glyphosate	0.36	10	3.6
	Pirimiphos methyl	0.43	5	2.15
Other wheat bread	Chlormequat	0.3	2	0.6
	Chlorpyrifos-methyl	0.05	3	0.15
	Deltamethrin	0.14	2	0.28
	Glyphosate	0.105 ‡	10	1.05
	Pirimiphos methyl	0.12	2	1.9
Wholemeal rye bread	Chlormequat	0.3	2	0.6
	Pirimiphos methyl	None found	2	2
Other rye bread	Chlormequat	0.99	2	2
	Pirimiphos methyl	None found	5	5

‡ This factor is for milling (flour production) only, used because no baking (bread production) factor was available.

Processing factors are taken from a compendium of publically available, authoritative processing factors publisihed by the German regulatory authority for pesticides[1].

About processing factors

In nearly all cases the EU MRL is set for the food in its raw, unprocessed form (these foods are listed in Annex I of Regulation 396/2005), but is then applied to processed foods using appropriate processing factors. Processing factors take account of the effect of processing on the food as traded. Different forms of processing may remove, concentrate, or dilute residues, and the effect may vary depending on the food and the pesticide concerned.

Put another way, the use of processing factors enables checks that the original ingredient was compliant with MRLs. Food manufacturers should have information on the composition of their product - for instance, whether water is added/removed – that may assist in identifying appropriate processing factors and also have information on the compliance of the raw ingredients employed (in this case wheat or rye).

Suppliers and manufacturers must ensure that the raw materials and ingredients they supply or use to make processed food comply with MRLs *before processing*. It is an offence to use non-compliant food as a processed food ingredient. Processing cannot be used to make food compliant, and the compliance of processed foods should be checked using MRLs and relevant processing factors. Where processing affects residues, it is not appropriate to check results against unadjusted MRLs.

[1] *BfR compilation on processing factors for pesticide residues, dated 20.10.2011*
Downloaded from http://www.bfr.bund.de/en/pesticides-579.html on 7 January 2014

Table 13a. Residues detected in retail samples of BROCCOLI purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BROCCOLI, FRESH UK: 22 samples analysed		
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 3)	0.01 - 0.02	3
BROCCOLI, FROZEN UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
BROCCOLI, FRESH Imported (EC): 4 samples analysed		
None found	-	4

Imported (EC) samples of broccoli were from Ireland (2), the Netherlands (2).
UK samples of broccoli (23).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:
propamocarb UK (3)

No residues were found in 19 of the 22 UK fresh samples
No residues were found in any of the UK frozen samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) fresh samples

Table 13b. Residues detected in retail samples of BROCCOLI purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-1 compounds) were found in 3 of the 27 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BROCCOLI	Residues found (mg/kg) PCB	Country of origin
(1)	0066/2015	FRESH	0.01	UK
	1145/2015	FRESH	0.02	UK
	3013/2015	FRESH	0.02	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

PCB propamocarb

Table 13c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BROCCOLI purchased between July and September 2015

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

2,4-D (sum) (0.02)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
allethrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
aminocarb (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.05)
boscalid (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorfluazuron (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenthion (sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Haloxyfop-R methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexaflumuron (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
penthiopyrad (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (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)
pyroxsulam (0.01)

chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clethodim (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
crufomate (0.01)
cyanazine (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)

Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
cyromazine (0.01)
DDAC (sum) (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
desmedipham (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.02)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinocap (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.01)
dithianon (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)

isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA (sum) (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
meptyldinocap (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.02)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
Quizalofop, incl. quizalfop-P (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbumeton (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
terbutryn (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triasulfuron (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazamate (acid) (0.01)
triazamate (ester) (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trichlorfon (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
Tritosulfuron (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 14a. Residues detected in retail samples of BRUSSELS SPROUTS purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, FRESH UK: 13 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 0.05	6
fluopicolide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 2)	0.05, 0.06	2
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, FROZEN UK: 4 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 0.02	3
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01, 0.02	2
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, FRESH Imported (Non-EC): 2 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 5)	0.06, 0.07	2
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, FRESH Imported (EC): 1 samples analysed		
None found	-	1
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, FROZEN Imported (EC): 4 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 0.04	3
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 2)	0.02	2

Imported (EC) samples of brussels sprouts were from Belgium (1), EU (1), the Netherlands (3).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of brussels sprouts were from Morocco (2).
UK samples of brussels sprouts (17).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

boscalid	EU (1), Morocco (2), the Netherlands (2), UK (9)
difenoconazole	the Netherlands (1), UK (2)
fluopicolide	UK (1)
propamocarb	the Netherlands (2), UK (2)

No residues were found in 7 of the 13 UK fresh samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 4 UK frozen samples
Residues were found in all of the 2 Imported (Non-EC) fresh samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) fresh samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 4 Imported (EC) frozen samples

Table 14b. Residues detected in retail samples of BRUSSELS SPROUTS purchased between July and September 2015 *continued*

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 14 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BRUSSELS SPROUTS	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
			BOS	DIFC	FPC	PCB	
(1)	0782/2015	FROZEN	0.01	-	-	-	UK
	1090/2015	FRESH	0.02	-	-	-	UK
	1406/2015	FRESH	0.01	-	-	-	UK
	1437/2015	FRESH	0.03	-	-	-	UK
	3311/2015	FRESH	0.01	-	-	-	UK
	1523/2015	FRESH	0.07	-	-	-	Morocco
	3391/2015	FRESH	0.06	-	-	-	Morocco
	1181/2015	FROZEN	0.01	-	-	-	EU
(2)	0315/2015	FRESH	0.03	-	-	0.06	UK
	0598/2015	FROZEN	0.01	0.01	-	-	UK
	1945/2015	FROZEN	0.02	0.02	-	-	UK
	3088/2015	FROZEN	0.04	-	-	0.02	the Netherlands
(3)	0568/2015	FRESH	0.05	-	0.01	0.05	UK
	3354/2015	FROZEN	0.02	0.01	-	0.02	the Netherlands

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BOS	boscalid	DIFC	difenoconazole	FPC	fluopicolide
PCB	propamocarb				

Table 14c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BRUSSELS SPROUTS purchased between July and September 2015

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)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenox (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromophos-methyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butralin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbophenothion (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenson (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlorthion (0.01)
chlorthiophos (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etridiazole (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (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)
fenson (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (SS & RR Iso (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
haloxyfop-methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isobenzan (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitrofen (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenothrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (sum) (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propanil (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propazine (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)

coumaphos (0.01)
crufomate (0.01)
cyanazine (0.01)
cyanophenphos (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
dialifos (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.01)
dichlofenthion (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimethylvinphos (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dioxabenzophos (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
ditalimfos (0.01)
edifenphos (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
isodrin (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
jodfenphos (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
leptophos (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulfotep (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbacil (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
terbutryn (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
tetrasul (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trietazine (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triticonazole (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 15a. Residues detected in retail samples of BUTTER purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BUTTER, UK: 19 samples analysed		
aldrin and dieldrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.96)	0.01	1
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 0.1)	0.02 - 0.04	5
DDAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.1)	0.02	1
BUTTER, Imported (EC): 5 samples analysed		
None found	-	5

Imported (EC) samples of butter were from Denmark (2), France (2), Ireland (1).
UK samples of butter (19).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

aldrin and dieldrin	UK (1)
BAC (sum)	UK (5)
DDAC (sum)	UK (1)

No residues were found in 14 of the 19 UK samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) samples

Table 15b. Residues detected in retail samples of BUTTER purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 5 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)			Country of origin
		ALDIE	BACSM	DDAC	
(1)	0666/2015	-	0.03	-	UK
	1129/2015	-	0.03	-	UK
	1773/2015	-	0.02	-	UK
(2)	1571/2015	-	0.04	0.02	UK
	3368/2015	0.01	0.04	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ALDIE	aldrin and dieldrin	BACSM	BAC (sum)	DDAC	DDAC (sum)

Table 15c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BUTTER purchased between July and September 2015

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

alpha-HCH (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
chlordane (animal products) (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.125)
cypermethrin (0.125)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.125)
diazinon (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.125)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
nitrofen (0.05)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
permethrin (0.125)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
resmethrin (0.125)
tecnazene (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)

Table 16a. Residues detected in retail samples of CELERY purchased between April and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
CELERY, UK: 24 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	23
(MRL = 15)	0.01	1
cyprodinil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 5)	0.05 - 0.2	5
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 5)	0.01, 0.05	2
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 1.5)	0.01 - 0.3	8
linuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.1)	0.02, 0.03	2
prosulfocarb	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 1.5)	0.06	2
CELERY, Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
CELERY, Imported (EC): 23 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 15)	0.01 - 0.03	3
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 30)	0.01, 0.02	2
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 0.04	4
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 1.5)	0.06	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.2	10
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.03	4
linuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01 - 0.06	8

Imported (EC) samples of celery were from Spain (23).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of celery were from Israel (1).
UK samples of celery (24).
Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	Spain (3), UK (1)
boscalid	Spain (2)
cyprodinil	UK (5)
difenoconazole	Spain (4), UK (2)
fludioxonil	Spain (1), UK (8)
indoxacarb	Spain (4)
imidacloprid	Spain (10)
linuron	Spain (8), UK (2)
prosulfocarb	UK (2)

No residues were found in 12 of the 24 UK samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 6 of the 23 Imported (EC) samples

Table 16b. Residues detected in retail samples of CELERY purchased between April and September 2015

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 29 of the 48 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)									Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	CYD	DIFC	FLUD	IDX	IMI	LNR	PSC	
(1)	0559/2015	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	UK
	2461/2015	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	UK
	3103/2015	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	UK
	3165/2015	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3355/2015	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0516/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	Spain
	0538/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	Spain
	1385/2015	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	1483/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	Spain
	1980/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	Spain
	2744/2015	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2991/2015	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(2)	0996/2015	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	UK
	1094/2015	-	-	0.05	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	UK
	1203/2015	-	-	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	UK
	1293/2015	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	UK
	1438/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.06	UK
	2702/2015	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	UK
	0677/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.03	-	Spain
	1234/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.1	-	-	Spain
	1413/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.09	-	-	Spain
	1524/2015	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.01	-	Spain
	1624/2015	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	-	Spain
(3)	3312/2015	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.03	0.06	UK
	1472/2015	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.01	0.03	-	Spain
	1496/2015	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.06	-	Spain
	1956/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.02	0.03	-	Spain
	2886/2015	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.03	0.2	-	-	Spain
	2969/2015	0.02	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.04	-	-	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	CYD	cyprodinil
DIFC	difenoconazole	FLUD	fludioxonil	IDX	indoxacarb
IMI	imidacloprid	LNR	linuron	PSC	prosulfocarb

Table 16c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of CELERY purchased between April and September 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
anthraquinone (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
BAC (sum) (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
Prochloraz (sum) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)

(0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)

cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyromazine (0.05)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.05)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)

desmedipham (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.02)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)

lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.05)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sul (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)

tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.05)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 17a. Residues detected in retail samples of CHEESE purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
CHEESE, BRIE UK: 2 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.1)	0.5	1
CHEESE, BRIE Imported (EC): 6 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.1)	0.02	1
CHEESE, CAMEMBERT Imported (EC): 4 samples analysed		
DDAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01 - 0.1	3
CHEESE, CREAM CHEESE Imported (EC): 2 samples analysed		
None found	-	2
CHEESE, FETA Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
DDT (sum)	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.242)	0.007	1
diazinon	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.121)	0.004	1
CHEESE, MOZZARELLA Imported (EC): 2 samples analysed		
None found	-	2

Imported (EC) samples of cheese were from Denmark (1), France (10), Germany (1), Greece (1), Italy (2).
UK samples of cheese (2).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

BAC (sum)	France (1), UK (1)
DDAC (sum)	France (3)
DDT (sum)	Greece (1)
diazinon	Greece (1)

No residues were found in 1 of the 2 UK brie samples
No residues were found in 5 of the 6 Imported (EC) brie samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 4 Imported (EC) camembert samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) cream cheese samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) feta samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) mozzarella samples

Table 17b. Residues detected in retail samples of CHEESE purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 6 of the 17 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of CHEESE	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
			BACSM	DDAC	DDT	DIZ	
(1)	2339/2015	BRIE	0.5	-	-	-	UK
	1497/2015	BRIE	0.02	-	-	-	France
	1572/2015	CAMEMBERT	-	0.01	-	-	France
	2380/2015	CAMEMBERT	-	0.1	-	-	France
	2403/2015	CAMEMBERT	-	0.1	-	-	France
(2)	0737/2015	FETA	-	-	0.007	0.004	Greece

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BACSM	BAC (sum)	DDAC	DDAC (sum)	DDT	DDT (sum)
DIZ	diazinon				

Table 17c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of CHEESE purchased between July and September 2015

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

aldrin and dieldrin (0.002)
alpha-HCH (0.002)
azinphos-ethyl (0.002)
beta-HCH (0.002)
bifenthrin (0.002)
chlordane (animal products) (0.002)
chlorfenvinphos (0.002)
chlorobenzilate (0.002)
chlorpyrifos (0.002)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.002)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.002)
endrin (0.002)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.002)
lindane (0.002)
methacrifos (0.002)
methidathion (0.002)
methoxychlor (0.002)
nitrofen (0.01)
parathion (0.002)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.002)
permethrin (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.002)
profenofos (0.002)
pyrazophos (0.002)
quintozene (sum) (0.002)
resmethrin (0.01)
tecnazene (0.002)
triazophos (0.002)
trifluralin (0.002)

Table 18a. Residues detected in retail samples of CRISPS purchased between April and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
CRISPS, UK: 72 samples analysed		
Chlorpropham (potato definition)	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 10)	0.04 - 4.4	53
maleic hydrazide	<1 (i.e. not found)	35
(MRL = 50)	7 - 35	37

UK samples of crisps (72).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:
Chlorpropham (potato definition) UK (53)
maleic hydrazide UK (37)

No residues were found in 18 of the 72 UK samples

Table 18b. Residues detected in retail samples of CRISPS purchased between April and September 2015 *continued*

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 54 of the 72 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg) CPPOT	MH	Country of origin
(1)	0149/2015	2.7	-	UK
	0591/2015	0.7	-	UK
	0594/2015	-	11	UK
	0799/2015	0.3	-	UK
	0872/2015	0.8	-	UK
	0890/2015	0.6	-	UK
	0891/2015	0.6	-	UK
	1126/2015	1.4	-	UK
	1243/2015	2	-	UK
	1245/2015	2.6	-	UK
	1280/2015	0.04	-	UK
	1299/2015	1.4	-	UK
	1639/2015	1	-	UK
	1913/2015	0.3	-	UK
	2782/2015	0.5	-	UK
	2798/2015	0.7	-	UK
	2958/2015	1.1	-	UK
	3065/2015	0.7	-	UK
(2)	0532/2015	0.3	13	UK
	0650/2015	1	28	UK
	0709/2015	1.4	12	UK
	0735/2015	2.9	35	UK
	0798/2015	0.5	7	UK
	0823/2015	0.7	17	UK
	0824/2015	1.1	7	UK
	0873/2015	0.4	13	UK
	0889/2015	0.4	9	UK
	0941/2015	1	18	UK
	0949/2015	1.4	11	UK
	1048/2015	0.8	13	UK
	1073/2015	0.7	13	UK
	1175/2015	1.2	20	UK
	1192/2015	3.4	11	UK
	1352/2015	1.7	18	UK
	1353/2015	0.4	19	UK
	1416/2015	2.3	18	UK
	1417/2015	0.2	21	UK
	1455/2015	1.3	13	UK
	1463/2015	1.5	18	UK
	1521/2015	0.6	23	UK
	1595/2015	1.5	22	UK
	1872/2015	2	17	UK
	1900/2015	1.1	19	UK
	1999/2015	0.6	21	UK
	2553/2015	0.6	7	UK
	2706/2015	0.9	10	UK
	2707/2015	0.8	11	UK
	2858/2015	1.9	13	UK
	2874/2015	0.4	20	UK
	2875/2015	1.1	11	UK
	2911/2015	0.5	12	UK
	2939/2015	4.4	16	UK
	3374/2015	0.4	15	UK
	3417/2015	0.07	16	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CPPOT	Chlorpropham (potato definition)	MH	maleic hydrazide

Table 18c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of CRISPS purchased between April and September 2015

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

2-phenylphenol (0.02)
abamectin (sum) (0.02)
acetamiprid (0.02)
acetochlor (0.02)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.05)
aclonifen (0.02)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.02)
aldicarb (sum) (0.05)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.02)
alpha-HCH (0.02)
atrazine (0.02)
azoxystrobin (0.02)
benalaxyl (0.02)
bendiocarb (0.02)
beta-HCH (0.02)
bifenthrin (0.02)
biphenyl (0.02)
bitertanol (0.02)
boscalid (0.05)
bromophos-ethyl (0.02)
bromophos-methyl (0.02)
bromopropylate (0.02)
bromuconazole (0.05)
bupirimate (0.02)
buprofezin (0.02)
butachlor (0.02)
butralin (0.02)
cadusafos (0.02)
carbaryl (0.02)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.02)
carbophenothion (0.02)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.02)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenson (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.02)
chlorobenzilate (0.02)
chlorotoluron (0.02)
chlorpyrifos (0.02)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.02)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.02)
chlorthion (0.02)
chlorthiophos (0.02)
chlozolinate (0.02)
clofentezine (0.02)
clomazone (0.02)
crufomate (0.02)
cyanophenphos (0.02)
cycloate (0.02)
cyflufenamid (0.02)
cyfluthrin (0.05)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.02)
cyprodinil (0.02)
ethoprophos (0.02)
etofenprox (0.02)
etridiazole (0.02)
etrimfos (0.02)
fenamidone (0.02)
fenarimol (0.02)
fenazaquin (0.02)
fenbuconazole (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.02)
fenoxycarb (0.02)
fenpropathrin (0.02)
fenpropimorph (0.02)
fenpyroximate (0.02)
fenson (0.02)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.02)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (SS & RR Iso (0.05)
fipronil (sum) (0.02)
fluazinam (0.05)
flucythrinate (0.05)
flufenacet (0.02)
fluopicolide (0.02)
fluoxastrobin (0.02)
fluquinconazole (0.02)
flurochloridone (0.02)
flusilazole (0.02)
flutolanil (0.02)
flutriafol (0.02)
fonofos (0.02)
formothion (0.02)
fosthiazate (0.02)
furalaxyl (0.02)
furathiocarb (0.02)
furmecyclox (0.05)
haloxyfop-methyl (0.02)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.02)
heptenophos (0.02)
hexachlorobenzene (0.02)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.02)
hexaconazole (0.02)
hexazinone (0.02)
hexythiazox (0.02)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.02)
indoxacarb (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.05)
isazophos (0.02)
isobenzan (0.02)
isodrin (0.02)
isofenphos (0.02)
isofenphos-methyl (0.02)
isoprocarb (0.02)
isoprothiolane (0.02)
isoproturon (0.02)
jodfenphos (0.02)
kresoxim-methyl (0.02)
nitrofen (0.02)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.02)
nuarimol (0.02)
ofurace (0.02)
oxadiazon (0.02)
oxadixyl (0.02)
oxamyl (0.05)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.02)
oxyfluorfen (0.02)
paclobutrazol (0.02)
parathion (0.02)
penconazole (0.02)
pencycuron (0.02)
pendimethalin (0.02)
permethrin (0.05)
phenothrin (0.02)
phenthoate (0.02)
phorate (sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.02)
phosphamidon (0.02)
picolinafen (0.02)
picoxystrobin (0.02)
piperonyl butoxide (0.02)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.02)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.02)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.02)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.02)
procymidone (0.02)
profenofos (0.02)
prometryn (0.02)
propachlor (0.02)
propamocarb (0.01)
propargite (0.02)
propazine (0.02)
propetamphos (0.02)
propham (0.02)
propiconazole (0.02)
propoxur (0.02)
propyzamide (0.02)
proquinazid (0.02)
prosulfocarb (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.02)
prothiofos (0.02)
pyraclostrobin (0.02)
pyrazophos (0.02)
pyrethrins (0.02)
pyridaben (0.02)
pyridaphenthion (0.02)
pyrifenox (0.02)
pyrimethanil (0.02)
pyriproxifen (0.02)
quinalphos (0.02)
quinoxyfen (0.02)
quintozene (sum) (0.02)
rotenone (0.02)
simazine (0.02)

DDT (sum) (0.02)
deltamethrin (0.05)
diazinon (0.02)
dichlobenil (0.02)
dichlofenthion (0.02)
dichlofluanid (0.02)
dichlorvos (0.02)
diclobutrazol (0.02)
dicofol (sum) (0.02)
diethofencarb (0.02)
difenoconazole (0.05)
diflubenzuron (0.05)
diflufenican (0.02)
dimethenamid (0.02)
dimethoate (sum) (0.02)
dimethomorph (0.05)
dimethylvinphos (0.02)
dimoxystrobin (0.02)
diniconazole (0.02)
dioxabenzophos (0.02)
diphenylamine (0.02)
ditalimfos (0.02)
diuron (0.02)
edifenphos (0.02)
endosulfan (sum) (0.02)
endrin (0.02)
EPN (0.02)
ethion (0.02)
ethofumesate (0.02)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.02)
leptophos (0.02)
lindane (0.02)
linuron (0.02)
malathion (0.02)
mecarbam (0.02)
mepronil (0.02)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.02)
metazachlor (0.02)
metconazole (0.05)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.02)
methamidophos (0.05)
methidathion (0.02)
methiocarb (sum) (0.02)
methoxychlor (0.02)
metobromuron (0.02)
metolachlor (0.02)
metolcarb (0.02)
metrafenone (0.02)
metribuzin (0.02)
mevinphos (0.02)
molinate (0.05)
monocrotophos (0.02)
Monuron (0.02)
myclobutanil (0.02)
napropamide (0.02)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.02)
sulfotep (0.02)
tau-fluvalinate (0.05)
tebuconazole (0.02)
tebufenpyrad (0.02)
tecnazene (0.02)
tefluthrin (0.02)
terbacil (0.05)
terbufos (0.02)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.02)
terbuthylazine (0.02)
terbutryn (0.02)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.02)
tetraconazole (0.02)
tetradifon (0.02)
tetramethrin (0.02)
tetrasul (0.02)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.02)
tolclofos-methyl (0.02)
tolfenpyrad (0.05)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.02)
triallate (0.02)
triazophos (0.05)
trietazine (0.02)
trifloxystrobin (0.02)
trifluralin (0.02)
triticonazole (0.05)

Table 19a. Residues detected in retail samples of EGGS purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
EGGS, UK: 29 samples analysed		
None found	-	29

UK samples of eggs (29).

No residues were found in any of the UK samples

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

aldrin and dieldrin (0.002)
alpha-HCH (0.002)
azinphos-ethyl (0.002)
beta-HCH (0.002)
bifenthrin (0.002)
chlordane (animal products) (0.002)
chlorfenvinphos (0.002)
chlorobenzilate (0.002)
chlorpyrifos (0.002)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.002)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.002)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.002)
endosulfan (sum) (0.002)
endrin (0.002)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.002)
lindane (0.002)
methacrifos (0.002)
methidathion (0.002)
methoxychlor (0.002)
nitrofen (0.01)
parathion (0.002)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.002)
permethrin (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.002)
profenofos (0.002)
pyrazophos (0.002)
quintozene (sum) (0.002)
resmethrin (0.01)
tecnazene (0.002)
triazophos (0.002)
trifluralin (0.002)

Table 20a. Residues detected in retail samples of GINGER purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
GINGER, UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
GINGER, Imported (Non-EC): 23 samples analysed		
clothianidin	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.03	1
	0.07, 0.2	2
cyromazine	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.6, 0.9	2
endosulfan (sum)	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.04, 0.05	2
	0.2	1
metalaxyl	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.02	1
thiamethoxam (sum)[!]	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.04	1
	0.08 - 0.3	3

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit of Determination.

Imported (Non-EC) samples of ginger were from China (23).
UK samples of ginger (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

clothianidin	China (3)
cyromazine	China (2)
endosulfan (sum)	China (1)
imidacloprid	China (3)
metalaxyl	China (1)
thiamethoxam (sum)	China (4)

No residues were found in any of the UK samples
No residues were found in 14 of the 23 Imported (Non-EC) samples

[!] For some residues of thiamethoxam (sum) only clothianidin was detected

Table 20b. Residues detected in retail samples of GINGER purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 9 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)						Country of origin
		CTH	CYZ	ENSF	IMI	MTX	THMSM	
(1)	0771/2015	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	China
	1088/2015	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	China
	3016/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	China
	3101/2015	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	China
	3313/2015	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	China
	3393/2015	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	China
(2)	3356/2015	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.08	China
(3)	1380/2015	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	0.3	China
	1689/2015	0.03	-	-	0.05	-	0.09	China

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CTH	clothianidin	CYZ	cyromazine	ENSF	endosulfan (sum)
IMI	imidacloprid	MTX	metalaxyl	THMSM	thiamethoxam (sum)

Table 20c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of GINGER purchased between July and September 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.02)
2,4-D (sum) (0.02)
2,4-DB (0.02)
2-phenylphenol (0.1)
6-benzyladenine (0.02)
abamectin (sum) (0.02)
acephate (0.02)
acetamiprid (0.02)
acetochlor (0.02)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.04)
aclonifen (0.1)
acrinathrin (0.1)
alachlor (0.02)
aldicarb (sum) (0.02)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.02)
alpha-HCH (0.02)
ametoctradin (0.02)
amidosulfuron (0.02)
amitraz (0.02)
asulam (0.1)
atrazine (0.02)
azinphos-methyl (0.04)
azoxystrobin (0.02)
BAC (sum) (0.1)
benalaxyl (0.02)
bendiocarb (0.02)
benfuracarb (0.02)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.02)
beta-HCH (0.02)
bifenthrin (0.02)
biphenyl (0.02)
bispyribac-sodium (0.02)
bitertanol (0.02)
boscalid (0.02)
bromophos-ethyl (0.02)
bromopropylate (0.02)
bromoxynil (0.02)
bromuconazole (0.02)
bupirimate (0.02)
buprofezin (0.02)
butachlor (0.02)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.02)
butoxycarboxim (0.02)
cadusafos (0.02)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.02)
carbendazim (0.02)
carbofuran (sum) (0.02)
carbosulfan (0.02)
carboxin (0.1)
chlorantraniliprole (0.02)
chlorbufam (0.1)
chlordane (sum) (0.02)
chlorfenapyr (0.04)
chlorfenvinphos (0.02)
chloridazon (0.02)
chlorothalonil (0.02)
ethion (0.02)
ethirimol (0.02)
ethofumesate (0.02)
ethoprophos (0.02)
etofenprox (0.02)
etoxazole (0.04)
etridiazole (0.1)
etrimfos (0.02)
famoxadone (0.02)
fenamidone (0.02)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.02)
fenarimol (0.02)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.02)
fenbutatin oxide (0.1)
fenhexamid (0.1)
fenitrothion (0.02)
fenoxycarb (0.02)
fenpropathrin (0.02)
fenpropidin (0.1)
fenpropimorph (0.02)
fenpyroximate (0.02)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.02)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.02)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.02)
fipronil (sum) (0.02)
flonicamid (sum) (0.02)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.02)
fluazinam (0.02)
flubendiamide (0.02)
flucythrinate (0.1)
fludioxonil (0.02)
flufenacet (0.02)
flufenoxuron (0.04)
fluometuron (0.02)
fluopicolide (0.02)
fluopyram (0.02)
fluoxastrobin (0.02)
fluquinconazole (0.02)
flurochloridone (0.1)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.1)
flusilazole (0.02)
flutolanil (0.02)
flutriafol (0.02)
fluxapyroxad (0.02)
folpet (0.02)
fonofos (0.02)
formetanate (0.1)
formothion (0.02)
fosthiazate (0.02)
furalaxyl (0.02)
furathiocarb (0.02)
furmecyclox (0.02)
halofenozide (0.02)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.02)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.02)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.02)
monocrotophos (0.02)
monolinuron (0.02)
Monuron (0.02)
myclobutanil (0.02)
napropamide (0.1)
nitenpyram (0.02)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.02)
nuarimol (0.02)
ofurace (0.02)
Oxadiargyl (0.02)
oxadixyl (0.02)
oxamyl (0.02)
oxasulfuron (0.02)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.02)
oxyfluorfen (0.1)
paclobutrazol (0.02)
parathion (0.02)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.02)
penconazole (0.02)
pencycuron (0.02)
pendimethalin (0.02)
pentanochlor (0.02)
permethrin (0.02)
phenmedipham (0.1)
phenthoate (0.02)
phorate (partial sum) (0.04)
phosalone (0.02)
phosmet (sum) (0.02)
phosphamidon (0.02)
phoxim (0.02)
picolinafen (0.02)
picoxystrobin (0.02)
piperonyl butoxide (0.02)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.02)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.02)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.02)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.02)
procymidone (0.02)
profenofos (0.02)
promecarb (0.02)
prometryn (0.02)
propachlor (0.02)
propamocarb (0.02)
propaquizafop (0.1)
propargite (0.02)
propetamphos (0.02)
propiconazole (0.02)
propoxur (0.02)
propyzamide (0.02)
proquinazid (0.02)
prosulfocarb (0.1)
prosulfuron (0.04)
prothioconazole (0.02)
prothiofos (0.02)
pymetrozine (0.02)
pyraclostrobin (0.02)
pyrazophos (0.02)

chlorpropham (sum) (0.1)
chlorpyrifos (0.02)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.02)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.02)
chlortoluron (0.02)
chlozolinate (0.02)
chromafenozide (0.02)
clethodim (0.1)
clofentezine (0.02)
clomazone (0.02)
coumaphos (0.02)
cyazofamid (0.02)
cycloate (0.02)
cycloxydim (0.1)
cyflufenamid (0.02)
cyfluthrin (0.04)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.02)
cymoxanil (0.02)
cypermethrin (0.1)
cyproconazole (0.02)
cyprodinil (0.1)
DDAC (sum) (0.1)
DDT (sum) (0.02)
deltamethrin (0.1)
demeton-S-methyl (0.02)
desmedipham (0.1)
diazinon (0.02)
dichlobenil (0.1)
dichlofluanid (0.02)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.02)
dichlorprop (0.02)
dichlorvos (0.02)
diclobutrazol (0.02)
dicloran (0.02)
dicofol (sum) (0.02)
dicrotophos (0.02)
diethofencarb (0.02)
difenoconazole (0.02)
diflubenzuron (0.02)
diflufenican (0.02)
dimethenamid (0.02)
dimethoate (sum) (0.02)
dimethomorph (0.02)
dimoxystrobin (0.02)
diniconazole (0.02)
dinotefuran (0.02)
diphenylamine (0.1)
disulfoton (sum) (0.04)
diuron (0.02)
dodine (0.1)
emamectin benzoate (0.02)
EPN (0.02)
epoxiconazole (0.02)
EPTC (0.1)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.02)
heptenophos (0.02)
hexachlorobenzene (0.02)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.02)
hexaconazole (0.02)
hexythiazox (0.02)
imazalil (0.04)
indoxacarb (0.02)
ioxynil (0.1)
iprodione (0.04)
iprovalicarb (0.02)
isazophos (0.02)
isocarbophos (0.02)
isofenphos (0.02)
isofenphos-methyl (0.02)
isoprocarb (0.02)
isoprothiolane (0.02)
isoproturon (0.02)
isopyrazam (0.02)
isoxaben (0.02)
isoxaflutole (0.02)
kresoxim-methyl (0.02)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.04)
lenacil (0.02)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.02)
lufenuron (0.04)
malathion (0.02)
mandipropamid (0.02)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.02)
MCPB (0.02)
mecarbam (0.02)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.02)
mepronil (0.02)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.02)
metaflumizone (0.1)
metamitron (0.02)
metconazole (0.02)
methabenzthiazuron (0.02)
methacrifos (0.02)
methamidophos (0.02)
methidathion (0.02)
methiocarb (sum) (0.02)
methomyl (sum) (0.02)
methoxychlor (0.02)
methoxyfenozide (0.02)
metobromuron (0.02)
metolachlor (0.02)
metolcarb (0.02)
metosulam (0.02)
metoxuron (0.02)
metrafenone (0.02)
metribuzin (0.1)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.1)
mevinphos (0.02)
molinate (0.02)
pyrethrins (0.02)
pyridaben (0.02)
pyridaphenthion (0.02)
pyrimethanil (0.1)
pyriproxifen (0.02)
quassia (0.02)
quinalphos (0.02)
quinmerac (0.1)
Quinoclamine (0.02)
quinoxyfen (0.02)
quintozene (sum) (0.02)
rimsulfuron (0.02)
rotenone (0.02)
spinosad (0.02)
spirodiclofen (0.02)
spiromesifen (0.02)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.02)
spiroxamine (0.02)
sulcotrione (0.1)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sul (0.02)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tebuconazole (0.02)
tebufenozide (0.02)
tebuthiuron (0.02)
tecnazene (0.02)
teflubenzuron (0.02)
tefluthrin (0.02)
terbufos (0.02)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.02)
terbuthylazine (0.1)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.02)
tetraconazole (0.02)
tetradifon (0.02)
tetramethrin (0.02)
thiabendazole (0.1)
thiacloprid (0.02)
thiophanate-methyl (0.02)
tolclofos-methyl (0.02)
tolfenpyrad (0.02)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.02)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.02)
triallate (0.1)
triazamate (0.02)
triazophos (0.02)
triclopyr (0.1)
tricyclazole (0.02)
trifloxystrobin (0.02)
triflumizole (0.02)
triflumuron (0.02)
trifluralin (0.02)
triforine (0.1)
triticonazole (0.02)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.02)
zoxamide (0.02)

Table 21a. Residues detected in samples of GRAPES obtained between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
GRAPES, Imported (Non-EC): 15 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 2)	0.01, 0.02	2
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 0.09	3
cyfluthrin	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 0.3)	0.05	1
cyprodinil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 5)	0.06	1
ethephon	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 1)	0.1 - 0.3	8
	1.1	1
fenhexamid	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 5)	0.07 - 0.4	3
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 5)	0.02	1
fluopyram	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 1.5)	0.02	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 1)	0.06	1
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 0.2)	0.09	1
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 1)	0.03, 0.2	2
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 1)	0.02, 0.06	2
penconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 1)	0.01, 0.06	2
GRAPES, Imported (EC): 16 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 5)	0.03 - 0.2	4
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 1)	0.02, 0.03	2
cyazofamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 2)	0.02	1
cyfluthrin	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	15

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
(MRL = 0.3)	0.04	1
cyprodinil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 5)	0.3, 0.9	2
ethephon	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 1)	0.3 - 0.8	3
famoxadone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 2)	0.01, 0.03	2
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 5)	0.2	1
fluopyram	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 1.5)	0.3	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 1)	0.04	1
iprodione	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 10)	0.03	1
metrafenone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 5)	0.08 - 0.2	3
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 1)	0.02 - 0.1	4
penconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03, 0.1	2
proquinazid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	1
spinosad	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.1	3
spiroxamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 1)	0.02, 0.05	2
trifloxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 0.2	5

Imported (EC) samples of grapes were from Greece (7), Italy (2), Spain (7).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of grapes were from Egypt (13), Mexico (1), Morocco (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Egypt (1)
azoxystrobin	Egypt (2)
boscalid	Egypt (3), Greece (3), Spain (1)
chlorantraniliprole	Greece (2)
cyprodinil	Egypt (1), Greece (1), Spain (1)
cyfluthrin	Greece (1), Mexico (1)
cyazofamid	Italy (1)
ethephon	Egypt (8), Mexico (1), Spain (3)
famoxadone	Greece (1), Spain (1)
fludioxonil	Egypt (1), Spain (1)
fenhexamid	Egypt (2), Morocco (1)
fluopyram	Morocco (1), Spain (1)

imidacloprid	Mexico (1), Spain (1)
iprodione	Greece (1)
lambda-cyhalothrin	Egypt (1)
metrafenone	Italy (1), Spain (2)
methoxyfenozide	Egypt (2)
myclobutanil	Egypt (2), Greece (3), Spain (1)
penconazole	Egypt (1), Spain (2)
proquinazid	Greece (1)
pyraclostrobin	Egypt (2)
spiroxamine	Greece (2)
spinosad	Greece (1)
spirotetramat (sum)	Greece (2), Spain (1)
trifloxystrobin	Spain (5)

No residues were found in 1 of the 15 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 2 of the 16 Imported (EC) samples

Table 21b. Residues detected in samples of GRAPES obtained between July and September 2015

Residues (1-8 compounds) were found in 28 of the 31 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																								Country of origin
		ACET	AZOX	BOS	CTP	CYD	CYF	CZF	ETH	FAX	FLUD	FNHX	FPYM	IMI	IPR	LCY	MTF	MXF	MYC	PNZ	PPQ	PYC	SPI	SPN	STTPS	TRFL	
(1)	3922/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	4069/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	4281/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	4365/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	3928/2015	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greece
	4257/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	Spain
(2)	3903/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	3953/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	4068/2015	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	4105/2015	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	4339/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	4368/2015	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	3904/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Morocco
	4153/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greece
	4201/2015	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	Greece
	4330/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	Greece
	4074/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	4430/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	Spain
	4440/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	Spain
(3)	3938/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mexico
	3923/2015	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	Greece
	4350/2015	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.01	-	-	Greece
	4258/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.01	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(4)	4312/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	Spain
(5)	4150/2015	-	0.02	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.1	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	4280/2015	0.01	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	4006/2015	-	-	0.04	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	Greece
(8)	4202/2015	-	-	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	0.8	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.1	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid
CTP	chlorantraniliprole	CYD	cyprodinil	CYF	cyfluthrin
CZF	cyazofamid	ETH	ethephon	FAX	famoxadone
FLUD	fludioxonil	FNHX	fenhexamid	FPYM	fluopyram
IMI	imidacloprid	IPR	iprodione	LCY	lambda-cyhalothrin
MTF	metrafenone	MXF	methoxyfenozide	MYC	myclobutanil
PNZ	penconazole	PPQ	proquinazid	PYC	pyraclostrobin
SPI	spiroxamine	SPN	spinosad	STTPS	spirotetramat (sum)
TRFL	trifloxystrobin				

Table 21c. Residues sought but not found in samples of GRAPES obtained between July and September 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
anthraquinone (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
BAC (sum) (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlormequat (0.02)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)

chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)

chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)

cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyromazine (0.05)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.05)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)
dichlofluanid (0.01)

dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.02)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)

isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepiquat (0.02)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.05)
pyriproxifen (0.01)

quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)

tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.05)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 22a. Residues detected in retail samples of INFANT FOOD (CEREAL BASED) purchased between April and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
INFANT FOOD (CEREAL BASED), UK: 35 samples analysed		
diphenylamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	34
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.01	1
INFANT FOOD (CEREAL BASED), Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
INFANT FOOD (CEREAL BASED), Imported (EC): 31 samples analysed		
None found	-	31

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit of Determination.

Imported (EC) samples of infant food (cereal based) were from Austria (3), Croatia (3), EU (22), Germany (1), Ireland (2).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of infant food (cereal based) were from Switzerland (1).
UK samples of infant food (cereal based) (35).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:
diphenylamine UK (1)

No residues were found in 34 of the 35 UK samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) samples

Table 22b. Residues detected in retail samples of INFANT FOOD (CEREAL BASED) purchased between April and September 2015

Residue (1 compound) was found in 1 of the 67 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg) DPA	Country of origin
(1)	2912/2015	0.01	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

DPA diphenylamine

Table 22c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of INFANT FOOD (CEREAL BASED) purchased between April and September 2015

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

2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.01)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin (0.003)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.003)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.006)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlormequat (0.02)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.008)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
ETU (0.006)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.003)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fentins (0.003)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (infant food) (0.004)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
glyphosate (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrofen (0.003)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
omethoate (only) (0.003)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.006)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propineb (sum) (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)

chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)

chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
cyromazine (0.01)

DDAC (sum) (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
demeton-S-methyl (0.006)
desmedipham (0.05)
diafenthiuron (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)

dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
Dieldrin (only) (0.003)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (only) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
disulfoton (sum) (0.003)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.01)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.003)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)

haloxyfop (sum) (0.003)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.003)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.003)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)

lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepiquat (0.02)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)

PTU (0.006)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)

pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)

Terbufos (sum) (0.006)
terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 23a. Residues detected in retail samples of LETTUCE purchased between July and August 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
COS UK: 1 samples analysed		
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 7)	0.01	1
GEM HEARTS UK: 1 samples analysed		
thiamethoxam (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 5)	0.01	1
ICEBERG UK: 5 samples analysed		
None found	-	5
LETTUCE UK: 1 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 30)	0.01	1
LITTLE GEM UK: 6 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 3)	0.02	1
mandipropamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 25)	0.01, 0.2	2
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 40)	0.01	1
propyzamide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.6)	0.03	1
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 7)	0.01	1
thiamethoxam (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 5)	0.01	1
ROMAINE UK: 2 samples analysed		
None found	-	2
ROUND UK: 1 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 15)	0.01	1
cyprodinil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 15)	1.7	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 40)	0.9	1
mandipropamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 25)	0.01	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 7)	0.07	1
ICEBERG Imported (EC): 1 samples analysed		
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 7)	0.02	1

Imported (EC) samples of lettuce were from the Netherlands (1).
UK samples of lettuce (17).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	UK (1)
azoxystrobin	UK (1)
boscalid	UK (1)
cyprodinil	UK (1)
fludioxonil	UK (1)
mandipropamid	UK (3)
propamocarb	UK (1)
propyzamide	UK (1)
spirotetramat (sum)	the Netherlands (1), UK (3)
thiamethoxam (sum)	UK (2)

Residues were found in all of the 1 UK cos samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 UK gem hearts samples
No residues were found in any of the UK iceberg samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 UK lettuce samples
No residues were found in 2 of the 6 UK little gem samples
No residues were found in any of the UK romaine samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 UK round samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) iceberg samples

Table 23b. Residues detected in retail samples of LETTUCE purchased between July and August 2015 *continued*

Residues (1-5 compounds) were found in 9 of the 18 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of LETTUCE	Residues found (mg/kg)										Country of origin
			ACET	AZOX	BOS	CYD	FLUD	MDI	PCB	PPZ	STTPS	THMSM	
(1)	0995/2015	LITTLE GEM	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	UK
	1089/2015	LITTLE GEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	UK
	1440/2015	LETTUCE	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3129/2015	COS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	UK
	3229/2015	GEM HEARTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	1532/2015	ICEBERG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	the Netherlands
(2)	1162/2015	LITTLE GEM	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.03	-	-	UK
(3)	3104/2015	LITTLE GEM	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	UK
(5)	1935/2015	ROUND	-	0.01	-	1.7	0.9	0.01	-	-	0.07	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid
CYD	cyprodinil	FLUD	fludioxonil	MDI	mandipropamid
PCB	propamocarb	PPZ	propyzamide	STTPS	spirotetramat (sum)
THMSM	thiamethoxam (sum)				

Table 23c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of LETTUCE purchased between July and August 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
anthraquinone (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
BAC (sum) (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.02)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)

chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)

chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.02)

cyproconazole (0.01)
cyromazine (0.05)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.02)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)
dichlofluanid (0.01)

dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)

Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.02)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)

isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)

pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)

pyrimethanil (0.05)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sul (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)

terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.05)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 24a. Residues detected in samples of MANGO obtained between June and August 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
MANGO, Imported (Non-EC): 11 samples analysed		
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
Prochloraz (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 5)	0.1 - 0.6	5
thiabendazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 5)	0.2	1

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

Imported (Non-EC) samples of mango were from Brazil (1), Burkina Faso (2), India (1), Israel (3), Mali (1), Mexico (1), Pakistan (1), Senegal (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

chlorpyrifos	India (1)
Prochloraz (sum)	Israel (2), Mali (1), Mexico (1), Senegal (1)
thiabendazole	Brazil (1)

No residues were found in 4 of the 11 Imported (Non-EC) samples

Table 24b. Residues detected in samples of MANGO obtained between June and August 2015

Residues (1-1 compounds) were found in 7 of the 11 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)			Country of origin
		CPF	PRZS	TBZ	
(1)	4229/2015	-	-	0.2	Brazil
	4282/2015	0.01	-	-	India
	4327/2015	-	0.3	-	Israel
	4444/2015	-	0.1	-	Israel
	4200/2015	-	0.5	-	Mali
	4317/2015	-	0.2	-	Mexico
	4195/2015	-	0.6	-	Senegal

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CPF	chlorpyrifos	PRZS	Prochloraz (sum)	TBZ	thiabendazole

Table 24c. Residues sought but not found in samples of MANGO obtained between June and August 2015

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)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenox (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromophos-methyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butralin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbophenothion (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenson (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlorthion (0.01)
chlorthiophos (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
crufomate (0.01)
cyanophenphos (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etridiazole (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (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)
fenson (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (SS & RR Iso (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
haloxyfop-methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isobenzan (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isodrin (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitrofen (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenothrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (sum) (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propanil (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propazine (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)

cycloate (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
dialifos (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.01)
dichlofenthion (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimethylvinphos (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dioxabenzophos (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (sum) (0.01)
ditalimfos (0.01)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
edifenphos (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
jodfenphos (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
leptophos (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulfotep (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbacil (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
terbutryn (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
tetrasul (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trietazine (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 25a. Residues detected in retail samples of MELONS purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
HONEYDEW Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
CANTALOUPE Imported (EC): 3 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 3)	0.02	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 1.5)	0.1	1
CHARENTAIS Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 1.5)	0.4	1
GALIA Imported (EC): 5 samples analysed		
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
HONEYDEW Imported (EC): 8 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03	1
WATERMELON Imported (EC): 5 samples analysed		
None found	-	5

Imported (EC) samples of melons were from France (1), Italy (1), Spain (20).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of melons were from Colombia (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Spain (1)
boscalid	Spain (1)
dithiocarbamates	France (1), Spain (1)
imidacloprid	Spain (1)

No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) honeydew samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 3 Imported (EC) cantaloupe samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) charentais samples
No residues were found in 4 of the 5 Imported (EC) galia samples
No residues were found in 5 of the 8 Imported (EC) honeydew samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) watermelon samples

Table 25b. Residues detected in retail samples of MELONS purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-1 compounds) were found in 5 of the 23 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of MELONS	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
			ACET	BOS	DTC	IMI	
(1)	0268/2015	CHARENTAIS	-	-	0.4	-	France
	0994/2015	CANTALOUPE	-	-	0.1	-	Spain
	1091/2015	CANTALOUPE	-	0.02	-	-	Spain
	1441/2015	GALIA	-	-	-	0.01	Spain
	3315/2015	HONEYDEW	0.03	-	-	-	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	BOS	boscalid	DTC	dithiocarbamates
IMI	imidacloprid				

Table 25c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of MELONS purchased between July and September 2015

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)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenox (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromophos-methyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butralin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbophenothion (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenson (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlorthion (0.01)
chlorthiophos (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
crufomate (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etridiazole (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (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)
fenson (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (SS & RR Iso (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
haloxyfop-methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isobenzan (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isodrin (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitrofen (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenothrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (sum) (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propanil (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propazine (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)

cyanazine (0.01)
cyanophenphos (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
dialifos (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.01)
dichlofenthion (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimethylvinphos (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dioxabenzophos (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (sum) (0.01)
ditalimfos (0.01)
edifenphos (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
jodfenphos (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
leptophos (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulfotep (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbacil (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
terbutryn (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
tetrasul (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trietazine (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triticonazole (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 26a. Residues detected in retail samples of MILK purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
MILK, COWS MILK UK: 63 samples analysed		
None found	-	63
MILK, GOATS MILK UK: 10 samples analysed		
None found	-	10

UK samples of milk (73).

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 and dieldrin (0.002)
alpha-HCH (0.002)
azinphos-ethyl (0.002)
beta-HCH (0.002)
bifenthrin (0.005)
chlordane (animal products) (0.001)
chlorfenvinphos (0.002)
chlorobenzilate (0.002)
chlorpyrifos (0.002)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.002)
cyfluthrin (0.002)
cypermethrin (0.002)
DDT (sum) (0.002)
deltamethrin (0.002)
diazinon (0.002)
endosulfan (sum) (0.002)
endrin (0.0008)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.002)
hexachlorobenzene (0.002)
lindane (0.0004)
methacrifos (0.002)
methidathion (0.002)
methoxychlor (0.002)
nitrofen (0.002)
parathion (0.002)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.002)
permethrin (0.002)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.002)
profenofos (0.002)
pyrazophos (0.002)
quintozene (sum) (0.002)
resmethrin (0.002)
tecnazene (0.002)
triazophos (0.002)
trifluralin (0.002)

Table 27a. Residues detected in samples of OKRA obtained between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
OKRA, FRESH Imported (Non-EC): 20 samples analysed		
abamectin (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.02	4
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02 - 0.05	3
	0.3 - 0.4	4
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 2)	0.2	1
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03	1
clothianidin[#]	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.05)	0.01	1
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.1	2
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02, 0.2	2
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.02	1
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.3)	0.03	1
pyridaben	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.1)	0.02 - 0.05	4
thiamethoxam (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01 - 0.05	7
OKRA, FRESH Imported (EC): 3 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.02	1

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit of Determination.

Imported (EC) samples of okra were from Cyprus (1), Spain (2).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of okra were from Albania (1), Honduras (2), India (2), Jordan (13), Thailand (1), Uganda (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

abamectin (sum)	Jordan (4)
acetamiprid	Cyprus (1), Jordan (7)
carbendazim	Uganda (1)
chlorpyrifos	Jordan (1)
clothianidin	Jordan (1)

[#] Clothianidin and thiamethoxam (sum) reported however only clothianidin was detected.

cypermethrin	Honduras (1), Jordan (1)
indoxacarb	Jordan (1)
imidacloprid	Jordan (1), Thailand (1)
lambda-cyhalothrin	Honduras (1)
pyridaben	Jordan (4)
tebuconazole	Cyprus (1)
thiamethoxam (sum)	Honduras (1), Jordan (6)

No residues were found in 8 of the 20 Imported (Non-EC) fresh samples
No residues were found in 2 of the 3 Imported (EC) fresh samples

Table 27b. Residues detected in samples of OKRA obtained between July and September 2015

Residues (1-4 compounds) were found in 13 of the 23 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of OKRA	Residues found (mg/kg)											Country of origin
			ABA	ACET	CBZ	CPF	CTH	CYP	IDX	IMI	LCY	PYB	TBC	THMSM	
(1)	4041/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	Honduras
	4060/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	Thailand
	4042/2015	FRESH	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uganda
(2)	4206/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	Honduras
	4230/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jordan
	4445/2015	FRESH	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	Jordan
	4452/2015	FRESH	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	Cyprus
(3)	4435/2015	FRESH	-	0.05	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	Jordan
	4464/2015	FRESH	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.2	-	-	-	-	Jordan
(4)	4210/2015	FRESH	0.02	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.01	Jordan
	4439/2015	FRESH	0.02	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.01	Jordan
	4453/2015	FRESH	0.02	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.02	Jordan
	4457/2015	FRESH	0.02	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.01	Jordan

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ABA	abamectin (sum)	ACET	acetamiprid	CBZ	carbendazim
CPF	chlorpyrifos	CTH	clothianidin	CYP	cypermethrin
IDX	indoxacarb	IMI	imidacloprid	LCY	lambda-cyhalothrin
PYB	pyridaben	TBC	tebuconazole	THMSM	thiamethoxam (sum)

Table 27c. Residues sought but not found in samples of OKRA obtained between July and September 2015

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 (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenox (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromophos-methyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butralin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbophenothion (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenson (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlorthion (0.01)
chlorthiophos (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
cyanophenphos (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
dialifos (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.01)
dichlofenthion (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenson (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (SS & RR Isomers (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isobenzan (0.01)
isodrin (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
jodfenphos (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
leptophos (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenothrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propanil (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propazine (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
sulfotep (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebufenoside (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbacil (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)

difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimethylvinphos (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dioxabenzophos (0.01)
ditalimfos (0.01)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
edifenphos (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitrofen (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
tetrasul (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trietazine (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triticonazole (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 28a. Residues detected in retail samples of OLIVE OILS purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
EXTRA VIRGIN UK: 1 samples analysed		
None found	-	1
EXTRA VIRGIN Imported (EC): 23 samples analysed		
None found	-	23

Imported (EC) samples of olive oils were from EU (8), Greece (1), Italy (6), Spain (8).
UK samples of olive oils (1).

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

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

abamectin (sum) (0.02)
acetamiprid (0.02)
acetochlor (0.02)
aclonifen (0.02)
alachlor (0.02)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.02)
alpha-HCH (0.02)
atrazine (0.02)
azinphos-ethyl (0.02)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
azoxystrobin (0.02)
benalaxyl (0.02)
bendiocarb (0.02)
beta-HCH (0.02)
bifenox (0.02)
bifenthrin (0.02)
boscalid (0.02)
bromophos-ethyl (0.02)
bromophos-methyl (0.02)
bromopropylate (0.02)
bromuconazole (0.02)
bupirimate (0.02)
buprofezin (0.02)
butralin (0.02)
cadusafos (0.02)
carbaryl (0.02)
carbendazim (0.02)
carbofuran (sum) (0.02)
carbophenothion (0.02)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.02)
chlordane (sum) (0.02)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenson (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.02)
chlorobenzilate (0.02)
chlorothalonil (0.02)
chlorotoluron (0.02)
ethoprophos (0.02)
etofenprox (0.05)
etrimfos (0.02)
famoxadone (0.05)
fenamidone (0.02)
fenarimol (0.02)
fenazaquin (0.02)
fenbuconazole (0.02)
fenitrothion (0.02)
fenoxycarb (0.02)
fenpropathrin (0.02)
fenpropidin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.02)
fenpyroximate (0.02)
fenson (0.02)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.02)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (SS & RR Iso (0.05)
fipronil (sum) (0.02)
fluazinam (0.02)
flucythrinate (0.05)
fludioxonil (0.02)
flufenacet (0.02)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluopicolide (0.02)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.02)
fluquinconazole (0.02)
flusilazole (0.02)
flutolanil (0.02)
flutriafol (0.02)
fonofos (0.02)
formothion (0.02)
fosthiazate (0.02)
furalaxyl (0.02)
furathiocarb (0.02)
haloxyfop-methyl (0.02)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.02)
heptenophos (0.02)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.02)
nuarimol (0.02)
ofurace (0.02)
oxadiazon (0.02)
oxamyl (0.02)
oxyfluorfen (0.02)
paclobutrazol (0.02)
parathion (0.02)
penconazole (0.02)
pencycuron (0.02)
pendimethalin (0.02)
pentanochlor (0.02)
permethrin (0.05)
phenothrin (0.02)
phenthoate (0.02)
phorate (sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.02)
phosphamidon (0.02)
picolinafen (0.02)
picoxystrobin (0.02)
piperonyl butoxide (0.02)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.02)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.02)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.02)
procymidone (0.02)
profenofos (0.02)
prometryn (0.02)
propachlor (0.02)
propanil (0.02)
propargite (0.02)
propazine (0.02)
propetamphos (0.02)
propham (0.02)
propiconazole (0.02)
propoxur (0.02)
propyzamide (0.02)
proquinazid (0.02)
prosulfocarb (0.02)

chlorpyrifos (0.02)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.02)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.02)
chlorthion (0.02)
chlorthiophos (0.02)
chlozolinate (0.02)
clofentezine (0.02)
clomazone (0.02)
coumaphos (0.02)
crufomate (0.02)
cyanophenphos (0.02)
cyflufenamid (0.02)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.02)
cyprodinil (0.02)
DDT (sum) (0.02)
deltamethrin (0.05)
dialifos (0.02)
diazinon (0.02)
dichlofenthion (0.02)
dichlofluanid (0.02)
diclobutrazol (0.02)
dicloran (0.02)
dicofol (sum) (0.02)
diethofencarb (0.02)
difenoconazole (0.02)
diflubenzuron (0.02)
diflufenican (0.02)
dimethenamid (0.02)
dimethomorph (0.05)
dimethylvinphos (0.02)
dimoxystrobin (0.02)
diniconazole (0.02)
dioxabenzophos (0.02)
diphenylamine (0.02)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
ditalimfos (0.02)
diuron (0.02)
dodine (0.01)
edifenphos (0.02)
endosulfan (sum) (0.02)
endrin (0.02)
EPN (0.02)
epoxiconazole (0.02)
ethion (0.02)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.02)
hexachlorobenzene (0.05)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.02)
hexaconazole (0.02)
hexazinone (0.02)
hexythiazox (0.02)
imazalil (0.02)
indoxacarb (0.05)
iprovalicarb (0.02)
isazophos (0.02)
isobenzan (0.02)
isocarbophos (0.02)
isodrin (0.02)
isofenphos (0.02)
isofenphos-methyl (0.02)
isoprocarb (0.02)
isoprothiolane (0.02)
isoproturon (0.02)
jodfenphos (0.02)
kresoxim-methyl (0.02)
lenacil (0.02)
leptophos (0.02)
lindane (0.02)
linuron (0.02)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.02)
mandipropamid (0.01)
mecarbam (0.02)
metaflumizone (0.02)
metalaxyl (0.02)
metamitron (0.02)
metconazole (0.05)
methabenzthiazuron (0.02)
methacrifos (0.02)
methidathion (0.02)
methoxychlor (0.02)
methoxyfenozide (0.02)
metobromuron (0.02)
metolachlor (0.02)
metolcarb (0.02)
metoxuron (0.02)
metrafenone (0.02)
metribuzin (0.02)
molinate (0.05)
monocrotophos (0.02)
Monuron (0.02)
myclobutanil (0.02)
napropamide (0.02)
nitrofen (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.02)
prothiofos (0.02)
pyraclostrobin (0.02)
pyrazophos (0.02)
pyrethrins (0.02)
pyridaphenthion (0.02)
pyrifenox (0.02)
pyrimethanil (0.02)
pyriproxifen (0.02)
quinalphos (0.02)
quinoxyfen (0.02)
quintozene (sum) (0.02)
rotenone (0.02)
simazine (0.02)
spinosad (0.02)
spirodiclofen (0.02)
sulfotep (0.02)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tebuconazole (0.02)
tebufenoside (0.02)
tebufenpyrad (0.02)
tecnazene (0.02)
teflubenzuron (0.02)
tefluthrin (0.02)
terbacil (0.02)
terbufos (0.02)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.02)
terbuthylazine (0.02)
terbutryn (0.02)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.02)
tetraconazole (0.02)
tetradifon (0.02)
tetramethrin (0.02)
tetrasul (0.05)
thiabendazole (0.02)
thiacloprid (0.02)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.02)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.02)
triallate (0.02)
triazophos (0.02)
trietazine (0.02)
trifloxystrobin (0.02)
triflumuron (0.02)
trifluralin (0.02)
triticonazole (0.02)
zoxamide (0.02)

Table 29a. Residues detected in retail samples of ORANGE JUICE purchased between August and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
ORANGE JUICE, UK: 13 samples analysed		
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	1
imazalil	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 5)	0.06	1
ORANGE JUICE, Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
ORANGE JUICE, Imported (EC): 4 samples analysed		
None found	-	4

Imported (EC) samples of orange juice were from Germany (2), Spain (2).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of orange juice were from USA (1).
UK samples of orange juice (13).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:
carbendazim UK (1)
imazalil UK (1)

No residues were found in 12 of the 13 UK samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) samples

Table 29b. Residues detected in retail samples of ORANGE JUICE purchased between August and September 2015

Residues (2-2 compounds) were found in 1 of the 18 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)		Country of origin
		CBZ	IMZ	
(2)	2445/2015	0.02	0.06	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CBZ carbendazim IMZ imazalil

Table 29c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of ORANGE JUICE purchased between August and September 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)

chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)

chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.01)

cyprodinil (0.05)
cyromazine (0.05)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.05)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diafenthiuron (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)

dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)
ethephon (0.05)

Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)

isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)

pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.05)

pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)

terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.05)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 30a. Residues detected in retail samples of PEARS purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PEARS, UK: 2 samples analysed		
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 3)	0.02, 0.04	2
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.8)	0.02	1
spirodiclofen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.8)	0.02	1
PEARS, Imported (Non-EC): 5 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 0.8)	0.01	1
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02 - 0.2	3
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 5)	0.06 - 0.4	5
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 5)	0.1 - 0.5	4
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.3)	0.07, 0.09	2
PEARS, Imported (EC): 17 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 2)	0.04 - 0.1	3
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 3)	0.04 - 0.9	7
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.02	3
chlormequat	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.1)	0.03	1
cyprodinil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 1)	0.05 - 0.1	5
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 5)	0.05 - 1.6	7
fenoxycarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 1)	0.02	1
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 5)	0.02 - 0.2	10

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
fluopyram	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03, 0.3	2
imazalil	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 2)	1.1, 1.8	2
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.1)	0.02	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.5)	0.05, 0.1	2
pyrimethanil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 15)	1.2, 6.1	2
pyriproxifen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.3)	0.06, 0.1	2
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.3)	0.01, 0.03	2
trifloxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.5)	0.1	1

Imported (EC) samples of pears were from Belgium (8), Portugal (3), Spain (1), the Netherlands (5).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of pears were from South Africa (5).
UK samples of pears (2).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	South Africa (1)
boscalid	Portugal (1), the Netherlands (2)
chlormequat	Belgium (1)
captan and folpet	Belgium (3), the Netherlands (4), UK (2)
chlorantraniliprole	Belgium (1), South Africa (3), the Netherlands (2), UK (1)
cyprodinil	Belgium (2), the Netherlands (3)
difenoconazole	UK (1)
dithiocarbamates	Belgium (4), Portugal (3), South Africa (5)
fenoxycarb	Portugal (1)
flonicamid (sum)	Belgium (1)
fludioxonil	Belgium (5), South Africa (4), the Netherlands (5)
fluopyram	Portugal (2)
imazalil	Belgium (1), the Netherlands (1)
lambda-cyhalothrin	Portugal (1)
pyraclostrobin	the Netherlands (2)
pyrimethanil	Belgium (1), the Netherlands (1)
pyriproxifen	Portugal (1)
spirodiclofen	UK (1)
tebuconazole	Portugal (2)
thiacloprid	Portugal (2), South Africa (2)
trifloxystrobin	Portugal (1)

Residues were found in all of the 2 UK samples
Residues were found in all of the 5 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 17 Imported (EC) samples

Table 30b. Residues detected in retail samples of PEARS purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-6 compounds) were found in 23 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																				Country of origin
		ACET	BOS	CLQ	CPFOL	CTP	CYD	DIFC	DTC	FEO	FLC	FLUD	FPYM	IMZ	LCY	PYC	PYM	PYX	SPD	TBC	THC	TRFL	
(1)	3219/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium
(2)	0566/2015	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	UK
	3316/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	1168/2015	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium
	1442/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium
	2462/2015	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium
	3125/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium
	3359/2015	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium
(3)	2701/2015	-	-	-	0.04	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0879/2015	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	0993/2015	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	South Africa
	1566/2015	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	1599/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium
	0931/2015	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	1038/2015	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(4)	1718/2015	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	South Africa
	0603/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.03	-	Portugal
	1926/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	Portugal
	3098/2015	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	1.1	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(5)	0501/2015	-	-	-	0.3	0.02	0.06	-	0.05	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium
	1391/2015	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	2320/2015	-	0.1	-	-	0.01	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(6)	0314/2015	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.1	Portugal

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	BOS	boscalid	CLQ	chlormequat
CPFOL	captan and folpet	CTP	chlorantraniliprole	CYD	cyprodinil
DIFC	difenoconazole	DTC	dithiocarbamates	FEO	fenoxycarb
FLC	flonicamid (sum)	FLUD	fludioxonil	FPYM	fluopyram
IMZ	imazalil	LCY	lambda-cyhalothrin	PYC	pyraclostrobin
PYM	pyrimethanil	PYX	pyriproxifen	SPD	spirodiclofen
TBC	tebuconazole	THC	thiacloprid	TRFL	trifloxystrobin

Table 30c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of PEARS purchased between July and September 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)

chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.01)

cyromazine (0.05)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.05)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)

dichlobenil (0.05)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)

hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)

lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepiquat (0.02)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)

pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sul (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)

terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.05)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 31a. Residues detected in retail samples of PEAS WITHOUT PODS purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PEAS WITHOUT PODS, FROZEN UK: 15 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 3)	0.02	1
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 0.1)	0.03	1
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 3)	0.02, 0.03	2
PEAS WITHOUT PODS, FRESH Imported (Non-EC): 8 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.1)	0.03, 0.05	2
	0.3	1
PEAS WITHOUT PODS, FROZEN Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 3)	0.08	1
pyrimethanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	1

Imported (EC) samples of peas without pods were from Belgium (1).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of peas without pods were from Guatemala (2), Kenya (6).
UK samples of peas without pods (15).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	UK (1)
BAC (sum)	Guatemala (2), Kenya (1), UK (1)
boscalid	Belgium (1), UK (2)
pyrimethanil	Belgium (1)

No residues were found in 11 of the 15 UK frozen samples
No residues were found in 5 of the 8 Imported (Non-EC) fresh samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) frozen samples

Table 31b. Residues detected in retail samples of PEAS WITHOUT PODS purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 8 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of PEAS WITHOUT PODS	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
			AZOX	BACSM	BOS	PYM	
(1)	0073/2015	FROZEN	-	0.03	-	-	UK
	1039/2015	FROZEN	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	1147/2015	FROZEN	0.02	-	-	-	UK
	1729/2015	FROZEN	-	-	0.03	-	UK
	3018/2015	FRESH	-	0.03	-	-	Guatemala
	3253/2015	FRESH	-	0.05	-	-	Guatemala
	0932/2015	FRESH	-	0.3	-	-	Kenya
(2)	1612/2015	FROZEN	-	-	0.08	0.02	Belgium

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BACSM	BAC (sum)	BOS	boscalid
PYM	pyrimethanil				

Table 31c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of PEAS WITHOUT PODS purchased between July and September 2015

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

2,4-D (sum) (0.02)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
allethrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
aminocarb (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenazate (sum) (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.05)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorfluazuron (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenthion (sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Haloxyfop-R methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexaflumuron (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
penthiopyrad (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (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)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
pyroxsulam (0.01)

chlozolinate (0.01)
clethodim (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
crufomate (0.01)
cyanazine (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)

cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
cyromazine (0.01)
DDAC (sum) (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
desmedipham (0.01)
diafenthiuron (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.02)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinocap (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.01)
dithianon (0.01)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.01)

imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)

isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA (sum) (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
meptyldinocap (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.02)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)[#]
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)

quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
Quizalofop, incl. quizalfop-P (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbumeton (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
terbutryn (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triasulfuron (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazamate (acid) (0.01)
triazamate (ester) (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trichlorfon (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
Tritosulfuron (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

[#] Residues of thiodicarb convert to methomyl, therefore methomyl has been used as an adequate marker when looking for thiodicarb residues.

Table 32a. Residues detected in samples of PEPPERS obtained between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PEPPERS, FRESH UK: 5 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 3)	0.02	1
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 1)	0.02	1
pymetrozine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 3)	0.1	1
PEPPERS, FRESH Imported (EC): 15 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 3)	0.02	1
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 1)	0.02	2
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 1)	0.01, 0.02	2
pyridalyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 2)	0.04	1
spinosad	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.03	3

Imported (EC) samples of peppers were from Belgium (1), Poland (1), Spain (3), the Netherlands (10).
UK samples of peppers (5).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	the Netherlands (1)
boscalid	UK (1)
chlorantraniliprole	the Netherlands (2), UK (1)
imidacloprid	Poland (1), the Netherlands (1)
methoxyfenozide	UK (1)
pyridalyl	Poland (1)
pymetrozine	UK (1)
spinosad	the Netherlands (3)

No residues were found in 3 of the 5 UK fresh samples
No residues were found in 8 of the 15 Imported (EC) fresh samples

Table 32b. Residues detected in samples of PEPPERS obtained between July and September 2015

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 9 of the 20 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of PEPPERS	Residues found (mg/kg)								Country of origin
			AZOX	BOS	CTP	IMI	MXF	PYDL	PYMT	SPN	
(1)	3927/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	3920/2015	FRESH	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	3926/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	the Netherlands
	3937/2015	FRESH	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	4198/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	4347/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	the Netherlands
(2)	4259/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.04	-	-	Poland
	4437/2015	FRESH	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.01	the Netherlands
(3)	4367/2015	FRESH	-	0.02	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	CTP	chlorantraniliprole
IMI	imidacloprid	MXF	methoxyfenozide	PYDL	pyridalyl
PYMT	pymetrozine	SPN	spinosad		

Table 32c. Residues sought but not found in samples of PEPPERS obtained between July and September 2015

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

1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalimide (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.01)
3-chloroaniline (0.01)
4,4'dichlorobenzophenone (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
allethrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametryn (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
atraton (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
Azaconazole (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenox (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromacil (0.01)
bromophos (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromophos-methyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butralin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbophenothion (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
Carfentrazone-ethyl (0.01)
chlordane (animal products) (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlordimeform (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.01)
etaconazole (0.01)
ethephon (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.02)
fenchlorphos (sum) (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpiclonil (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenson (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flamprop-isoproyl (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
flumetralin (0.01)
flumioxazin (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.01)
flurtamone (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrofen (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
Norflurazon (0.01)
Novaluron (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
octhilinone (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
Paraoxon-ethyl (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-ethyl (sum) (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
Pethoxamid (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.01)
phenothrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
Phosfolan (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
pretilachlor (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometon (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propanil (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propazine (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)

chlorfenson (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlormephos (0.01)
chlormequat (0.02)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlorthion (0.01)
chlorthiophos (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clodinafop-propargyl (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
cloquintocet-mexyl (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
crufomate (0.01)
cyanazine (0.01)
cyanophenphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
cyromazine (0.01)
DDAC (sum) (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
DDT sum alternate (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmetryn (0.01)
diafenthiuron (0.01)
dialifos (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.01)
dichlofenthion (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimethylvinphos (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dioxabenzophos (0.01)
dioxathion (0.01)
diphenamid (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
haloxyfop-methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexaflumuron (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
inorganic bromide (10)
iodofenphos (0.01)
ioxynil (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isobenzan (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isodrin (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
leptophos (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA (sum) (0.01)
MCPA-thioethyl (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mephosfolan (0.01)
mepiquat (0.02)
mepronil (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
Pyraflufen-ethyl (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyridate (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyrimidifen (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinomethionate (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
quizalfop-ethyl (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
secbumeton (0.01)
silafluofen (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinetoram (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulfallate (0.01)
sulfentrazone (0.01)
sulfotep (0.01)
sulprofos (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
Temephos (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbumeton (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
tetrasul (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiobencarb (0.01)
thiometon (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trichlorfon (0.01)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trietazine (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)

disulfoton (sum) (0.01)
dithianon (0.01)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
edifenphos (0.01)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
triforine (0.01)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 33a. Residues detected in retail samples of PINEAPPLES purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PINEAPPLES, Imported (Non-EC): 25 samples analysed		
ethephon	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 2)	0.02 - 2	11
Novaluron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.02	1
prochloraz (parent only)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	23
(MRL = 5)	0.04, 0.5	2
pyrethrins	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 1)	0.01 - 0.03	5
triadimefon & triadimenol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 3)	0.09 - 0.8	20

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

Imported (Non-EC) samples of pineapples were from Costa Rica (22), Ghana (1), Panama (2).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

ethephon	Costa Rica (8), Ghana (1), Panama (2)
Novaluron	Costa Rica (1)
prochloraz (parent only)	Costa Rica (1), Ghana (1)
pyrethrins	Costa Rica (5)
triadimefon & triadimenol	Costa Rica (18), Panama (2)

No residues were found in 3 of the 25 Imported (Non-EC) samples

Table 33b. Residues detected in retail samples of PINEAPPLES purchased between July and September 2015 *continued*

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 22 of the 25 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)					Country of origin
		ETH	NOV	PRZA	PYTH	TRSP	
(1)	0504/2015	-	-	-	-	0.09	Costa Rica
	0846/2015	-	-	-	-	0.4	Costa Rica
	1171/2015	-	-	-	-	0.5	Costa Rica
	1378/2015	-	-	-	-	0.2	Costa Rica
	1443/2015	-	-	0.04	-	-	Costa Rica
	3068/2015	-	-	-	-	0.5	Costa Rica
	3170/2015	-	-	-	-	0.2	Costa Rica
(2)	0502/2015	-	-	-	0.02	0.2	Costa Rica
	0770/2015	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	Costa Rica
	1086/2015	0.05	-	-	-	0.3	Costa Rica
	1294/2015	0.04	-	-	-	0.7	Costa Rica
	3019/2015	-	-	-	0.02	0.7	Costa Rica
	3107/2015	0.05	-	-	-	0.2	Costa Rica
	3145/2015	-	-	-	0.02	0.7	Costa Rica
	3254/2015	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	Costa Rica
	3317/2015	0.06	-	-	-	0.8	Costa Rica
	3360/2015	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	Costa Rica
	3080/2015	2	-	0.5	-	-	Ghana
	0572/2015	0.02	-	-	-	0.4	Panama
	3079/2015	0.02	-	-	-	0.5	Panama
(3)	1101/2015	0.05	-	-	0.01	0.6	Costa Rica
	3388/2015	-	0.02	-	0.03	0.5	Costa Rica

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ETH	ethephon	NOV	Novaluron	PRZA	prochloraz (parent only)
PYTH	pyrethrins	TRSP	triadimefon & triadimenol		

Table 33c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of PINEAPPLES purchased between July and September 2015

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

1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalimide (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.01)
3-chloroaniline (0.01)
4,4'dichlorobenzophenone (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
allethrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametryn (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
atraton (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
Azaconazole (0.01)
azinphos-ethyl (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenox (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromacil (0.01)
bromophos (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromophos-methyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butralin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbophenothion (0.01)
carboxin (0.01)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.01)
etaconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenchlorphos (sum) (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpiclonil (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenson (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flamprop-isoproyl (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
flumetralin (0.01)
flumioxazin (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.01)
flurtamone (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrofen (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
Norflurazon (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
octhilinone (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
Paraoxon-ethyl (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-ethyl (sum) (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
Pethoxamid (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.01)
phenothrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
Phosfolan (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
pretilachlor (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometon (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propanil (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propazine (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)

Carfentrazone-ethyl (0.01)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlordane (animal products) (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlordimeform (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenson (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlormephos (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlorthion (0.01)
chlorthiophos (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clodinafop-propargyl (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
cloquintocet-mexyl (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
crufomate (0.01)
cyanazine (0.01)
cyanophenphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
cyromazine (0.01)
DDAC (sum) (0.01)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
DDT sum alternate (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmetryn (0.01)
diafenthiuron (0.01)
dialifos (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.01)
dichlofenthion (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimethylvinphos (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
haloxyfop-methyl (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexaflumuron (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iodofenphos (0.01)
ioxynil (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isobenzan (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isodrin (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
leptophos (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA (sum) (0.01)
MCPA-thioethyl (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mephosfolan (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metazachlor (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
Pyraflufen-ethyl (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridalyl (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyridate (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyrimidifen (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinomethionate (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
quizalfop-ethyl (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
secbumeton (0.01)
silafluofen (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinetoram (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulfallate (0.01)
sulfentrazone (0.01)
sulfotep (0.01)
sulprofos (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
Temephos (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbumeton (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
tetrasul (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiobencarb (0.01)
thiometon (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trichlorfon (0.01)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trietazine (0.01)

diniconazole (0.01)
dioxabenzophos (0.01)
dioxathion (0.01)
diphenamid (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (sum) (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
edifenphos (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.01)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 34a. Residues detected in samples of PLANTAIN obtained between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PLANTAIN, Imported (Non-EC): 12 samples analysed		
chlorothalonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 15)	0.02	1
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.1)	0.02	1
imazalil	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 2)	0.2 - 0.9	4
thiabendazole	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 5)	0.06 - 0.9	4

Imported (Non-EC) samples of plantain were from Colombia (7), Ecuador (2), Uganda (3).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

chlorothalonil	Colombia (1)
difenoconazole	Colombia (1)
imazalil	Colombia (2), Ecuador (2)
thiabendazole	Colombia (1), Ecuador (2), Uganda (1)

No residues were found in 5 of the 12 Imported (Non-EC) samples

Table 34b. Residues detected in samples of PLANTAIN obtained between July and September 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 7 of the 12 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
		CLN	DIFC	IMZ	TBZ	
(1)	4043/2015	-	0.02	-	-	Colombia
	4209/2015	-	-	0.2	-	Colombia
	4447/2015	0.02	-	-	-	Colombia
	4320/2015	-	-	-	0.06	Uganda
(2)	4431/2015	-	-	0.2	0.4	Colombia
	3902/2015	-	-	0.9	0.9	Ecuador
	4380/2015	-	-	0.6	0.6	Ecuador

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CLN	chlorothalonil	DIFC	difenoconazole	IMZ	imazalil
TBZ	thiabendazole				

Table 34c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of PLANTAIN purchased between July and September 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
anthraquinone (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
flonicamid (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)

chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)

chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.05)

cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.05)
cyromazine (0.05)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.05)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)

dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)

Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)

isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)

pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.05)

pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)

terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 35a. Residues detected in samples of POTATOES obtained between June and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
POTATOES, MAINCROP UK: 22 samples analysed		
Chlorpropham (potato definition)	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 10)	0.3 - 2.1	4
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.1)	0.04	1
maleic hydrazide	<1 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 50)	8.1, 8.3	2
pencycuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01 - 0.02	3
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.3)	0.01, 0.02	2

UK samples of potatoes (23).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

Chlorpropham (potato definition)	UK (4)
flonicamid (sum)	UK (1)
maleic hydrazide	UK (2)
propamocarb	UK (2)
pencycuron	UK (3)

No residues were found in 16 of the 23 UK maincrop samples

Table 35b. Residues detected in samples of POTATOES obtained between June and September 2015

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 7 of the 23 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of POTATOES	Residues found (mg/kg)					Country of origin
			CPPOT	FLC	MH	PCB	PNY	
(1)	3614/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	3618/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	3680/2015	MAINCROP	0.3	-	-	-	-	UK
(2)	3609/2015	MAINCROP	1.1	-	8.1	-	-	UK
	3615/2015	MAINCROP	2.1	-	-	0.01	-	UK
	3734/2015	MAINCROP	0.5	-	8.3	-	-	UK
(3)	3612/2015	MAINCROP	-	0.04	-	0.02	0.01	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CPPOT	Chlorpropham (potato definition)	FLC	flonicamid (sum)	MH	maleic hydrazide
PCB	propamocarb	PNY	pencycuron		

Table 35c. Residues sought but not found in samples of POTATOES obtained between June and September 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
anthraquinone (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluopyram (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)

chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)

cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.05)
cyromazine (0.05)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.05)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)

dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)

heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.02)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)

isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)

pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.05)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sul (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)

tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.05)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 36a. Residues detected in retail samples of PREPARED FRESH FRUIT purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
MANGO UK: 2 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.1)	1.7	1
MELON UK: 3 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.1)	1	1
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.3)	0.03, 0.07	2
MIXED UK: 10 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(No MRL)	0.1	1
dimethomorph	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(No MRL)	0.07, 0.3	2
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.05	2
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(No MRL)	0.02, 0.08	2
fluopyram	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(No MRL)	0.04	1
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(No MRL)	0.01	1
pyrimethanil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	8
(No MRL)	0.8, 1.1	2
PINEAPPLE UK: 5 samples analysed		
None found	-	5
MANGO Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
PINEAPPLE Imported (Non-EC): 3 samples analysed		
None found	-	3

Imported (Non-EC) samples of prepared fresh fruit were from Costa Rica (1), Ghana (3).
UK samples of prepared fresh fruit (20).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

BAC (sum)	UK (2)
boscalid	UK (1)
dimethomorph	UK (2)
flonicamid (sum)	UK (4)
fludioxonil	UK (2)
fluopyram	UK (1)
myclobutanil	UK (1)
pyrimethanil	UK (2)

No residues were found in 1 of the 2 UK mango samples
Residues were found in all of the 3 UK melon samples
No residues were found in 4 of the 10 UK mixed samples
No residues were found in any of the UK pineapple samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) mango samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) pineapple samples

Table 36b. Residues detected in retail samples of PREPARED FRESH FRUIT purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 10 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of PREPARED FRESH FRUIT	Residues found (mg/kg)								Country of origin
			BACSM	BOS	DMR	FLC	FLUD	FPYM	MYC	PYM	
(1)	0503/2015	MELON	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	UK
	1066/2015	MIXED	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	UK
	1392/2015	MIXED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	UK
	1568/2015	MANGO	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3021/2015	MELON	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	UK
	3361/2015	MELON	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
(2)	0565/2015	MIXED	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.01	-	UK
	1611/2015	MIXED	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	UK
	3389/2015	MIXED	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	1.1	UK
(3)	2699/2015	MIXED	-	0.1	0.07	-	0.08	-	-	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BACSM	BAC (sum)	BOS	boscalid	DMR	dimethomorph
FLC	flonicamid (sum)	FLUD	fludioxonil	FPYM	fluopyram
MYC	myclobutanil	PYM	pyrimethanil		

Table 36c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of PREPARED FRESH FRUIT purchased between July and September 2015

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

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (0.01)
2,4-D (sum) (0.01)
2,4-DB (0.01)
2-phenylphenol (0.05)
6-benzyladenine (0.01)
abamectin (sum) (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.05)
acrinathrin (0.05)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bispyribac-sodium (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.01)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.05)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
ethirimol (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.02)
etridiazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenbutatin oxide (0.05)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.05)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.02)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.05)
fluroxypyr (sum) (0.05)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
halosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
haloxyfop (sum) (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
napropamide (0.05)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxasulfuron (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
pentanochlor (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenmedipham (0.05)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (sum) (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.05)
propargite (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prosulfocarb (0.05)
prosulfuron (0.02)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)

chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
chromafenozide (0.01)
clethodim (0.05)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.01)
cycloxydim (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.05)

cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.05)
cyromazine (0.05)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.05)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)

dichlobenil (0.05)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)

hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.02)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)

kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed (0.01)
MCPB (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metosulam (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)

pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spirotetramat (sum) (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)

Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.05)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.05)
triasulfuron (0.05)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
triclopyr (0.05)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
triforine (0.05)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 37a. Residues detected in retail samples of VENISON purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
VENISON, UK: 9 samples analysed		
None found	-	9
VENISON, Imported (Non-EC): 17 samples analysed		
None found	-	17

Imported (Non-EC) samples of venison were from New Zealand (17).
UK samples of venison (9).

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

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

aldrin and dieldrin (0.002)
alpha-HCH (0.002)
azinphos-ethyl (0.002)
beta-HCH (0.002)
bifenthrin (0.005)
chlordane (animal products) (0.002)
chlorfenvinphos (0.002)
chlorobenzilate (0.002)
chlorpyrifos (0.002)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.002)
cyfluthrin (0.005)
cypermethrin (0.005)
DDT (sum) (0.002)
deltamethrin (0.005)
diazinon (0.002)
endosulfan (sum) (0.002)
endrin (0.002)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.005)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.002)
hexachlorobenzene (0.002)
lindane (0.002)
methacrifos (0.002)
methidathion (0.002)
methoxychlor (0.002)
nitrofen (0.002)
parathion (0.002)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.002)
permethrin (0.005)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.002)
profenofos (0.002)
pyrazophos (0.002)
quintozene (sum) (0.002)
resmethrin (0.005)
tecnazene (0.002)
triazophos (0.002)

Appendix D
Additional Action Taken

Action taken by CRD

CRD wrote to:

- the suppliers of all samples containing residues above the MRL
- 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 of pesticides not approved for organic production
- The suppliers and certification organisation of all organic samples containing residues of pesticides not approved for organic production.

Recipients of the letters are given 4 weeks to provide a statement for inclusion in the report. The Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues in Food reviews any replies received.

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

Why some results cover more than one substance

Both the legal controls and our analytical tests are aimed at checking food for the presence of residues of specific pesticides. Residues are the chemical traces left behind after pesticides are used. In most cases the residue of a pesticide is measured by first identifying the pesticide and then measuring the quantity of that pesticide in the food itself. But for some pesticides the residue remaining in the food is known to be chemically different from the original pesticide and so the laboratory needs to looks for more than one component. There are various reasons why this happens, for example:

- the animal or plant can change the pesticide into related chemicals
- the pesticide can change in the environment into related chemicals
- some pesticides are mixtures of chemicals , so the relevant components of the mixture need to be checked for
- in the laboratory sample preparation and/or analysis may change pesticides into related chemicals
- related chemicals may be pesticides in their own right

The MRL setting process takes account of all these issues. The EU may set a complex residue definition to ensure that the identity and quantity of the residue found is representative of the pesticide present. A complex residue definition may be set where it is necessary for safety reasons or to be able to accurately identify the pesticide residue present in the food. This definition usually includes the actual pesticide, plus other related chemicals. These residues are usually reported together as a "sum". Sometimes different foods need different definitions because different pesticide residues are known to occur in that food. For instances, plants and animals may metabolise a pesticide differently, which forms different residues.

The full definitions of pesticides that we have found in our surveys are described in the table below. If you would like more detail about a particular residue definition, please get in touch. You can email us at prif@hse.gsi.gov.uk and other contact details are on the back cover.

Where the detailed individual analysis results tell us something useful, we mention that in our conclusions.

How we calculate sums

Unless the definition says otherwise, the summed result is a simple addition. For individual components that are not detected that result is treated as a zero.

Where a residue definition says "expressed as", that means that the individual component results are adjusted by molecular weight before being added together. The residue definition is set this way so that the final calculated result for the whole definition is an expression of the level of the most toxic component, and so that value can be used directly in consumer risk assessment without further adjustment.

The EU Reference Laboratories for pesticide residues have an e-learning package aimed at analytical chemists on this very technical subject at http://www.eupt.es/e-learning/.

Complex residue definitions used in our reports

There are a large number of pesticides used and types of food in the world. So other complex residue definitions may apply to food/pesticide combinations not yet considered by PRiF. You can look up all the EU MRL definitions for pesticide residues at the European Commission's pesticide database at http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/pesticides_database/index_en.htm

Short name we use in our reports	Legal residue definition – These definitions apply to all foods unless otherwise stated
2,4-D (sum)	2,4-D (sum of 2,4-D and its esters expressed as 2,4-D)
abamectin (sum)	Abamectin (sum of Avermectin B1a, AvermectinB1b and delta-8,9 isomer of Avermectin B1a)
aldicarb (sum)	Aldicarb (sum of Aldicarb, its sulfoxide and its sulfone, expressed as Aldicarb)
aldrin and dieldrin	Aldrin and Dieldrin (Aldrin and dieldrin combined expressed as dieldrin), aka dieldrin (sum)
amitraz	Amitraz (amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4 - dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz)
BAC (sum)	Benzalkonium chloride (mixture of alkylbenzyldimethylammonium chlorides with alkyl chain lengths of C_8, C_{10}, C_{12}, C_{14}, C_{16} and C_{18})
benthiavalicarb (sum)	Benthiavalicarb (Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl (KIF-230 R-L) and its enantiomer (KIF-230 S-D) and diastereomers (KIF-230 R-L and KIF-230 S-D)
bixan (animal products)	Sum of bixafen and desmethyl bixafen expressed as bixafen This definition applies to animal products only
captan and folpet	Sum of captan and folpet aka captan/folpet This definition applies only to pome fruit (fruits such as apples and pears), strawberries, raspberries, currants, tomatoes and beans. For all other foods there are separate MRLs for captan only and for folpet only.
carbendazim (animal products)	Carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl, expressed as carbendazim
Carbendazim (sum)	Carbendazim and benomyl (sum of benomyl and carbendazim expressed as carbendazim)
carbofuran (sum)	Carbofuran (sum of carbofuran and 3-hydroxy-carbofuran expressed as carbofuran)
chlordane (animal products)	Chlordane (sum of cis- and trans-isomers and oxychlordane expressed as chlordane) This definition applies to animal products only
chlordane (sum)	Chlordane (sum of cis- and trans- isomers) This definition applies to all foods except animal products
chlorpropham (potatoes)	Chlorpropham only This definition applies only to potatoes
chlorpropham (sum for animal products)	Chlorpropham and 4-hydroxychlorpropham-O-sulphonic acid (4-HSA),expressed as chlorpropham This definition applies only to animal products
chlorpropham (sum)	Chlorpropham (Chlorpropham and 3-chloroaniline, expressed as Chlorpropham) This definition applies to all foods except potatoes and animal products

Short name we use in our reports	Legal residue definition – These definitions apply to all foods unless otherwise stated
DDAC (sum)	Didecyldimethylammonium chloride (mixture of alkyl-quaternary ammonium salts with alkyl chain lengths of C_8, C_{10} and C_{12})
DDT (sum)	DDT (sum of p,p'-DDT, o,p'-DDT, p-p'-DDE and p,p'-TDE (DDD) expressed as DDT)
dichlorprop	Sum of Dichlorprop, including dichlorprop-p and its conjugates, expressed as dichlorprop
dicofol (sum)	Dicofol (sum of p, p' and o,p' isomers)
dimethenamid	Dimethenamid–p (Dimethenamid-p including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))
dimethoate (sum)	Dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)
disulfoton (sum)	Disulfoton (sum of disulfoton, disulfoton sulfoxide and disulfoton sulfone expressed as disulfoton)
dithiocarbamates	Dithiocarbamates are a group of pesticides that are chemically similar. Testing for them individually in routine analysis is not possible, so MRLs are set for a test for the group.
endosulfan (sum)	Endosulfan (sum of alpha- and beta-isomers and endosulfan-sulphate expresses as endosulfan)
fenamiphos (sum)	Fenamiphos (sum of fenamiphos and its sulphoxide and sulphone expressed as fenamiphos)
fenchlorphos (sum)	Fenchlorphos (sum of fenchlorphos and fenchlorphos oxon expressed as fenchlorphos)
fensulfothion (sum)	Fensulfothion (sum of fensulfothion, its oxygen analogue and their sulfones, expressed as fensulfothion).
fenthion (sum)	Fenthion (fenthion and its oxygen analogue, their sulfoxides and sulfone expressed as parent)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers)	Fenvalerate (any ratio of constituent isomers (RR, SS, RS & SR) including esfenvalerate)
fipronil (infant food)	Sum of fipronil and fipronil-desulfinyl, expressed as fipronil This definition applies to foods for babies only
fipronil (sum)	Fipronil (sum Fipronil and sulfone metabolite (MB46136) expressed as Fipronil) This definition applies to all foods except foods for babies
flonicamid (sum)	Flonicamid (sum of flonicamid, TNFG and TNFA) This definition applies to all food except animal prodcuts
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum)	Fluazifop-P-butyl (fluazifop acid (free and conjugate))
haloxyfop (sum)	Haloxyfop including haloxyfop-R (Haloxyfop-R methyl ester, haloxyfop-R and conjugates of haloxyfop-R expressed as haloxyfop-R)
Heptachlor (infant food)	Sum of heptachlor and trans heptachlor epoxide This definition applies to foods for babies only
Heptachlor (sum)	Heptachlor (sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide expressed as heptachlor) This definition applies to all foods except infant foods

Short name we use in our reports	Legal residue definition – These definitions apply to all foods unless otherwise stated
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum)	Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), sum of isomers, except the gamma isomer This definition applies to all foods except animal products (For animal products the alpha and beta isomers have separate MRls)
malathion	Malathion (sum of malathion and malaoxon expressed as malathion)
MCPA (animal prdocuts)	[Residue defintion, animal products] MCPA, MCPB and MCPA thioethyl expressed as MCPA This definition applies to animal products only
MCPA (sum)	MCPA and MCPB (MCPA, MCPB including their salts, esters and conjugates expressed as MCPA) This definition applies to all foods except animal prdoucts
mepanipyrim (sum)	Mepanipyrim and its metabolite (2-anilino-4-(2-hydroxypropyl)-6-methylpyrimidine) expressed as mepanipyrim
methiocarb (sum)	Methiocarb (sum of methiocarb and methiocarb sulfoxide and sulfone, expressed as methiocarb)
methomyl (sum)	Sum of methomyl and thiodicarb expressed as methomyl
oxydemeton-methyl (sum)	Oxydemeton-methyl (sum of oxydemeton-methyl and demeton-S-methylsulfone expressed as oxydemeton-methyl)
parathion-methyl (sum)	Parathion-methyl (sum of Parathion-methyl and paraoxon-methyl expressed as Parathion-methyl)
Permethrin	Permethrin (sum of isomers)
phorate (sum)	Phorate (sum of phorate, its oxygen analogue and their sulfones expressed as phorate)
phosmet (sum)	Phosmet (phosmet and phosmet oxon expressed as phosmet) This definition applies to all foods except animal products
pirimicarb (sum)	Pirimicarb (sum of Pirimicarb and Desmethyl pirimicarb expressed as Pirimicarb)
Prothioconazole (sum)	Prothioconazole (sum of prothioconazole-desthio and its glucuronide conjugate, expressed as prothioconazoledesthio) This definition applies to animal products only
PTU & propineb	Sum of PTU and propineb This definition applies to food for babies only
quintozene (sum)	Quintozene (sum of quintozene and pentachloro-aniline expressed as quintozene)
Prochloraz (sum)	Prochloraz (sum of prochloraz and its metabolites containing the 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol moiety expressed as prochloraz)
Terbufos (sum)	Terbufos (sum of terbufos, its sulfoxide and sulfone This definition applies only to foods for babies
thiamethoxam (sum)	Thiametoxam (sum of thiametoxam and clothianidin expressed as thiametoxam) There are also separate clothianidin MRLs
tolylfluanid (sum)	Tolylfluanid (Sum of tolylfluanid and dimethylaminosulfotoluidide expressed as tolylfluanid)

Short name we use in our reports	Legal residue definition – These definitions apply to all foods unless otherwise stated
triadimefon & triadimenol	Triadimefon and triademenol
vinclozolin (animal products)	Vinclozolin, iprodione, procymidone, sum of compounds and all metabolites containing the 3,5-dichloroaniline moiety expressed as 3,5-dichloroaniline This definition applies to animal products only
vinclozolin (sum)	Vinclozolin (sum of vinclozolin and all metabolites containing the 3,5-dichloraniniline moiety, expressed as vinclozolin) This definition applies to all foods except animal products

Glossary

This is a 'standard' glossary which defines the key terms used in the PRiF 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.

As a matter of policy the EU does not use NOAELs from tests that involve deliberate administration of pesticides to humans to determine ADIs and ARfDs. However, where such data have been ethically and scientifically derived some authorities, e.g. the World Health Organization, do consider such data. Where human data are used there is usually less uncertainty in the resulting reference value compared to extrapolating from animal tests to humans, and a lower uncertainty factor (most often 10) is used to account for the variation in sensitivity between individuals.

The initial risk assessments in PRiF reports use the agreed EU reference values. However, where intakes are above the EU value and a reference value based on acceptable human data is available a refined assessment, which is a more appropriate indicator of the risk, is also reported.

Analyte: This is the name for the substance that the PRiF 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.

Cholinergic: In relation to the animal nervous system, processes and structures are cholinergic if they release or use acetylcholine. Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter, a chemical that carries signals through the nervous system.

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 PRiF 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.

Human Data: See under Acute Reference Dose

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 PRiF 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 Quantification (LOQ): The limit of quantification 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.

Futher information on MRLs can be found at:
www.pesticides.gov.uk/guidance/industries/pesticides/topics/food-safety/maximum-residue-levels

Maximum Residue Limits (CODEX or CAC): In cases where there is 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 CRD. 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.

Multiple Residues: In this report this term is used to describe when more than one pesticide is found in an individual food sample. It may have arisen because the crop was treated at different times with pesticides applied singularly, or when pesticides are applied as mixtures (several pesticides mixed in the spray tank at the same time) or the marketed pesticide product contains more than one pesticide or any combination of these three situations. Mixtures may be used in response to specific pest pressures and also as part of strategies to minimise pesticide resistance building up on pest populations.

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: www.pesticides.gov.uk/guidance/industries/pesticides/topics/pesticide-approvals/pesticides-registration/applicant-guide/the-applicant-guide-contents.

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: www.pesticides.gov.uk/guidance/industries/pesticides/topics/pesticide-approvals/pesticides-registration/applicant-guide/the-applicant-guide-contents.

Neurotoxicity: Neurotoxicity is the effect of substances (called neurotoxins) which alter the normal working of an animal's neverous ystems and/or damage the nervous tissue.

No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL): The greatest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, which causes no detectable adverse alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development or life span of the target organism under defined conditions of exposure.

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 PRiF 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.

Parent: The chemical form of a pesticide as applied to plants, as opposed to metabolites and breakdown products.

Percentile: A percentile is a value that divides a sample of measurements at a specific point when they are listed in ascending order of magnitude. For example, the 97.5th percentile from a food consumption survey is a value that is equal to or more than 97.5% of the measurements and equal to or less than 2.5% of the measurements. So in a sample of 40 daily food consumption values, the 97.5th percentile is equal to or more than 39 of the measurements. Such high percentile estimates of food consumption are used in risk assessments as they are more protective than using average consumption levels.

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 PRiF 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. CRD 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 the product will be withdrawn/recalled 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.

'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.

Safety Factor: Values used in extrapolation from experimental studies in animals (usually 100) or humans (usually 10) to the population: for PRiF assessments this represents a value by which the NOAEL is divided to derive an ADI or ARfD. The value depends on the nature of the effect, the dose-response relationship, and the quality of the toxicological information available. The use of such a factor accounts for possible differences in susceptibility between the animal species tested and humans, and for variation between different individuals in the population. The terms 'uncertainty factor' and 'assessment factor' are also sometimes used for this factor; the PRiF will use 'safety factor'.

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 CRD 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.

Follow-up from Previous Reports

Quarter 2 2014

Spring greens & kale

Tebuconazole: Sample number 0517/2014
We passed details of a sample of kale from the UK that contained tebuconazole to CRD. CRD's enquiries are not yet complete; an update will appear in a future report

Quarter 4 2014

Lettuce

Oxadixyl: Sample number 0248/2014
We passed a sample of lettuce from the UK that contained oxadixyl to CRD. CRD's enquiries are not yet complete; an update will appear in a future report.

Mushrooms

Bendiocarb: Sample number 2528/2014
We passed a sample of mushrooms from the UK that contained bendiocarb to CRD. CRD's enquiries are not yet complete; an update will appear in a future report.

Pumpkin and squash

Chlorothalonil: Sample number 3952/2014
We passed a sample of butternut squash from the UK that contained chlorothalonil to CRD. CRD's enquiries are not yet complete; an update will appear in a future report.

Chlorothalonil and famoxadone: Sample number 1577/2014
We passed a sample of butternut squash from the UK that contained chlorothalonil and famoxadone to CRD. CRD's enquiries are not yet complete; an update will appear in a future report.

Quarter 4 of 2015 will look at residues in:		
Apples	Aubergine	Banana
Bean sprouts	Beans with pods	Beef
Bread	Broccoli	Butter
Cheese	Chillies	Courgette
Crackers	Eggs	Grapes
Lettuce	Milk	Okra
Olive oil	Olives	Orange juice
Peanuts	Pears	Peas without pods
Peppers	Potatoes	Prepared fresh fruit
Radish	Smoked fish	Speciality fruit
Tea	Wheat	

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

Please contact:

Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues in Food
Chemicals Regulation Directorate
Mallard House
Kings Pool
Peasholme Green
York YO1 7PX

Tel: 01904 455756
prif@hse.gsi.gov.uk

Or visit our website at:

www.pesticides.gov.uk/guidance/industries/pesticides/advisory-groups/PRiF