The Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues in Food

Report on the

Pesticide Residues Monitoring Programme for Quarter 4 2015

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Summary Findings

PRiF is an expert committee of Defra. This is our fourth quarterly report for 2015. During this year's surveillance programme we are looking for a range of up to 386 pesticides in our fruit and vegetable surveys.

This quarter's programme surveyed 988 samples of 32 different foods: apples, aubergines, bananas, bean sprouts, beans with pods, beef, bread, broccoli, butter, cheese (soft), chillies, courgette, crackers (plain), 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 and wheat. The results show 14 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 most 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. In the case of grapes we found a residue in one sample where short-lived effects were possible.

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 386 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 1996-2006 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.

Ongoing issues

Current Issues

BAC (benzalkonium chloride) and DDAC (didecyldimethylammonium chloride)

BAC and DDAC are quaternary ammonium compounds (QAC) widely used as disinfectants. Disinfection is an import 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.

The European Commission 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 applied to products produced before 12 August 2015. For the purposes of this report, the temporary trading level no longer applies; the MRL of 0.1 mg/kg has been applied to all residues of BAC & DDAC that have been detected.

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

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.

Historical issues

DDT

The use of DDT is banned or heavily restricted in many countries. It isn't allowed for use on food crops any more but it is still used in some countries outside the EU as a public health insecticide. However, residues of

DDT take a long time to break down in the environment and can accumulate in fatty tissue which is a major reason that it has been banned in the EU and many other countries.

Due to the bans and restrictions on use, the levels in food have decreased substantially since the 1960s and 1970s. Even so, because it takes a long time to breakdown we do expect, and do see, occasional DDT residues in our monitoring results. Overall, the incidence and the size of residues have fallen steadily over time, which is what we would expect. In recent years none of our findings were unusual, unexpected or of concern. We can tell from the chemical form that we detect whether the residues we have found are from historic use (which is what we usually find). We explain this every time we publish DDT results to try to make it as clear as we can that the results show food producers are not using DDT today. However, there are occasional media stories about DDT and various links and associations, which do not make this distinction.

The residues we find nowadays are at levels that would not be expected to have any effect on health, either in the short term or in the long term, when checked against today's understanding of the effect of DDT on health. As a committee, we take care to ensure we look thoroughly at this, and the Food Standards Agency is also actively involved in our considerations. It is true that DDT takes time to break down in the human body and builds up in fatty tissues. However, ingesting modern levels over a lifetime won't build up to the high levels that may be found in people who were exposed back in the 1960s and 1970s.

Aldrin and dieldrin

Aldrin was banned in most of the world, including the European Communities by the late 1970s. Dieldrin was banned in the EU in 2004 and is banned or heavily restricted in many other countries. Aldrin and dieldrin both takes a long time to break down in the environment and both can accumulate in fatty tissues.

These are tested for separately but share an MRL because as dieldrin is a metabolite of aldrin. That means if a plant or animal was exposed to aldrin, we would expect to detect aldrin and/or dieldrin as a residue. Dieldrin is a pesticide in its own right, and from dieldrin use we would expect to detect only dieldrin residues. Based on historical results and patterns of use, we try to determine as clearly as we can that the results show food producers aren't using aldrin or dieldrin today.

Due to the bans and restrictions on use the levels in food have decreased substantially since the 1960s/1970s and have again fallen since 2004. Nowadays we occasionally detect dieldrin. Which we would expect given, since both pesticides takes a long time to breakdown in the environment and build up in fatty tissues. Overall the incidence and the size of residues have fallen steadily over time, and nowadays which is what we would expect. None of the findings in this report were unusual, unexpected or of concern.

The residues we find nowadays are at levels that would not be expected to have any effect on health, either in the short term or in the long term, when checked against today's understanding of the effect of aldrin and dieldrin on health. As a committee, we take care to ensure we look thoroughly at this, and the Food Standards Agency is also actively involved in our considerations. It is true that aldrin and dieldrin takes time to break down in the human body and builds up in fatty tissues. However, ingesting modern levels over a lifetime won't build up to the high levels that may be found in people who were exposed back in the 1960s and 1970s.

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) and cooking apples.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting apples in every quarter of 2015. This is the fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 69
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

18 samples were tested for up to 346 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Eating

- 8 samples came from the UK
- 3 samples were imported from outside the EU
- 7 samples came from the EU

Residues found

8 samples contained no residues from those sought
10 samples 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

7 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

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

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 16 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 57 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.

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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 74
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

19 samples were tested for up to 341 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

1 sample was imported from outside the EU
18 samples came from the EU

Residues found

12 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

2 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 2 samples contained 2 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 57 for more information on the methodology used)

Two 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.

The MRLs for pesticide residues in bananas are set to include residues found in 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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 78
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

20 samples were tested for up to 346 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

20 samples were imported from outside the EU

Residues found

4 samples contained no residues from those sought
16 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

13 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

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

Risk assessments

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 57 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

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 second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 82
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 345 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

24 samples came from the UK

Residues found

20 samples contained no residues from those sought
4 samples contained residues above the reporting level
3 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

- 2 samples contained 2 residues

Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)

The laboratory detected 3 residues above the MRL in bean sprouts

- 3 samples from UK contained a residue of BAC at 0.4, 0.4 and 0.6 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.1 mg/kg.

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 57 for more information on the methodology used)

Two 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.

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 pods. 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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 on 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 86
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

25 samples were tested for up to 340 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Green Beans

- 4 samples came from the UK
- 7 samples were imported from outside the EU
- 2 sample came from the EU

Speciality Beans

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

Residues found

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

Multiple residues	13 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 5 samples contained 2 residues • 4 samples contained 3 residues • 1 sample contained 4 residues • 2 samples contained 5 residues • 1 sample contained 12 residues
Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)	The laboratory detected 11 residues above the MRL in 4 samples of speciality beans • 1 sample from Malaysia contained residues of: o chlorfenapyr at 0.2 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg' o dithiocarbamates at 1.8 mg/kg, the MRL is 1 mg/kg; and o tolfenpyrad at 0.03 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01*. • 1 sample from Kenya contained residues of o dimethoate at 0.2 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.02* mg/kg; and o hexaconazole at 0.03 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg. • 1 sample from Bangladesh contained residues of: o dimethoate at 0.7 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.02* mg/kg, o emamectin benzoate at 0.07 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg, o hexaconazole at 0.02 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg, o metalaxyl at 0.2 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.05* mg/kg; and o propargite at 0.09 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg. • 1 sample from Kenya contained a residues of dimethoate at 0.08 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.02* mg/kg.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory detected 30 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 57 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.
Further investigation: suspected illegal use	We have passed details of 1 sample of green beans from the UK that contained a residue of boscalid which is not approved for use on beans with pods in the UK to CRD. CRD's investigation concluded that the beans were grown in the EU and frozen in the UK, therefore the beans were treated legally with boscalid in the EU.

* **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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 93
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

18 samples were tested for up to 35 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

17 samples came from the UK
1 sample came from the EU

The country of origin of the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the animal was raised. It may be where it was processed or where it was 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
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

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 bakery morning goods. 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 second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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 11 at page 94
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 October and December 2015

Number of samples

64 samples were tested for up to 265 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Ordinary Bread: Other
- 4 samples came from the UK

Ordinary Bread: White
- 25 samples came from the UK

Ordinary Bread: Wholemeal
- 18 samples came from the UK

Speciality Bread: Bagels
- 2 samples came from the UK

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

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

Speciality Bread: Crumpets
- 5 samples came from the UK

Speciality Bread: Muffins
- 1 sample came from the UK

Speciality Bread: Pancakes
- 3 samples came from the UK

Speciality Bread: Scones
- 1 sample came from the UK

Speciality Bread: Waffles
- 1 sample came from the UK

	The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the wheat was grown. It may be where the bread was made or where it was packed for consumer purchase.
Residues found	29 samples contained no residues from those sought 35 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 11d on page 100 for details). 2 samples were labelled as organic. Neither contained residues from those sought
Multiple residues	16 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 15 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 57 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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 12 at page 101
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 339 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Fresh
- 15 samples came from the UK
- 8 samples came from the EU

Frozen
- 1 sample came from the EU

Residues found

14 samples contained no residues from those sought
10 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

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

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.

Combined risk assessments (see page 57 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

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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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 13 at page 105
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 October and December 2015

Number of samples

29 samples were tested for up to 36 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

21 samples came from the UK
8 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 butter was made or where it was packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

23 samples contained no residues from those sought
6 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
6 samples were labelled as organic.3 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 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 57 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 combined risk assessment.

CRD carried out risk assessment of this sample 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

Organic sample with residue of BAC	The Secretariat has written to the suppliers of 3 samples of organic butter with a residue of BAC which is not permitted for pesticide use in organic food production. Defra's Organic Farming branch and the organic certification organisation were also informed.

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 and 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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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 14 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.

DDT
1 sample contained a residue of DDT. The use of DDT is banned or heavily restricted in many countries because the residues takes a long time to breakdown in the environment and can accumulate in fatty tissue.

A break-down of the analytical results shows that the only DDT residue found was in the form of DDE which indicates historical use. More information about DDT residues is available in the historic issues section on page 6 of this report

The residues would not be expected to have any effect on health, either in the short term or the long term.

Results

When samples were taken

Between October and December 2015

Number of samples

19 samples were tested for up to 37 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Brie
- 1 sample came from the UK
- 6 samples came from the EU

Camembert
- 3 samples came from the EU

Cottage Cheese
- 1 sample came from the EU

Cream Cheese
- 1 sample came from the EU

Feta
- 1 sample came from the EU

Mozzarella
- 4 samples came from the EU

Ricotta
- 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

15 samples contained no residues from those sought
4 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 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 57 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.

Chilli Peppers

Introduction

We last surveyed chilli peppers in 2010. The survey can include any fresh chilli pepper or hot pepper varieties or types such as Scotch bonnet, Cayenne, bird's eye, finger or Thai

Survey design

We are sampling chilli peppers in every quarter of 2015 and reporting them in quarters two and four. This is the second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and December.

The Rural Payment Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors collected the chilli 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 15 at page 112
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

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

Results

When samples were taken

Between July and December 2015

Number of samples

19 samples were tested for up to 341 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

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

Residues found

13 samples contained no residues from those sought
6 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

1 sample contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 1 sample contained 2 residues

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.

Combined risk assessments (see page 57 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 any risk assessment of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in the sample.

Courgettes

Introduction

Courgettes, also known as zucchini, were last surveyed in 2011 as part of the rolling programme. This year the survey can include any type of green or yellow courgette.

Survey design

We are sampling courgettes in quarters three and four and reporting on it in quarter four only. This is the only part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and November.

A market research company bought the courgette 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 116
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 November 2015

Number of samples

48 samples were tested for up to 334 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

25 samples came from the UK
23 samples came from the EU

Residues found

27 samples contained no residues from those sought
21 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

9 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 8 samples contained 2 residues
- 1 sample contained 3 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 57 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.

Crackers

Introduction

This is the first time we have surveyed crackers. The survey can include all types of plain crackers, such as wholegrain, high fibre or wheat. It doesn't include any crackers that have other ingredients such as nuts, fruit, cheese or chocolate.

Survey design

We are sampling crackers in quarters three and four and reporting on it in quarter four only. This is the only part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and December.

A market research company bought the courgette 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 120
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 December 2015

Number of samples

48 samples were tested for up to 190 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

48 samples came from the UK

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

Residues found

34 samples contained no residues from those sought
14 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL. We have checked the residues against the bread MRLs where we have account of how processing (milling and baking) affects residue levels by adjusting the relevant grain MRLs using processing factors for bread (see table 11d on page 100 for details).
1 sample was labelled as organic. It didn't contain any residues from those sought

Multiple residues

8 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

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

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 4 different pesticides 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 57 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.

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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 18 at page 124
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.

Aldrin & dieldrin
1 sample contained a residue of dieldrin. The use of dieldrin is banned or heavily restricted in many countries because the residues take a long time to breakdown in the environment and can accumulate in fatty tissue.

Although aldrin and dieldrin are sought as part of the residue definition, only dieldrin was detected in this sample. More information about aldrin and dieldrin residues is available in the historic issues section on page 6 of this report

Because of the level of residue found we would not expect it to have any effect on health, either in the short term or the long term.

Results

When samples were taken

Between October and December 2015

Number of samples

20 samples were tested for up to 35 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

20 samples came from the UK

Residues found

19 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
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 detected 1 pesticide residue. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect the residue to have an effect on health.

Follow up action

Letters sent

The Secretariat has written to the Veterinary Medicines Directorate for the egg sample with residues of dieldrin for their comments on the finding

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 harvested 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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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 19 at page 127
Risk assessments carried out by CRD are at page 59
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

Summary statement

Ethephon

One sample of grapes contained a residue of ethephon at 2 mg/kg, which is above the MRL of 1 mg/kg. CRD undertook a risk assessment and concluded that any effect on health would be minor, short-lived and reversible.

Results

When samples were taken

Between October and December 2015

Number of samples

27 samples were tested for up to 349 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

9 samples were imported from outside the EU
18 samples came from the EU

Residues found

1 sample contained no residues from those sought
26 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

24 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 5 samples contained 2 residues
- 5 samples contained 3 residues
- 3 samples contained 4 residues
- 3 samples contained 5 residues
- 3 samples contained 6 residues
- 1 sample contained 7 residues
- 3 samples contained 8 residues
- 1 sample contained 9 residues

Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)

The laboratory detected 1 residue above the MRL in grapes

- 1 sample from Greece contained a residue of ethephon at 2 mg/kg. The MRL is 1 mg/kg.

Risk assessments
(see Section II on page 55 for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 36 different pesticide residues. Following the Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD)'s risk assessment, we do not expect these residues to have an effect on health.

In the case of one sample with a residue of ethephon we would expect any effect would be minor, short-lived and reversible.

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

The intakes for toddlers, 4-6 year-old children, 7-10 year-old children, 11-14 year-old children, vegetarians and infants exceeded the ARfD. The highest intake was for toddlers.

If toddlers ate or drank large portions of grapes containing ethephon at 2.0 mg/kg, their intake of ethephon could be 244% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 49 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 the uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people However, in this case the factor was larger (120) to ensure consistency with the findings of human volunteer studies. We consider the likelihood of an effect on health to be low, given the remaining factor of 49 (from 120). 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 dogs 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.

More detail on the factors applied is on page 55 of this report.

In conclusion, we consider that some people might experience increased urination and stomach upset after eating/ drinking large portions (97.5th percentile consumption) of grapes 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.

Chlorpyrifos

1 sample contained chlorpyrifos at levels where we need to consider the effect on health in more detail. The highest level detected was 0.2 mg/kg

The MRL's for chlorpyrifos have now been reviewed at a European level using the new end points. A regulation was published on 21st January 2016 which gave notice of new MRL's which will come into force with immediate effect on the 10th August 2016.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R0060

The MRL for table grapes will be 0.01 mg/kg.

The risk assessments detailed below refer to the new EU acute Reference Dose 2015 value but also consider the risks based on the existing JMPR value which was based on data which examined impacts upon humans. CRD accept that

relevant human toxicology data can be used to calculate the possible impacts of residues in food on humans and based on this assessment do not expect an effect on health.

Assessment A using the ARfD set in the EU

The intakes for toddlers, 4-6 year-old children, 7-10 year-old children, 11-14 year-old children, vegetarians and infants exceeded the ARfD. The highest intake was for toddlers.

If toddlers ate or drank large portions of grape containing chlorpyrifos at 0.2 mg/kg, their intake of chlorpyrifos could be 244% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 42 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effects in a single dose rat 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 42. This is because an adverse effect on health would rely on

1) a susceptible individual eating 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 rats 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.

Furthermore, the ARfD derived is considered to have been set using a precautionary approach since red blood cell cholinesterase inhibition was used as the end-point. This is a sensitive way to assess adverse effects.

In conclusion we consider that some people might experience salivation, intestinal disturbances or sweating after eating large portions (97.5^{th} percentile consumption) of grapes 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.

Assessment B with reference to the ARfD set by the JMPR[!]

The intakes for toddlers, 4-6 year-old children, 7-10 year-old children, 11-14 year-old children, vegetarians and infants exceeded the ARfD. The highest intake was for toddlers.

If toddlers ate or drank large portions of grapes, containing chlorpyrifos at 0.2 mg/kg, their intake of chlorpyrifos could be 244% of the Acute Reference Dose. However, the EU ARfD was set without taking into account scientifically valid human data. The JMPR in 1999 recommended a higher Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) of 0.1 mg/kg bw/d using that human data. It allows an appropriate factor (10) to account for possible differences in susceptibility between people. Intakes in all groups are within the JMPR ARfD. Based on this assessment we do not expect an effect on health.

Conclusion

CRD accept that relevant human toxicology data can be used to calculate the possible impacts of residues in food on humans and based on this assessment do not expect an effect on health.

[!] JMPR is the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues, which conducts scientific evaluations of pesticide residues in food.

Combined risk assessments (see page 57 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 issued	The EU issued a notification for the following samples through the EC's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) (see glossary for more details) • 1 sample from Greece containing ethephon at 2 mg/kg.

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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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 20 at page 135
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 October and December 2015

Number of samples

18 samples were tested for up to 346 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

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

Lettuce
- 2 samples came from the UK

Little Gem
- 2 samples came from the UK
- 1 sample came from the EU

Romaine
- 2 samples came from the UK

Round
- 3 samples came from the UK

Residues found

5 samples contained no residues from those sought
13 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

7 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide
- 2 samples contained 2 residues
- 1 sample contained 3 residues
- 1 sample contained 5 residues
- 2 samples contained 7 residues
- 1 sample contained 10 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory detected 20 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 57 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.

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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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 21 at page 141
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 October and December 2015

Number of samples

78 samples were tested for up to 35 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Cows' milk
- 71 samples came from the UK

Goats' milk
- 7 samples came from the UK

Residues found

78 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
26 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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 22 at page 142
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

19 samples were tested for up to 238 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Fresh
- 19 samples were imported from outside the EU

Residues found

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

Multiple residues

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

Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)

The laboratory detected 3 residues above the MRL in 2 samples of okra
- 1 sample from Jordan contained residues of:
  - abamectin at 0.02 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.01* mg/kg and
  - acetamiprid at 0.3 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.2 mg/kg.
- 1 sample from Jordan contained a residue of acetamiprid at 0.3 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.2 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 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 57 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.

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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected during November.

A market research company bought the olive oil samples form 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 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

during November 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 314 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Extra Virgin
- 18 samples came from the EU

Virgin
- 1 sample came from the UK
- 5 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

23 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. We have taken account of how pressing affects residue levels by applying an oil processing factor of 5, as provided in the legislation[1] containing the specification for this EU survey. This takes into account an olive oil production standard yield of 20 % of the olive harvest.
5 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.

[1] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 400/2014 of 22 April 2014, Annex I

Olives

Introduction

We last surveyed olives in 2012. The survey can include any green, black or Kalamata olives which are pitted or with the stone. The olives can be in brine or oil but must not be stuffed.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting olives in quarter two and four of 2015. This is the second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 24 at page 150
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 October and December 2015

Number of samples

35 samples were tested for up to 263 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

1 sample came from the UK
1 sample was imported from outside the EU
33 samples came from the EU

Residues found

33 samples contained no residues from those sought
2 samples contained residues above the reporting level
None of the samples contained residues above the MRL
4 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.

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 juice 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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 25 at page 154
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

18 samples were tested for up to 346 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

16 samples came from the UK
2 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 juices, 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
4 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.

Peanuts

Introduction

This is the first time we have surveyed peanuts. The survey can include all types of peanut, such as plain, salted, roasted and flavoured.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting peanuts in quarter four of 2015. This is the only part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 26 at page 157
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 346 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Plain
- 5 samples were imported from outside the EU

Roasted
- 1 sample came from the UK
- 1 sample was imported from outside the EU

Salted
- 14 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 peanuts were grown. It may be where the peanuts were processed or where they were packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

18 samples contained no residues from those sought
6 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

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.

Pears

Introduction

We have surveyed 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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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 27 at page 161
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 October and December 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 347 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

9 samples came from the UK
1 sample was imported from outside the EU
14 samples came from the EU

Residues found

3 samples contained no residues from those sought
21 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

19 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

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

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 23 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 57 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 a residue of chlormequat which is not approved for use on pears in the UK to CRD. CRD is investigating; brand name details will not be published until the investigations are complete.

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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 28 at page 168
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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 341 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Fresh
- 6 samples were imported from outside the EU

Frozen
- 16 samples came from the UK
- 2 samples came from the EU

Residues found

23 samples contained no residues from those sought
1 sample 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

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 page 57 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 this sample.

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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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 29 at page 172
Risk assessments carried out by CRD are at page 61
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 October and December 2015

Number of samples

15 samples were tested for up to 386 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Fresh

- 2 samples came from the UK
- 13 samples came from the EU

Residues found

5 samples contained no residues from those sought
10 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

5 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 3 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 peppers

- 1 sample from Poland contained a residue of ethephon at 5 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.05* mg/kg.

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* **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
(see Section II on page 55 for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments

The laboratory detected 11 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 5 mg/kg

The intakes for 7-10 year-old children, toddlers, vegetarians, adults, 2-6 year-old children and 11-14 year-old children exceeded the ARfD. The highest intake was for 7-10 year-old children.

If 7-10 year-old children ate large portions of peppers containing ethephon at 5.0 mg/kg, their intake of ethephon could be 164% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 73 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 (120) to ensure consistency with the findings of human volunteer studies. We consider the reduced factor of 73 (from 120) still enough to make an effect on health unlikely. More detail on the factors applied is on page 55 of this report.

Combined risk assessments (see page 57 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 issued

The EU issued a notification for the following samples through the EC's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) (see glossary for more details)

- 1 sample from Poland containing ethephon at 5 mg/kg.

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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

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 30 at page 177
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 October and December 2015

Number of samples

50 samples were tested for up to 346 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Maincrop

- 50 samples came from the UK

Residues found

30 samples contained no residues from those sought
20 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

6 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 6 samples contained 2 residues

Risk assessments

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 57 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 fourth and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and November.

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 31 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 October and November 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 345 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Mango
- 2 samples were imported from outside the EU

Melon
- 1 sample came from the UK

Mixed
- 11 samples came from the UK

Pineapple
- 9 samples came from the UK
- 1 sample was 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 the fruit 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

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

Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)	The laboratory detected 2 residues above the MRL in prepared mango • 2 samples from Brazil contained a residue of BAC at 6.1 & 9 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.1 mg/kg.

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 57 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.

Radishes

Introduction

We last surveyed radishes in 2009. The survey can include any type of radish or mooli. Mooli has previously been tested as part of the speciality vegetable survey.

Survey design

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

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

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 32 at page 186
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 280 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

23 samples came from the UK
7 samples came from the EU

Residues found

12 samples contained no residues from those sought
18 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

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 page 57 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.

Smoked Fish

Introduction

We last surveyed smoked fish in 2011. The survey can include any fresh or frozen variety of smoked fish, such as mackerel, salmon, haddock, cod, kippers or trout. The samples can not include any herbs, seasoning or peppers.

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting smoked fish in quarter two and four of 2015. This is the second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between October and December.

A market research company bought the smoked fish 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 190
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.

Aldrin & dieldrin and DDT
9 samples contained a residue of DDT and 1 sample contained a residue of dieldrin.

The use of aldrin and DDT is banned or heavily restricted in many countries because the residues takes a long time to breakdown in the environment and can accumulate in fatty tissue.

A break-down of the DDT analytical results shows that the only DDT residue found was in the form of DDE which indicates historical use.

Although aldrin and dieldrin are measured together and form part of the same residue definition (because aldrin can break down to dieldrin) only dieldrin was detected in this sample. Occasional residues from environmental contamination can occur.

Because of the level of the residues we would not expect them to have any effect on health, either in the short term or the long term.

More information about DDT and aldrin/dieldrin residues is available in the historic issues section on page 6 of this report.

Results

When samples were taken

Between October and December 2015

Number of samples

52 samples were tested for up to 35 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Cod
- 6 samples were imported from outside the EU

Haddock
- 3 samples came from the UK
- 15 samples were imported from outside the EU

Kippers (Herring)
- 3 samples came from the UK

Mackerel

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

River Cobbler (Basa Fish)

- 6 samples were imported from outside the EU

Salmon

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

The country of origin on the packaging does not necessarily indicate where the fish was caught. It may be where it was smoked or where it was packed for consumer purchase.

Residues found

42 samples contained no residues from those sought
10 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 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.

Speciality Fruit

Introduction

We last surveyed speciality fruit in 2013. The aim of the survey is to look at fruits that otherwise may not be sampled.

This year the survey can include various fruits including starfruit, lychee, dragon fruit, papaya, guava, physalis, persimmon, pomegranates or pomelos.

Survey design

We are sampling speciality fruit in every quarter of 2015 and reporting on it in quarter two and four. This is the second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and November.

The speciality fruit 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 34 at page 193
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 November 2015

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 377 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Asian Pear
- 1 sample was imported from outside the EU

Lychees
- 1 sample was imported from outside the EU

Papaya
- 2 samples were imported from outside the EU

Passion fruit
- 4 samples were imported from outside the EU

Persimmon
- 1 sample was imported from outside the EU
- 6 samples came from the EU

Pomegranates
- 7 samples were imported from outside the EU
- 2 samples came from the EU

Residues found

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

Multiple residues

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

Residues measured above the MRL (see Appendix B)	The laboratory detected 2 residues above the MRL in a granadilla • 1 sample of passion fruit from Colombia contained residues of carbendazim at 0.2 mg/kg, the MRL is 0.1* mg/kg and dithiocarbamates at 0.2 mg.kg, the MRL is 0.05* mg/kg.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	The laboratory detected 14 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 57 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.

Tea

Introduction

We last surveyed tea in 2012 as part of an herbal infusions and tea survey. This year the survey is limited to true tea *(*infusions of *Camellia sinensis* of any type*,* such as black tea, green tea, white tea, and Earl Grey), and rooibos or red bush tea (infusions of *Aspalathus linearis)*. The teas can be in teabags, loose or instant.

Survey design

We are sampling tea in every quarter of 2015 and reporting on it in quarter two and four. This is the second and final part of the survey and covers samples collected between July and November.

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

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 35 at page 199
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 November 2015

Number of samples

41 samples were tested for up to 250 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

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

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

Residues found

35 samples contained no residues from those sought
6 samples 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 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 57 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 assessments of combined residues because the laboratory did not find residues belonging to these groups with similar toxicological modes of action in any samples.

Wheat

Introduction

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

Survey design

We are sampling and reporting wheat in quarter four of 2015 only. This is the only part of the survey and covers samples collected during December.

We worked in co-operation with a commercial partner to collect the wheat samples. As the samples were collected from farms and stores before the wheat had been put in to the food supply chain, suppliers' details do not appear in the brand name annex in accordance with the PRiF's brand naming policy.

Further details

Full details of pesticides we looked for and the residues we found are in Table 36 at page 203

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

During December 2015

Number of samples

66 samples were tested for up to 345 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

60 samples came from the UK
1 sample was imported from outside the EU
5 samples came from the EU

Residues found

3 samples contained no residues from those sought
63 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 residues from those sought

Multiple residues

39 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 31 samples contained 2 residues
- 7 samples contained 3 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 57 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.

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.

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 Q4 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:

- For potato/chlorpropham a variability factor of 3 was used, based on specific residues variability data for individual potato tubers.
- 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. Further to the initial screen, the risk assessment was further refined using more specific consumption data, without the use of a variability factor, where suitable data were available.
- Specific consumption data on chilli peppers were used.
- 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 cheese were used for all forms of cheese.
- Specific consumption data on radishes were used. Although there are low numbers of consumers in some groups, use of these data was considered reasonable after comparison with alternative data.
- Specific consumption data available for pomegranate were used.
- Data on kiwi were used for passion fruit.
- Data on pineapple together with a unit weight of 196.5g and a variability factor of 7 were used for papaya.
- Specific consumption data on butter were used.
- Specific consumption data on orange juice was used.
- Specific consumption data on bread were used for all forms of bread, including speciality bread.
- Data on oil were used for olive oil.
- Data on fish were used for smoked fish.
- Data on olives and cherries were used for olives.
- Data on wheat and rye were used for crackers.

Grapes						
Crop	**Pesticide**	**Highest residue (mg/kg)**	**Intake (mg/kg bw/day)**		**ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)**	**Source**
			Adult	**Critical group†**		
Grapes	ethephon	2.0	0.039	0.12 (toddlers) 0.10 (4-6 year-old children) 0.093 (7-10 year-old children) 0.072 (11-14 year-old children) 0.061 (vegetarian) 0.057 (infants)	0.05	EU, 2008

Comment on risk assessment

The intakes for toddlers, 4-6 year-old children, 7-10 year-old children, 11-14 year-old children, vegetarians and infants exceeded the ARfD. The highest intake was for toddlers.

If toddlers ate or drank large portions of grapes containing ethephon at 2.0 mg/kg, their intake of ethephon could be 244% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 49 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 the uncertainties caused by using animal data and possible differences in susceptibility between people. "However, in this case the factor was larger (120) to ensure consistency with the findings of human volunteer studies." We consider the likelihood of an effect on health to be low, given the remaining factor of 49 (from 120). 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 dogs 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.

More detail on the factors applied in on page 55 of this report.

In conclusion, we consider that some people might experience increased urination and stomach upset after eating/ drinking large portions (97.5th percentile consumption) of grapes 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.

Crop	**Pesticide**	**Highest residue (mg/kg)**	**Intake (mg/kg bw/day)**		**ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)**	**Source**
			Adult	**Critical group†**		
Grapes	chlorpyrifos	0.2	0.0039	0.012 (toddlers)	0.005	EU, 2015

				0.010 (4-6 year-old children) 0.0093 (7-10 year-old children) 0.0073 (11-14 year-old children) 0.0061 (vegetarian) 0.0058 (infants)		

Comment on risk assessment

The risk assessments detailed below refer to the new EU acute Reference Dose 2015 value but also consider the risks based on the existing JMPR value which was based on data which examined impacts upon humans. CRD accept that relevant human toxicology data can be used to calculate the possible impacts of residues in food on humans and based on this assessment do not expect an effect on health.

Assessment A using the ARfD set in the EU

The intakes for toddlers, 4-6 year-old children, 7-10 year-old children, 11-14 year-old children, vegetarians and infants exceeded the ARfD. The highest intake was for toddlers.

If toddlers ate or drank large portions of grape containing chlorpyrifos at 0.2 mg/kg, their intake of chlorpyrifos could be 244% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 42 times lower than a dose which caused no observed adverse effects in a single dose rat 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 42. This is because an adverse effect on health would rely on

1) a susceptible individual eating 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 rats 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.

Furthermore, the ARfD derived is considered to have been set using a precautionary approach since red blood cell cholinesterase inhibition was used as the end-point. This is a sensitive way to assess adverse effects.

In conclusion we consider that some people might experience salivation, intestinal disturbances or sweating after eating large portions (97.5^{th} percentile consumption) of grapes 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.

Assessment B with reference to the ARfD set by the JMPR

The intakes for toddlers, 4-6 year-old children, 7-10 year-old children, 11-14 year-old children, vegetarians and infants exceeded the ARfD. The highest intake was for toddlers.

If toddlers ate or drank large portions of grapes, containing chlorpyrifos at 0.2 mg/kg, their intake of chlorpyrifos could be 244% of the Acute Reference Dose. However, the EU ARfD was set without taking into account scientifically valid human data. The JMPR in 1999 recommended a higher Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) of 0.1 mg/kg bw/d using that human data. It allows an appropriate factor (10) to account for possible differences in susceptibility between people. Intakes in all groups are within the JMPR ARfD. Based on this assessment we do not expect an effect on health.

Conclusion

CRD accept that relevant human toxicology data can be used to calculate the possible impacts of residues in food on humans and based on this assessment do not expect an effect on health.

Peppers

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source
			Adult	Critical group†		
Peppers	ethephon	5.0	0.066	0.082 (7-10 year-old children) 0.082 (toddlers) 0.082 (vegetarian) 0.066 (adults) 0.058 (4-6 year-old children) 0.053 (11-14 year-old children)	0.05	EU, 2008

Comment on risk assessment

The intakes for 7-10 year-old children, toddlers, vegetarians, adults, 2-6 year-old children and 11-14 year-old children exceeded the ARfD. The highest intake was for 7-10 year-old children.

If 7-10 year-old children ate large portions of peppers containing ethephon at 5.0 mg/kg, their intake of ethephon could be 164% of the Acute Reference Dose. This intake is 73 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 (120) to ensure consistency with the findings of human volunteer studies. We consider the reduced factor of 73 (from 120) still enough to make an effect on health unlikely. More detail on the factors applied is on page 55 of this report.

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

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 effect, (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 for samples, which contained more than one pesticide from the above groups, did not indicate any exceedances of the ARfD.

INDEX OF APPENDICES

Appendix A
Summary of Results

Table 1:Group Name

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	18	10	0	0	7	6	0
Aubergine	19	7	0	0	2	0	0
Banana	20	16	0	0	13	2	0
Bean Sprouts	24	1	3	0	2	0	0
Beans with Pods	25	17	4	1	13	0	0
Beef	18	0	0	0	0	7	0
Bread	64	35	0	0	16	2	0
Broccoli	24	10	0	0	7	1	0
Butter	29	6	0	0	1	6	3
Cheese (soft)	19	4	0	0	2	0	0
Chilli Peppers	19	6	0	0	1	1	0
Courgettes	48	21	0	0	9	3	0
Crackers (plain)	48	14	0	0	8	1	0
Eggs (hens)	20	1	0	0	0	7	0
Grapes	27	25	1	0	24	0	0
Lettuce	18	13	0	0	7	1	0
Milk	78	0	0	0	0	26	0
Okra	19	4	2	0	1	0	0
Olive Oil	24	1	0	0	0	5	0
Olives	35	2	0	0	0	4	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
Orange Juice	18	0	0	0	0	4	0
Peanuts	24	6	0	0	0	1	0
Pears	24	21	0	1	19	2	0
Peas without pods	24	1	0	0	1	0	0
Peppers	15	9	1	0	5	0	0
Potatoes	50	20	0	0	6	2	0
Prepared Fresh Fruit	24	8	2	0	5	0	0
Radishes	30	18	0	0	1	0	0
Smoked Fish	52	10	0	0	0	0	0
Speciality Fruit	24	8	1	0	5	0	0
Tea	41	6	0	0	1	6	0
Wheat	66	63	0	0	43	1	0

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B
Summary of Rapid Alerts Issued and samples with residues above the MRL

Table 2: RASFF Notifications raised

Sample ID	Date of Sampling	Description	Country of Origin	Retail Outlet	Address	Brand Name	Packer / Manufacturer	Pesticide residues found in mg/kg (MRL)
4472/2015	06/10/2015	Crimson Seedless Grapes	Greece	Alfred Price & Sons Ltd.	Penrhyn Road, Knowsley Business Park, Knowsley L34 9HY	None stated	D Psychogyias SA Stimaga, Korinth, Greece	boscalid 0.3 (MRL = 5) chlorantraniliprole 0.07 (MRL = 1) ethirimol 0.02 (MRL = 0.5) ethephon 2 (MRL = 1) famoxadone 0.02 (MRL = 2) mandipropamid 0.04 (MRL = 2)
5105/2015	**03/11/2015**	**Green Peppers**	**Poland**	**J. R. Holland Produce LLP**	**9-12 North East Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead Tyne And Wear NE11 0QY**		**Anslaw Sp. Z.O.O. u.Plaskowa 9, 62-065 Grodzisk WLKP. 62-065 Grodzisk, Wielkopolski**	**ethephon 5 (MRL = 0.05*)**

APPENDIX B
SUMMARY OF MRL EXCEEDANCES

Table 3: 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						
1936/2015	**Bean Sprouts**	**UK**	**BAC (sum)**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**Yes**
2223/2015	**Bean Sprouts**	**UK**	**BAC (sum)**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**Yes**
3438/2015	**Bean Sprouts**	**UK**	**BAC (sum)**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**Yes**
Beans with Pods						
4381/2015	**Speciality Beans**	**Malaysia**	**chlorfenapyr**	**0.2**	**0.01***	**Yes**
			dithiocarbamates	1.8	1	No
			tolfenpyrad	**0.03**	**0.01***	**Yes**
4384/2015	**Speciality Beans**	**Bangladesh**	**dimethoate (sum)**	**0.7**	**0.02***	**Yes**
			emamectin benzoate	**0.07**	**0.01***	**Yes**
			hexaconazole	0.02	0.01*	No
			metalaxyl	**0.2**	**0.05***	**Yes**
			propargite	**0.09**	**0.01***	**Yes**
4433/2015	**Speciality Beans**	**Kenya**	**dimethoate (sum)**	**0.08**	**0.02***	**Yes**
5119/2015	**Speciality Beans**	**Kenya**	**dimethoate (sum)**	**0.2**	**0.02***	**Yes**
			hexaconazole	**0.03**	**0.01***	**Yes**
Grapes						
4472/2015	Crimson Seedless Grapes	Greece	ethephon	2	1	No
Okra						
4386/2015	Fresh	Jordan	acetamiprid	0.3	0.2	No
4401/2015	Fresh	Jordan	abamectin (sum)	0.02	0.01*	No

Sample ID	Food	Country of Origin	Pesticide Detected	Residue Detected (mg/kg)	MRL (mg/kg)	MRL exceedance after allowing for measurement uncertainty
			acetamiprid	0.3	0.2	No
Peppers						
5105/2015	**Fresh**	**Poland**	**ethephon**	**5**	**0.05***	**Yes**
Prepared Fresh Fruit						
0745/2015	**Mango**	**Brazil**	**BAC (sum)**	**9**	**0.1**	**Yes**
3437/2015	**Mango**	**Brazil**	**BAC (sum)**	**6.1**	**0.1**	**Yes**
Speciality Fruit						
0286/2015	**Passion fruit**	**Colombia**	carbendazim	0.2	0.1*	No
			dithiocarbamates	**0.2**	**0.05***	**Yes**

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

Appendix C
Pesticides Sought and Found in Individual Foodstuffs

Table 5a. Residues detected in retail samples of APPLES purchased between October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
APPLES, EATING UK: 8 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 2)	0.01, 0.09	2
bupirimate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03	1
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 3)	0.02	1
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.02	2
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.2)	0.08	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 5)	0.02	1
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	3
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	2
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.5)	0.05	1
spirodiclofen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.8)	0.03	1
APPLES, EATING Imported (Non-EC): 3 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.8)	0.04	1
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 3)	0.03, 0.1	2
pyrimethanil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 15)	0.07	1
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.3)	0.02	1
APPLES, EATING Imported (EC): 7 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 2)	0.02	1
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 3)	0.02	1
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 5)	0.06	1
fluopyram	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.6)	0.02	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.5)	0.05	1

Imported (EC) samples of apples were from Austria (2), France (1), Italy (1), Portugal (1), Slovakia (1), Spain (1).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of apples were from Chile (1), New Zealand (2).
UK samples of apples (8).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Chile (1)
boscalid	Spain (1), UK (2)
bupirimate	UK (1)
chlorpyrifos	Portugal (1)
captan and folpet	France (1), New Zealand (2), UK (1)
chlorantraniliprole	UK (2)
dithiocarbamates	Portugal (1)
flonicamid (sum)	UK (1)
fludioxonil	UK (1)
fluopyram	Portugal (1)
indoxacarb	UK (3)
myclobutanil	UK (2)
pyraclostrobin	Spain (1), UK (1)
pyrimethanil	Chile (1)
spirodiclofen	UK (1)
thiacloprid	Chile (1)

No residues were found in 4 of the 8 UK eating samples
Residues were found in all of the 3 Imported (Non-EC) eating samples
No residues were found in 4 of the 7 Imported (EC) eating samples

Table 5b. Residues detected in retail samples of APPLES purchased between October and November 2015

Residues (1-5 compounds) were found in 10 of the 18 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of APPLES	Residues found (mg/kg)															Country of origin
			ACET	BOS	BUP	CPF	CPFOL	CTP	DTC	FLC	FLUD	FPYM	IDX	MYC	PYC	PYM	SPD	THC	
(1)	2188/2015	EATING	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Zealand
	3434/2015	EATING	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Zealand
	0448/2015	EATING	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
(2)	3187/2015	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	UK
	2125/2015	EATING	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	Spain
(3)	2297/2015	EATING	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	UK
	2878/2015	EATING	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.02	Chile
	2175/2015	EATING	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
(5)	1363/2015	EATING	-	0.09	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	UK
	3049/2015	EATING	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.03	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	BOS	boscalid	BUP	bupirimate
CPF	chlorpyrifos	CPFOL	captan and folpet	CTP	chlorantraniliprole
DTC	dithiocarbamates	FLC	flonicamid (sum)	FLUD	fludioxonil
FPYM	fluopyram	IDX	indoxacarb	MYC	myclobutanil
PYC	pyraclostrobin	PYM	pyrimethanil	SPD	spirodiclofen
THC	thiacloprid				

Table 5c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of APPLES purchased between October and November 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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (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)
dithianon (0.02)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)

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)
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)

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)
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 definition) (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 October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
AUBERGINES, Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
AUBERGINES, Imported (EC): 18 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02 - 0.1	3
cyromazine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.6)	0.02	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03	2
metaflumizone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.6)	0.01	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.4)	0.03, 0.04	2

Imported (EC) samples of aubergines were from Spain (11), the Netherlands (7).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of aubergines were from Kenya (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Spain (3)
cyromazine	Spain (1)
imidacloprid	Spain (1), the Netherlands (1)
metaflumizone	Spain (1)
tebuconazole	Spain (2)

No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 11 of the 18 Imported (EC) samples

Table 6b. Residues detected in samples of AUBERGINES obtained between October and November 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 7 of the 19 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)					Country of origin
		ACET	CYZ	IMI	MFZ	TBC	
(1)	2064/2015	0.02	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2243/2015	-	-	-	-	0.04	Spain
	2266/2015	0.1	-	-	-	-	Spain
	4385/2015	-	-	0.03	-	-	Spain
	2471/2015	-	-	0.03	-	-	the Netherlands
(2)	1182/2015	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	Spain
	4321/2015	0.05	-	-	-	0.03	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	CYZ	cyromazine	IMI	imidacloprid
MFZ	metaflumizone	TBC	tebuconazole		

Table 6c. Residues sought but not found in samples of AUBERGINES obtained between October and November 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)
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)
chlormequat (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)

chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (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)
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)
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)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (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)
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)
imazalil (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)
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)
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)
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 7a. Residues detected in retail samples of BANANA purchased between October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BANANA, Imported (Non-EC): 20 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 2)	0.04 - 0.6	8
bifenthrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01 - 0.02	3
buprofezin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.04	5
imazalil	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 2)	0.06 - 1.1	12
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 2)	0.4	1
thiabendazole	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 5)	0.05 - 0.4	8

Imported (Non-EC) samples of banana were from Belize (2), Colombia (3), Costa Rica (5), Dominican Republic (6), Ecuador (1), Ghana (1), Panama (1), Windward Isles (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	Belize (2), Colombia (1), Costa Rica (3), Ghana (1), Panama (1)
bifenthrin	Costa Rica (3)
buprofezin	Costa Rica (4), Panama (1)
imazalil	Belize (2), Colombia (2), Costa Rica (3), Dominican Republic (2), Ecuador (1), Ghana (1), Windward Isles (1)
myclobutanil	Colombia (1)
thiabendazole	Colombia (2), Costa Rica (4), Ecuador (1), Panama (1)

No residues were found in 4 of the 20 Imported (Non-EC) samples

Table 7b. Residues detected in retail samples of BANANA purchased between October and November 2015

Residues (1-4 compounds) were found in 16 of the 20 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)						Country of origin
		AZOX	BIF	BUF	IMZ	MYC	TBZ	
(1)	2387/2015	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	Dominican Republic
	3494/2015	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	Dominican Republic
	5848/2015	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	Windward Isles
(2)	2051/2015	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-	Belize
	2265/2015	0.6	-	-	0.5	-	-	Belize
	1366/2015	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.07	Colombia
	2174/2015	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.4	Colombia
	3046/2015	0.2	-	-	-	0.4	-	Colombia
	5709/2015	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	Costa Rica
	2267/2015	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	Ecuador
	5785/2015	0.1	-	-	0.09	-	-	Ghana
(3)	2126/2015	-	-	0.02	0.2	-	0.2	Costa Rica
	2242/2015	0.04	-	0.02	-	-	0.05	Panama
(4)	1053/2015	0.06	0.02	0.04	-	-	0.1	Costa Rica
	1186/2015	-	0.01	0.01	0.3	-	0.3	Costa Rica
	2481/2015	0.3	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.2	Costa Rica

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

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

Table 7c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BANANA purchased between October and November 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)
boscalid (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)
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)
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)
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-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)
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)

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 8a. Residues detected in retail samples of BEAN SPROUTS purchased between October and November 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)	20
(MRL = 0.1)	0.1	1
	0.4 - 0.6	3
DDAC (sum)	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.1)	0.06, 0.09	2

UK samples of bean sprouts (24).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

BAC (sum)	UK (4)
DDAC (sum)	UK (2)

No residues were found in 20 of the 24 UK samples

Table 8b. Residues detected in retail samples of BEAN SPROUTS purchased between October and November 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 4 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)		Country of origin
		BACSM	DDAC	
(1)	0741/2015	0.1	-	UK
	3438/2015	0.4	-	UK
(2)	1936/2015	0.4	0.06	UK
	2223/2015	0.6	0.09	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BACSM	BAC (sum)	DDAC	DDAC (sum)

Table 8c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BEAN SPROUTS purchased between October and November 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)
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)
chlorothalonil (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)
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)
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)
ethiofencarb (parent) (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)
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 October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
GREEN BEANS UK: 4 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 3)	0.01	1
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 3)	0.07	1
cyprodinil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 2)	0.02 - 0.04	3
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 1)	0.02	3
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 2)	0.03, 0.2	2
GREEN BEANS Imported (Non-EC): 7 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.15)	0.02	1
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.1)	0.05, 0.08	2
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.7)	0.01, 0.05	2
deltamethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	2
spiromesifen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1
SPECIALITY BEANS Imported (Non-EC): 11 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.15)	0.1	1
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 3)	0.2	1
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01 - 0.05	3
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 0.8)	0.02, 0.2	2
chlorfenapyr	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.2	1
chlorothalonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 5)	0.08	1
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.7)	0.03 - 0.5	5
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 1)	0.1	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
dimethoate (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.08 - 0.7	3
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1)	0.09, 0.1	2
	1.8	1
emamectin benzoate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.01	1
	0.07	1
hexaconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.02, 0.03	2
imazalil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.02	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 2)	0.03	1
metalaxyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.2	1
methomyl (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.02	2
propargite	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.09	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 2)	0.2	1
tolfenpyrad	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.03	1
trifloxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 1)	0.04	1
GREEN BEANS Imported (EC): 2 sample analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 3)	0.01	1
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 1)	0.05	1
fluopyram	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.9)	0.07	1
SPECIALITY BEANS Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03	1

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

Imported (EC) samples of beans with pods were from EU (2), Italy (1).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of beans with pods were from Bangladesh (1), Dominican Republic (2), India (5), Kenya (8), Malaysia (1), Morocco (1).
UK samples of beans with pods (4).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Kenya (1), Malaysia (1)
azoxystrobin	Bangladesh (1), UK (1)
BAC (sum)	Kenya (2)
boscalid	EU (1), UK (1)
carbendazim	India (1), Kenya (2)
chlorfenapyr	Malaysia (1)
chlorothalonil	India (1)
chlorantraniliprole	Bangladesh (1), India (1)
cyprodinil	UK (3)
cypermethrin	Bangladesh (1), Dominican Republic (2), Kenya (4)
deltamethrin	Kenya (2)
difenoconazole	Bangladesh (1)
dimethoate (sum)	Bangladesh (1), Kenya (2)
dithiocarbamates	Bangladesh (1), India (1), Malaysia (1)
emamectin benzoate	Bangladesh (1), Malaysia (1)
fludioxonil	UK (3)
fluopyram	EU (1)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum)	EU (1)
hexaconazole	Bangladesh (1), Kenya (1)
imidacloprid	India (1)
imazalil	India (1)
iprodione	UK (2)
lambda-cyhalothrin	Italy (1)
methomyl (sum)	Kenya (2)
metalaxyl	Bangladesh (1)
propargite	Bangladesh (1)
spiromesifen	Kenya (1)
tebuconazole	Bangladesh (1)
tolfenpyrad	Malaysia (1)
trifloxystrobin	Bangladesh (1)

No residues were found in 1 of the 5 UK green beans samples
No residues were found in 2 of the 7 Imported (Non-EC) green beans samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 11 Imported (Non-EC) speciality beans samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) green beans samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) speciality beans samples

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

Residues (1-12 compounds) were found in 21 of the 25 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BEANS WITH PODS	Residues found (mg/kg)																														Country of origin
			ACET	AZOX	BACSM	BOS	CBZ	CFR	CLN	CTP	CYD	CYP	DEL	DIFC	DIMSM	DTC	EMB	FLUD	FPYM	FZPBS	HCN	IMI	IMZ	IPR	LCY	METHS	MTX	PGT	SPM	TBC	TFPD	TRFL	
(1)	5114/2015	Speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dominican Republic
	5121/2015	Speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dominican Republic
	4278/2015	Speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	India
	4414/2015	Speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	India
	5140/2015	Speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	India
	2127/2015	Green beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	2240/2015	Green beans	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	4419/2015	Speciality beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
(2)	2270/2015	Green beans	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2467/2015	Green beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1054/2015	Green beans	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	2024/2015	Green beans	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	2063/2015	Green beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	Kenya
(3)	0170/2015	Green beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3475/2015	Green beans	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	4418/2015	Speciality beans	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	India
	2389/2015	Green beans	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU
(4)	4433/2015	Speciality beans	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
(5)	5119/2015	Speciality	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BEANS WITH PODS	Residues found (mg/kg)																													Country of origin
			ACET	AZOX	BACSM	BOS	CBZ	CFR	CLN	CTP	CYD	CYP	DEL	DIFC	DIMSM	DTC	EMB	FLUD	FPYM	FZPBS	HCN	IMI	IMZ	IPR	LCY	METHS	MTX	PGT	SPM	TBC	TFPD	TRFL	
	4381/2015	beans Speciality beans	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	Malaysia
(12)	4384/2015	Speciality beans	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.03	-	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.07	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.09	-	0.2	-	0.04	Bangladesh

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	AZOX	azoxystrobin	BACSM	BAC (sum)
BOS	boscalid	CBZ	carbendazim	CFR	chlorfenapyr
CLN	chlorothalonil	CTP	chlorantraniliprole	CYD	cyprodinil
CYP	cypermethrin	DEL	deltamethrin	DIFC	difenoconazole
DIMSM	dimethoate (sum)	DTC	dithiocarbamates	EMB	emamectin benzoate
FLUD	fludioxonil	FPYM	fluopyram	FZPBS	fluazifop-p-butyl (sum)
HCN	hexaconazole	IMI	imidacloprid	IMZ	imazalil
IPR	iprodione	LCY	lambda-cyhalothrin	METHS	methomyl (sum)
MTX	metalaxyl	PGT	propargite	SPM	spiromesifen
TBC	tebuconazole	TFPD	tolfenpyrad	TRFL	trifloxystrobin

Table 9c. Residues sought but not found in samples of BEANS WITH PODS obtained between October and November 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)
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 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)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (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)
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)
fluazinam (0.01)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluometuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (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)
hexaflumuron (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
indoxacarb (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)
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)
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)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (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)

cyproconazole (0.01)
cyromazine (0.01)
DDAC (sum) (0.01)
DDT (sum) (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)
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)
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)

isopyrazam (0.01)
isoxaben (0.01)
isoxaflutole (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (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)

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)
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)

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)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not definition) (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)
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 10a. Residues detected in retail samples of BEEF purchased between October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BEEF, UK: 17 samples analysed		
None found	-	17
BEEF, Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1

Imported (EC) samples of beef were from Ireland (1).
UK samples of beef (17).

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 BREAD purchased between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER UK: 4 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.6)	0.06 - 0.07	4
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 1.05)	0.06	1
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.6)	0.09, 0.1	2
ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE UK: 25 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	23
(MRL = 0.6)	0.06, 0.07	2
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 1.05)	0.1 - 0.5	7
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(MRL = 0.6)	0.05	1
ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL UK: 18 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 1)	0.06 - 0.2	15
dimoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(No MRL)	0.01	1
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 3.6)	0.06 - 0.1	11
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 2.15)	0.01, 0.06	2
SPECIALITY BREAD: BAGELS UK: 2 samples analysed		
None found	-	2
SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: CROISSANTS UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: CRUMPETS UK: 5 samples analysed		
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 1.05)	0.06	2
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 0.6)	0.02	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: MUFFINS UK: 1 sample analysed		

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.6)	0.02	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: PANCAKES UK: 3 samples analysed		
None found	-	3
SPECIALITY BREAD: SCONES UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: WAFFLES UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.6)	0.2	1
SPECIALITY BREAD: CROISSANTS Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
chlorpyrifos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.15)	0.04	1

Imported (EC) samples of bread were from France (2).
UK samples of bread (62).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

chlormequat	UK (21)
chlorpyrifos-methyl	France (1)
dimoxystrobin	UK (1)
glyphosate	UK (21)
pirimiphos-methyl	France (1), UK (7)

Residues were found in all of the 4 UK ordinary bread: other samples
No residues were found in 16 of the 25 UK ordinary bread: white samples
No residues were found in 2 of the 18 UK ordinary bread: wholemeal samples
No residues were found in any of the 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 2 of the 5 UK speciality bread: crumpets samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 UK speciality bread: muffins samples
No residues were found in any of the UK speciality bread: pancakes samples
No residues were found in any of the UK speciality bread: scones samples
No residues were found in any of the UK speciality bread: waffles samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) speciality bread: brioche samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) speciality bread: croissants samples

Table 11b. Residues detected in retail samples of BREAD purchased between October and December 2015 *continued*

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 35 of the 64 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BREAD	Residues found (mg/kg)					Country of origin
			CLQ	CPFME	DMX	GLY	PIM	
(1)	1270/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.06	-	-	-	-	UK
	2031/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: CRUMPETS	-	-	-	0.06	-	UK
	2055/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	2077/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	-	-	UK
	2106/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: MUFFINS	-	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	2120/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: CRUMPETS	-	-	-	0.06	-	UK
	2134/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	0.07	-	-	-	-	UK
	2179/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	2211/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	-	-	-	-	0.06	UK
	2251/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	2278/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	-	-	UK
	3440/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	3482/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: CRUMPETS	-	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	5439/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	0.07	-	-	-	-	UK
	5507/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.08	-	-	-	-	UK
	5558/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	5753/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	2076/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: CROISSANTS	-	0.04	-	-	-	France
	2312/2015	SPECIALITY BREAD: BRIOCHE	-	-	-	-	0.2	France
(2)	1001/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.06	-	-	0.09	-	UK
	1401/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	0.06	-	-	-	0.1	UK
	2032/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	0.06	-	-	0.06	-	UK
	2089/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: OTHER	0.06	-	-	-	0.09	UK
	2180/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.08	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	2193/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.07	-	-	0.07	-	UK
	2325/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHITE	-	-	-	0.5	0.05	UK
	2326/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.07	-	-	0.08	-	UK

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BREAD	Residues found (mg/kg)					Country of origin
			CLQ	CPFME	DMX	GLY	PIM	
	2353/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.1	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	3181/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.08	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	3481/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.08	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	4814/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.08	-	-	0.06	-	UK
	4862/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.06	-	-	0.09	-	UK
	4937/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.08	-	-	0.07	-	UK
	5557/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.09	-	-	0.1	-	UK
(3)	1400/2015	ORDINARY BREAD: WHOLEMEAL	0.2	-	0.01	0.08	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

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

Table 11c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BREAD purchased between October and December 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)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.02)
aclonifen (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.02)
acrinathrin (0.01)
alachlor (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.02)
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-ethyl (0.02)
bromophos-methyl (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butralin (0.02)
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 (0.01)
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)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.02)
etofenprox (0.01)
etofenprox (0.02)
etridiazole (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.02)
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 (0.01)
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) (0.02)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexazinone (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isobenzan (0.01)
isobenzan (0.02)
isocarbophos (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)
phorate (sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (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)
pyrazophos (0.02)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (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 (0.02)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethenamid (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimethylvinphos (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dioxabenzophos (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.02)
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)
ethion (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 (0.01)
metconazole (0.02)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.02)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
mevinphos (0.02)
molinate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (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)
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)

All compounds marked in italic were only tested for in half of the samples. Therefore the number of pesticides sought for in all of the samples is 213.

Table 11d. 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[2].

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.

[2] *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 12a. Residues detected in retail samples of BROCCOLI purchased between October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BROCCOLI, FRESH UK: 15 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 5)	0.2	1
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 0.08	3
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 1)	0.08	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 25)	0.02, 0.5	2
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01, 0.02	2
BROCCOLI, FRESH Imported (EC): 8 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 5)	0.04 - 0.2	3
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 1)	0.02	1
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 1)	0.02 - 0.1	4
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02, 0.04	2
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 25)	0.5 - 1.4	3
BROCCOLI, FROZEN Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1

Imported (EC) samples of broccoli were from Ireland (1), Spain (8).
UK samples of broccoli (15).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	Spain (3), UK (1)
boscalid	UK (3)
cypermethrin	Spain (1)
difenoconazole	Spain (4), UK (1)
fluazifop-p-butyl (sum)	Spain (2)
iprodione	Spain (3), UK (2)
pyraclostrobin	UK (2)

No residues were found in 10 of the 15 UK fresh samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 8 Imported (EC) fresh samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) frozen samples

Table 12b. Residues detected in retail samples of BROCCOLI purchased between October and November 2015

Residues (1-4 compounds) were found in 10 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of BROCCOLI	Residues found (mg/kg)							Country of origin
			AZOX	BOS	CYP	DIFC	FZPBS	IPR	PYC	
(1)	2262/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	3476/2015	FRESH	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2483/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	Spain
(2)	1367/2015	FRESH	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	3477/2015	FRESH	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	2390/2015	FRESH	0.04	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	Spain
(3)	1056/2015	FRESH	0.2	-	-	0.08	-	0.5	-	UK
	3499/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	0.07	0.02	0.5	-	Spain
	5783/2015	FRESH	0.2	-	-	0.08	-	1.4	-	Spain
(4)	5850/2015	FRESH	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.04	1	-	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	CYP	cypermethrin
DIFC	difenoconazole	FZPBS	fluazifop-p-butyl (sum)	IPR	iprodione
PYC	pyraclostrobin				

Table 12c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BROCCOLI purchased between October and November 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)
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)
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)
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)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (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)
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)

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)
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)
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)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (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)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (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 13a. Residues detected in retail samples of BUTTER purchased between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BUTTER, UK: 21 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.1)	0.03 - 0.1	6
DDAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.1)	0.1	1
BUTTER, Imported (EC): 8 samples analysed		
None found	-	8

Imported (EC) samples of butter were from Denmark (6), France (1), Ireland (1).
UK samples of butter (21).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

BAC (sum)	UK (6)
DDAC (sum)	UK (1)

No residues were found in 15 of the 21 UK samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) samples

Table 13b. Residues detected in retail samples of BUTTER purchased between October and December 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 6 of the 29 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg) BACSM	DDAC	Country of origin
(1)	0617/2015	0.04	-	UK
	3204/2015	0.1	-	UK
	5535/2015	0.04	-	UK
	5623/2015	0.03	-	UK
	5906/2015	0.1	-	UK
(2)	2311/2015	0.1	0.1	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BACSM BAC (sum) DDAC DDAC (sum)

Table 13c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of BUTTER purchased between October and December 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 (0.01)
alpha-HCH (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 14a. Residues detected in retail samples of CHEESE purchased between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BRIE UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
BRIE Imported (EC): 6 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01, 0.02	2
DDAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01	1
CAMEMBERT Imported (EC): 3 samples analysed		
None found	-	3
COTTAGE CHEESE Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
CREAM CHEESE Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
FETA Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
beta-HCH	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.02)	0.005	1
DDT (sum)	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.24)	0.008	1
diazinon	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.12)	0.02	1
MOZZARELLA Imported (EC): 4 samples analysed		
None found	-	4
RICOTTA Imported (EC): 2 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.1)	0.02	1

Imported (EC) samples of cheese were from Denmark (2), France (9), Germany (4), Greece (1), Italy (2).
UK samples of cheese (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

BAC (sum)	France (2), Italy (1)
beta-HCH	Greece (1)
DDAC (sum)	France (1)
DDT (sum)	Greece (1)
diazinon	Greece (1)

No residues were found in any of the UK brie samples

No residues were found in 4 of the 6 Imported (EC) brie samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) camembert samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) cottage cheese 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
No residues were found in 1 of the 2 Imported (EC) ricotta samples

Table 14b. Residues detected in retail samples of CHEESE purchased between October and December 2015 *continued*

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 4 of the 19 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of CHEESE	Residues found (mg/kg)					Country of origin
			BACSM	BHCH	DDAC	DDT	DIZ	
(1)	2824/2015	BRIE	0.01	-	-	-	-	France
	5624/2015	RICOTTA	0.02	-	-	-	-	Italy
(2)	3446/2015	BRIE	0.02	-	0.01	-	-	France
(3)	3184/2015	FETA	-	0.005	-	0.008	0.02	Greece

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BACSM	BAC (sum)	BHCH	beta-HCH	DDAC	DDAC (sum)
DDT	DDT (sum)	DIZ	diazinon		

Table 14c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of CHEESE purchased between October and December 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)
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 15a. Residues detected in samples of CHILLI PEPPERS obtained between July and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
CHILLI PEPPERS, UK: 5 samples analysed		
None found	-	5
CHILLI PEPPERS, Imported (Non-EC): 5 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 3)	0.02	1
imidacloprid	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 1)	0.2	1
CHILLI PEPPERS, Imported (EC): 9 samples analysed		
chlorantraniliprole	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1)	0.07	1
cyproconazole	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.02	1
flutriafol	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1)	0.02	1
methoxyfenozide	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1)	0.03	1
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 2)	0.03	1

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

Imported (EC) samples of chilli peppers were from Belgium (1), Italy (2), Spain (4), the Netherlands (2).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of chilli peppers were from India (3), Kenya (1), Uganda (1).
UK samples of chilli peppers (5).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	Kenya (1)
cyproconazole	Spain (1)
chlorantraniliprole	Spain (1)
flutriafol	Spain (1)
imidacloprid	India (1)
methoxyfenozide	the Netherlands (1)
spirotetramat (sum)	Spain (1)

No residues were found in any of the UK samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 5 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 5 of the 8 Imported (EC) samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (EC) chilli peppers samples

Table 15b. Residues detected in samples of CHILLI PEPPERS obtained between July and December 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 6 of the 19 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)							Country of origin
		AZOX	CPZ	CTP	FLF	IMI	MXF	STTPS	
(1)	4333/2015	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	India
	4237/2015	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	4154/2015	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	4342/2015	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	Spain
	4441/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	the Netherlands
(2)	4133/2015	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.03	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	CPZ	cyproconazole	CTP	chlorantraniliprole
FLF	flutriafol	IMI	imidacloprid	MXF	methoxyfenozide
STTPS	spirotetramat (sum)				

Table 15c. Residues sought but not found in samples of CHILLI PEPPERS obtained between July and December 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)
anthraquinone (0.02)
asulam (0.1)
atrazine (0.02)
azinphos-methyl (0.04)
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)
carbaryl (0.02)
carbendazim (0.02)
carbofuran (sum) (0.02)
carbosulfan (0.02)
carboxin (0.1)
chlorbufam (0.1)
chlordane (sum) (0.02)
chlorfenapyr (0.04)
chlorfenvinphos (0.02)
chloridazon (0.02)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.1)
chlorpyrifos (0.02)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (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 (0.02)
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)
fluxapyroxad (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)
heptenophos (0.02)
hexachlorobenzene (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)
pyrethrins (0.02)

chlorthal-dimethyl (0.02)

chlortoluron (0.02)
chlozolinate (0.02)
chromafenozide (0.02)
clethodim (0.1)
clofentezine (0.02)
clomazone (0.02)
clothianidin (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)
cyprodinil (0.1)

cyromazine (0.1)
DDAC (sum) (0.1)
DDT (sum) (0.02)
deltamethrin (0.1)
demeton-S-methyl (0.02)
desmedipham (0.1)
diafenthiuron (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)
endosulfan (sum) (0.02)
EPN (0.02)
epoxiconazole (0.02)
EPTC (0.1)
ethiofencarb (parent) (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 (0.02)
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)
metalaxyl (0.02)
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)
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)
monocrotophos (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)
spiroxamine (0.02)
sulcotrione (0.1)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sulfoxide (0.02)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tebuconazole (0.02)
tebufenozide (0.02)
tebufenpyrad (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)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.02)
thiophanate-methyl (0.02)
tolclofos-methyl (0.02)
tolfenpyrad (0.02)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.02)
triallate (0.1)
triasulfuron (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 16a. Residues detected in retail samples of COURGETTES purchased between July and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
COURGETTES, UK: 25 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(MRL = 0.1)	0.05	1
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	23
(MRL = 3)	0.01, 0.03	2
COURGETTES, Imported (EC): 23 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.3)	0.01 - 0.1	6
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 2)	0.06 - 0.2	4
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.5)	0.05	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 1)	0.01 - 0.2	11
methiocarb (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.5)	0.04	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 5)	0.02, 0.03	2
pyriproxifen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.3)	0.04, 0.07	2

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

Imported (EC) samples of courgettes were from Spain (23).
UK samples of courgettes (25).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Spain (6)
BAC (sum)	UK (1)
boscalid	UK (2)
dithiocarbamates	Spain (4)
flonicamid (sum)	Spain (1)
imidacloprid	Spain (11)
methiocarb (sum)	Spain (1)
propamocarb	Spain (2)
pyriproxifen	Spain (1)
thiacloprid	Spain (2)

No residues were found in 22 of the 25 UK samples
No residues were found in 5 of the 23 Imported (EC) samples

Table 16b. Residues detected in retail samples of COURGETTES purchased between July and November 2015

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 21 of the 48 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)										Country of origin
		ACET	BACSM	BOS	DTC	FLC	IMI	METC	PCB	PYX	THC	
(1)	0930/2015	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1083/2015	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1728/2015	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0167/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	Spain
	1057/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	Spain
	1058/2015	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	1184/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2253/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	Spain
	3196/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	Spain
	3197/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	Spain
	3478/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	Spain
	3479/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	Spain
(2)	1183/2015	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	Spain
	2037/2015	0.1	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2060/2015	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	Spain
	2061/2015	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	Spain
	2254/2015	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2396/2015	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2397/2015	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	Spain
	2463/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.04	Spain
(3)	2464/2015	-	-	-	0.06	0.05	0.04	-	-	-	-	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	BACSM	BAC (sum)	BOS	boscalid
DTC	dithiocarbamates	FLC	flonicamid (sum)	IMI	imidacloprid
METC	methiocarb (sum)	PCB	propamocarb	PYX	pyriproxifen
THC	thiacloprid				

Table 16c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of COURGETTES purchased between July and November 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)
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)
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)
chlozolinate (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)
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)
indoxacarb (0.01)
ioxynil (0.01)
iprodione (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)
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)
pyroxsulam (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
Quinoclamine (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)
dicofol (sum) (0.02)
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)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.05)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (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)

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)
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)
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)

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)
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 17a. Residues detected in retail samples of CRACKERS (PLAIN) purchased between July and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
CRACKERS (PLAIN), UK: 48 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	42
(No MRL)	0.05 - 0.1	6
glyphosate	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	39
(No MRL)	0.05 - 0.7	9
mepiquat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	40
(No MRL)	0.1 - 0.3	8
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	44
(No MRL)	0.02 - 0.03	4

UK samples of crackers (plain) (48).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

chlormequat	UK (6)
glyphosate	UK (9)
mepiquat	UK (8)
pirimiphos-methyl	UK (4)

No residues were found in 34 of the 48 UK samples

Table 17b. Residues detected in retail samples of CRACKERS (PLAIN) purchased between July and December 2015

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 14 of the 48 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
		CLQ	GLY	MPQ	PIM	
(1)	0275/2015	-	-	-	0.03	UK
	1138/2015	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	1291/2015	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	2030/2015	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	3174/2015	-	0.05	-	-	UK
	3441/2015	-	-	-	0.02	UK
(2)	1003/2015	-	0.4	0.3	-	UK
	2053/2015	-	0.4	0.2	-	UK
	3004/2015	-	0.1	0.2	-	UK
(3)	0982/2015	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	UK
	2213/2015	0.06	0.7	0.1	-	UK
	3217/2015	0.05	0.2	0.1	-	UK
	3235/2015	0.06	0.1	0.2	-	UK
	3411/2015	0.05	0.2	0.2	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CLQ	chlormequat	GLY	glyphosate	MPQ	mepiquat
PIM	pirimiphos-methyl				

Table 17c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of CRACKERS (PLAIN) purchased between July and December 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)
acrinathrin (0.02)
alachlor (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.01)
alpha-HCH (0.02)
atrazine (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.01)
bifenox (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.02)
bromophos-methyl (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
butachlor (0.01)
butralin (0.02)
cadusafos (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbophenothion (0.01)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.01)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenson (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlorthiophos (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyanophenphos (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.02)
diethofencarb (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.01)
dimethylvinphos (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dioxabenzophos (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.02)
diuron (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.02)
fenson (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (SS & RR Iso (0.01)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
fluquinconazole (0.01)
flurochloridone (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.01)
flutriafol (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
haloxyfop-methyl (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.02)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isobenzan (0.02)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isodrin (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoprocarb (0.01)
isoprothiolane (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
jodfenphos (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (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 (0.02)
metazachlor (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.02)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.02)
molinate (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
oxadiazon (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.02)
oxyfluorfen (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (sum) (0.02)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propanil (0.01)
propazine (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rotenone (0.02)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.02)
sulfotep (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
tetrasul (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)

endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.02)
etofenprox (0.02)
fenamidone (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.01)
nuarimol (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
triallate (0.01)
trietazine (0.01)
triflumuron (0.02)
trifluralin (0.01)
triticonazole (0.01)

Table 18a. Residues detected in retail samples of EGGS purchased between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
EGGS, UK: 20 samples analysed		
aldrin and dieldrin	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.02)	0.003	1

UK samples of eggs (20).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:
aldrin and dieldrin UK (1)

No residues were found in 19 of the 20 UK samples

Table 18b. Residues detected in retail samples of EGGS purchased between October and December 2015

Residue (1 compound) was found in 1 of the 20 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg) ALDIE	Country of origin
(1)	2130/2015	0.003	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ALDIE aldrin and dieldrin

Table 18c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of EGGS purchased between October and December 2015

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

alpha-HCH (0.002)
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 19a. Residues detected in samples of GRAPES obtained between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
GRAPES, Imported (Non-EC): 9 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 0.2	4
buprofezin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1)	0.03	1
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 3)	0.03	1
ethephon	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 1)	0.3 - 0.6	4
famoxadone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 2)	0.5	1
fenhexamid	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 5)	0.5, 0.6	2
fluopyram	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1.5)	0.06	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1)	0.5	1
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 2)	0.01, 0.02	2
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03	1
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 1)	0.02, 0.4	2
penconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	2
quinoxyfen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1
spirodiclofen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 2)	0.05	1
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 2)	0.01, 0.02	2
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.4	2
trifloxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 5)	0.02 - 0.08	3
GRAPES, Imported (EC): 18 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 5)	0.03 - 1.4	9
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 1)	0.07	1
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.5)	0.2	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
cyazofamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 2)	0.09, 0.1	2
cyflufenamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.15)	0.02	1
cyprodinil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 3)	0.2 - 2.6	6
dimethomorph	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 3)	0.05, 0.2	2
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 5)	0.07	1
ethephon	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 1)	0.07 - 0.7	11
	2	1
ethirimol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	1
etofenprox	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 5)	0.05	1
famoxadone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 2)	0.02	1
fenhexamid	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 5)	0.3 - 0.7	7
fenpyroximate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.3)	0.03	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 5)	0.07 - 0.9	7
fluopicolide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 2)	0.04, 0.1	2
fluopyram	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 1.5)	0.1 - 0.7	6
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 1)	0.03	1
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	1
mandipropamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 2)	0.04	1
metalaxyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 2)	0.02	1
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 1)	0.02	1
metrafenone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 5)	0.02	1
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 1)	0.02 - 0.1	3

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1
quinoxyfen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 1)	0.02	1
spinosad	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
spirodiclofen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 2)	0.01	1
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 2)	0.01, 0.08	2
spiroxamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 1)	0.02, 0.1	2
trifloxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 5)	0.03 - 0.1	3

Imported (EC) samples of grapes were from Greece (5), Italy (2), Spain (11).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of grapes were from Brazil (3), Lebanon (1), Namibia (2), Peru (3).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

boscalid	Greece (4), Lebanon (1), Peru (3), Spain (5)
buprofezin	Peru (1)
cyflufenamid	Italy (1)
chlorpyrifos	Italy (1)
chlorantraniliprole	Greece (1)
cyprodinil	Greece (1), Italy (2), Spain (3)
cyazofamid	Spain (2)
difenoconazole	Brazil (1)
dimethomorph	Greece (1), Italy (1)
dithiocarbamates	Greece (1)
etofenprox	Italy (1)
ethirimol	Greece (1)
ethephon	Brazil (1), Greece (2), Lebanon (1), Peru (2), Spain (10)
famoxadone	Brazil (1), Greece (1)
fludioxonil	Greece (2), Italy (2), Spain (3)
fenhexamid	Italy (1), Peru (2), Spain (6)
fenpyroximate	Spain (1)
fluopicolide	Greece (1), Spain (1)
fluopyram	Namibia (1), Spain (6)
indoxacarb	Brazil (1), Lebanon (1)
imidacloprid	Peru (1), Spain (1)
lambda-cyhalothrin	Brazil (1), Italy (1)
mandipropamid	Greece (1)
metrafenone	Spain (1)
metalaxyl	Italy (1)
methoxyfenozide	Italy (1)
myclobutanil	Peru (2), Spain (3)
penconazole	Namibia (2)
pyraclostrobin	Greece (1)
quinoxyfen	Namibia (1), Spain (1)
spirodiclofen	Greece (1), Peru (1)
spiroxamine	Greece (1), Italy (1)
spinosad	Spain (1)
spirotetramat (sum)	Italy (1), Lebanon (1), Peru (1), Spain (1)
tebuconazole	Brazil (1), Peru (1)
trifloxystrobin	Italy (1), Lebanon (1), Peru (2), Spain (2)

Residues were found in all of the 9 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 18 Imported (EC) samples

Table 19b. Residues detected in samples of GRAPES obtained between October and December 2015

Residues (1-9 compounds) were found in 26 of the 27 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																					
		BOS	BUF	CFF	CPF	CTP	CYD	CZF	DIFC	DMR	DTC	EFX	EHM	ETH	FAX	FLUD	FNHX	FNPY	FPC	FPYM	IDX	IMI	LCY
(1)	4466/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
	4204/2015	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2)	4450/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
	4076/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4185/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-
	4332/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5137/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
(3)	4225/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4028/2015	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4300/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.4	-	-	-
	4323/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
	4374/2015	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
(4)	5104/2015	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4355/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.7	-	-	-
	4478/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	-
(5)	4322/2015	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-
	5125/2015	1.4	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.9	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5141/2015	1.4	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.7	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
(6)	4302/2015	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.5	-
	4472/2015	0.3	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	2	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4451/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
(7)	4075/2015	0.05	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
(8)	4030/2015	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.07	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
	4205/2015	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
	4491/2015	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
(9)	4473/2015	-	-	0.02	0.2	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)														Country of Origin
		MDI	MTF	MTX	MXF	MYC	PNZ	PYC	QINO	SPD	SPI	SPN	STTPS	TBC	TRFL	
(1)	4466/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brazil
	4204/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greece
(2)	4450/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brazil
	4076/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	Namibia
	4185/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Namibia
	4332/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5137/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(3)	4225/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	Brazil
	4028/2015	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	Peru
	4300/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	4323/2015	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	Spain
	4374/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(4)	5104/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	Greece
	4355/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	4478/2015	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(5)	4322/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.02	Lebanon
	5125/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5141/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(6)	4302/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.03	Peru
	4472/2015	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greece
	4451/2015	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	Italy
(7)	4075/2015	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	-	Peru
(8)	4030/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	Greece
	4205/2015	-	0.02	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.03	Spain
	4491/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	Spain
(9)	4473/2015	- -	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.06	Italy

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BOS	boscalid	BUF	buprofezin	CFF	cyflufenamid
CPF	chlorpyrifos	CTP	chlorantraniliprole	CYD	cyprodinil
CZF	cyazofamid	DIFC	difenoconazole	DMR	dimethomorph
DTC	dithiocarbamates	EFX	etofenprox	EHM	ethirimol

ETH	ethephon	FAX	famoxadone	FLUD	fludioxonil
FNHX	fenhexamid	FNPY	fenpyroximate	FPC	fluopicolide
FPYM	fluopyram	IDX	indoxacarb	IMI	imidacloprid
LCY	lambda-cyhalothrin	MDI	mandipropamid	MTF	metrafenone
MTX	metalaxyl	MXF	methoxyfenozide	MYC	myclobutanil
PNZ	penconazole	PYC	pyraclostrobin	QINO	quinoxyfen
SPD	spirodiclofen	SPI	spiroxamine	SPN	spinosad
STTPS	spirotetramat (sum)	TBC	tebuconazole	TRFL	trifloxystrobin

Table 19c. Residues sought but not found in samples of GRAPES obtained between October and December 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)
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)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlormequat (0.02)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (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)
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)
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)
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)
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)

chlorpropham (sum) (0.05)
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)

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)
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)
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)

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)
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)
mepiquat (0.02)
mepronil (0.01)
mesosulfuron-methyl (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.05)
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)
molinate (0.01)

pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.05)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinmerac (0.05)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quintozene (sum) (0.01)
rimsulfuron (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spiromesifen (0.01)
sulcotrione (0.05)
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)
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 20a. Residues detected in retail samples of LETTUCE purchased between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
ICEBERG UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
LETTUCE UK: 2 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 30)	0.7	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 40)	0.1	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 2)	0.06	1
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 7)	0.1, 0.2	2
LITTLE GEM UK: 2 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 3)	0.04	1
ROMAINE UK: 2 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 30)	0.03	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 40)	0.06	1
ROUND UK: 3 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 30)	0.3, 0.5	2
cyprodinil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 15)	0.3, 1.4	2
dimethomorph	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 15)	0.01	1
fenhexamid	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 40)	0.2	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 40)	0.4, 1.4	2
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 3)	0.5	1
mandipropamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 25)	1.6	1
propyzamide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.6)	0.02, 0.03	2
pymetrozine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 3)	0.4	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 2)	0.03, 0.04	2
spirotetramat (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 7)	0.01, 0.9	2
thiamethoxam (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 5)	0.02	1
ICEBERG Imported (EC): 7 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 30)	0.02	1
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 20)	0.01, 0.02	2
cyprodinil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 15)	0.05, 0.08	2
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 5)	0.08	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 40)	0.02, 0.04	2
folpet	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 2)	0.02	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 2)	0.02, 0.2	2
metalaxyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 3)	0.04, 0.2	2
methomyl (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.05)	0.03	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 40)	0.02	1
thiamethoxam (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 5)	0.01	1
LITTLE GEM Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1

Imported (EC) samples of lettuce were from Spain (8).
UK samples of lettuce (10).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	UK (1)
boscalid	Spain (1), UK (4)
chlorantraniliprole	Spain (2)
cyprodinil	Spain (2), UK (2)
dimethomorph	UK (1)
dithiocarbamates	Spain (1)
fludioxonil	Spain (2), UK (2)
fenhexamid	UK (1)
folpet	Spain (1)
indoxacarb	UK (1)
imidacloprid	Spain (2)

mandipropamid	UK (1)
methomyl (sum)	Spain (1)
metalaxyl	Spain (2)
propamocarb	Spain (1), UK (2)
propyzamide	UK (2)
pyraclostrobin	UK (3)
pymetrozine	UK (1)
spirotetramat (sum)	UK (4)
thiamethoxam (sum)	Spain (1), UK (1)

No residues were found in any of the UK iceberg samples
Residues were found in all of the 2 UK lettuce samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 2 UK little gem samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 2 UK romaine samples
Residues were found in all of the 3 UK round samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 7 Imported (EC) iceberg samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) little gem samples

Table 20b. Residues detected in retail samples of LETTUCE purchased between October and December 2015

Residues (1-10 compounds) were found in 13 of the 18 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of LETTUCE	Residues found (mg/kg)																			Country of origin
			ACET	BOS	CTP	CYD	DMR	DTC	FLUD	FNHX	FPET	IDX	IMI	MDI	METHS	MTX	PCB	PPZ	PYC	PYMT	STTPS	THMSM	
(1)	2222/2015	ROUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	2274/2015	LITTLE GEM	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0742/2015	ICEBERG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2069/2015	ICEBERG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2398/2015	ICEBERG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	Spain
	5554/2015	ICEBERG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(2)	1937/2015	LETTUCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	UK
	2295/2015	ROMAINE	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	UK
(3)	2252/2015	LETTUCE	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.1	-	UK
(5)	0610/2015	ICEBERG	-	-	0.01	0.08	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(7)	1931/2015	ROUND	-	0.5	-	0.3	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.4	0.01	-	UK
	5503/2015	ICEBERG	-	0.02	0.02	0.05	-	0.08	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(10)	3435/2015	ROUND	-	0.3	-	1.4	0.01	-	1.4	0.2	-	0.5	-	1.6	-	-	-	0.02	0.04	-	0.9	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	BOS	boscalid	CTP	chlorantraniliprole
CYD	cyprodinil	DMR	dimethomorph	DTC	dithiocarbamates
FLUD	fludioxonil	FNHX	fenhexamid	FPET	folpet
IDX	indoxacarb	IMI	imidacloprid	MDI	mandipropamid
METHS	methomyl (sum)	MTX	metalaxyl	PCB	propamocarb
PPZ	propyzamide	PYC	pyraclostrobin	PYMT	pymetrozine
STTPS	spirotetramat (sum)	THMSM	thiamethoxam (sum)		

Table 20c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of LETTUCE purchased between October and December 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)
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)
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)
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)
famoxadone (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)
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)
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)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.05)

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)
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)
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)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (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)
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)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (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)
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 21a. Residues detected in retail samples of MILK purchased between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
COWS MILK UK: 71 samples analysed		
None found	-	71
GOATS MILK UK: 7 samples analysed		
None found	-	7

UK samples of milk (78).

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 22a. Residues detected in samples of OKRA obtained between October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
OKRA, FRESH Imported (Non-EC): 19 samples analysed		
abamectin (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.02	1
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02, 0.1	2
	0.3	2
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 3)	0.02	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.5)	0.3	1

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

Imported (Non-EC) samples of okra were from Honduras (1), India (4), Jordan (12), Thailand (2).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

abamectin (sum)	Jordan (1)
acetamiprid	Jordan (4)
azoxystrobin	India (1)
imidacloprid	Jordan (1)

No residues were found in 13 of the 19 Imported (Non-EC) fresh samples

Table 22b. Residues detected in samples of OKRA obtained between October and November 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 6 of the 19 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of OKRA	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
			ABA	ACET	AZOX	IMI	
(1)	4415/2015	FRESH	-	-	0.02	-	India
	4386/2015	FRESH	-	0.3	-	-	Jordan
	4420/2015	FRESH	-	0.1	-	-	Jordan
	5115/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	0.3	Jordan
	5122/2015	FRESH	-	0.02	-	-	Jordan
(2)	4401/2015	FRESH	0.02	0.3	-	-	Jordan

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ABA	abamectin (sum)	ACET	acetamiprid	AZOX	azoxystrobin
IMI	imidacloprid				

Table 22c. Residues sought but not found in samples of OKRA obtained between October and November 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)
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)
carbendazim (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 (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlorthion (0.01)
chlorthiophos (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyanophenphos (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)
dicloran (0.01)
ethoprophos (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 Iso (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)
indoxacarb (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)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lenacil (0.01)
leptophos (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (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)
pyridaben (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)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenoside (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)

dicofol (sum) (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
diethofencarb (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)
lufenuron (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepronil (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)
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)
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 23a. Residues detected in retail samples of OLIVE OILS purchased during November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
VIRGIN UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
EXTRA VIRGIN Imported (EC): 18 samples analysed		
chlorpyrifos	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.25)	0.02	1
VIRGIN Imported (EC): 5 samples analysed		
None found	-	5

Imported (EC) samples of olive oils were from EU (5), Italy (6), Spain (12).
UK samples of olive oils (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:
chlorpyrifos Spain (1)

No residues were found in any of the UK virgin samples
No residues were found in 17 of the 18 Imported (EC) extra virgin samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) virgin samples

Table 23b. Residues detected in retail samples of OLIVE OILS purchased during November 2015

Residue (1 compound) was found in 1 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of OLIVE OILS	Residues found (mg/kg) CPF	Country of origin
(1)	2285/2015	EXTRA VIRGIN	0.02	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CPF chlorpyrifos

Table 23c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of OLIVE OILS purchased during November 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-phenylphenol (0.04)
abamectin (sum) (0.02)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acetochlor (0.02)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.02)
aclonifen (0.04)
acrinathrin (0.02)
alachlor (0.01)
aldicarb (sum) (0.01)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.02)
alpha-HCH (0.02)
ametoctradin (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
anthraquinone (0.02)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
BAC (sum) (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.02)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benfuracarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (sum) (0.01)
beta-HCH (0.02)
bifenthrin (0.02)
biphenyl (0.02)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromophos-ethyl (0.02)
bromopropylate (0.02)
bromuconazole (0.01)
bupirimate (0.02)
buprofezin (0.02)
butachlor (0.01)
butocarboxim (parent) (0.02)
butoxycarboxim (0.01)
cadusafos (0.02)
captan (0.1)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.02)
carbofuran (sum) (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
carboxin (0.04)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlorbufam (0.04)
chlordane (sum) (0.02)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chloridazon (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.02)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.04)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.02)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.02)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (0.02)
ethirimol (0.02)
ethofumesate (0.02)
ethoprophos (0.02)
etofenprox (0.01)
etoxazole (0.04)
etridiazole (0.04)
etrimfos (0.02)
famoxadone (0.02)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.02)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.02)
fenitrothion (0.02)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.02)
fenpropidin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.02)
fenpyroximate (0.02)
fensulfothion (sum) (0.01)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.01)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (all isomers (0.04)
fipronil (sum) (0.01)
fluazinam (0.02)
flubendiamide (0.01)
flucythrinate (0.04)
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 (0.04)
flusilazole (0.01)
flutolanil (0.02)
flutriafol (0.01)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.02)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.04)
formothion (0.05)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.02)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (0.01)
halofenozide (0.01)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.05)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.02)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.02)
hexaconazole (0.01)
monolinuron (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.04)
nitenpyram (0.01)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.02)
nuarimol (0.01)
ofurace (0.01)
Oxadiargyl (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (sum) (0.01)
oxyfluorfen (0.04)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.05)
parathion-methyl (sum) (0.02)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.02)
pentanochlor (0.02)
permethrin (0.02)
phenmedipham (0.04)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (partial sum) (0.02)
phosalone (0.02)
phosmet (sum) (0.02)
phosphamidon (0.01)
phoxim (0.01)
picolinafen (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
piperonyl butoxide (0.01)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.02)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.02)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.01)
procymidone (0.02)
profenofos (0.01)
promecarb (0.01)
prometryn (0.01)
propachlor (0.02)
propamocarb (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.04)
propargite (0.05)
propetamphos (0.02)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (0.02)
prosulfocarb (0.04)
prothioconazole (0.01)
prothiofos (0.02)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.02)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.02)

chromafenozide (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clomazone (0.02)
clothianidin (0.01)
coumaphos (0.02)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cycloate (0.02)
cycloxydim (0.02)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.04)
Cyhalofop-butyl (sum) (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.04)
cyproconazole (0.01)

cyprodinil (0.05)
cyromazine (0.02)
DDAC (sum) (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.04)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.04)
diazinon (0.02)
dichlobenil (0.04)
dichlofluanid (0.02)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (0.02)
dichlorvos (0.02)
diclobutrazol (0.01)
dicloran (0.02)
dicofol (sum) (0.04)
dicrotophos (0.05)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
diflufenican (0.02)
dimethenamid (0.02)
dimethoate (sum) (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diniconazole (0.01)
dinotefuran (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.04)
disulfoton (sum) (0.02)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.02)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
EPN (0.02)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
EPTC (0.04)

hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.02)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprodione (0.04)
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 (0.02)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.04)
lenacil (0.02)
lindane (0.02)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.01)
mandipropamid (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (sum) (0.01)
mepronil (0.01)
metaflumizone (0.04)
metalaxyl (0.01)
metamitron (0.01)
metconazole (0.01)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.02)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.02)
methiocarb (sum) (0.01)
methomyl (sum) (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.02)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.04)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (0.02)
monocrotophos (0.01)

pyridaphenthion (0.02)
pyrimethanil (0.04)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.02)
Quinoclamine (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.02)
quintozene (sum) (0.02)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.02)
spiromesifen (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.02)
sum of butocarboxim and butocarboxim sul (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.05)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tebuthiuron (0.01)
tecnazene (0.02)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.02)
terbufos (0.01)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.01)
terbuthylazine (0.04)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.02)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.02)
tetramethrin (0.02)
thiabendazole (0.04)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.02)
tolclofos-methyl (0.02)
tolfenpyrad (0.01)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.02)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triallate (0.04)
triazophos (0.01)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
triflumizole (0.01)
triflumuron (0.01)
trifluralin (0.02)
triforine (0.04)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.02)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 24a. Residues detected in retail samples of OLIVES purchased between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
OLIVES, UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
OLIVES, Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
cypermethrin	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.04	1
OLIVES, Imported (EC): 33 samples analysed		
cypermethrin	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	32
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.02	1

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

Imported (EC) samples of olives were from Greece (4), Italy (1), Spain (28).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of olives were from Peru (1).
UK samples of olives (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:
cypermethrin Peru (1), Spain (1)

No residues were found in any of the UK samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 32 of the 33 Imported (EC) samples

Table 24b. Residues detected in retail samples of OLIVES purchased between October and December 2015

Residues (1-1 compounds) were found in 2 of the 35 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg) CYP	Country of origin
(1)	5629/2015	0.04	Peru
	2104/2015	0.02	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CYP cypermethrin

Table 24c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of OLIVES purchased between October and December 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 (0.02)
alachlor (0.02)
aldicarb (sum) (0.05)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.02)
alpha-HCH (0.02)
atrazine (0.02)
azinphos-ethyl (0.02)
azinphos-methyl (0.05)
azoxystrobin (0.02)
benalaxyl (0.02)
bendiocarb (0.02)
beta-HCH (0.02)
bifenox (0.02)
bifenthrin (0.02)
biphenyl (0.02)
bitertanol (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)
butachlor (0.02)
butralin (0.05)
cadusafos (0.02)
carbaryl (0.02)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (sum) (0.02)
carbophenothion (0.02)
chlorbufam (0.02)
chlordane (sum) (0.02)
chlorfenapyr (0.02)
chlorfenson (0.02)
chlorfenvinphos (0.02)
chlorobenzilate (0.02)
chlorothalonil (0.05)
chlorotoluron (0.05)
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)
cycloate (0.02)
cyflufenamid (0.02)
cyfluthrin (0.02)
epoxiconazole (0.02)
ethion (0.02)
ethofumesate (0.02)
ethoprophos (0.02)
etofenprox (0.02)
etridiazole (0.02)
etrimfos (0.02)
famoxadone (0.05)
fenamidone (0.02)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.02)
fenarimol (0.02)
fenazaquin (0.02)
fenbuconazole (0.02)
fenhexamid (0.02)
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 (0.02)
fipronil (sum) (0.02)
fluazinam (0.02)
flucythrinate (0.02)
fludioxonil (0.02)
flufenacet (0.02)
flufenoxuron (0.05)
fluopicolide (0.02)
fluoxastrobin (0.02)
fluquinconazole (0.02)
flurochloridone (0.02)
flusilazole (0.02)
flutolanil (0.02)
flutriafol (0.02)
folpet (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)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.02)
hexaconazole (0.02)
hexazinone (0.02)
hexythiazox (0.02)
imazalil (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.05)
iprodione (0.02)
iprovalicarb (0.02)
isazophos (0.02)
isobenzan (0.02)
isocarbophos (0.02)
isodrin (0.02)
metribuzin (0.02)
mevinphos (0.02)
molinate (0.05)
monocrotophos (0.02)
Monuron (0.02)
myclobutanil (0.02)
napropamide (0.02)
nitrofen (0.02)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.02)
nuarimol (0.02)
ofurace (0.02)
oxadiazon (0.02)
oxamyl (0.02)
oxyfluorfen (0.02)
parathion (0.02)
penconazole (0.02)
pencycuron (0.05)
pendimethalin (0.02)
permethrin (0.02)
phenothrin (0.02)
phenthoate (0.02)
phorate (partial 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 (0.05)
propachlor (0.02)
propamocarb (0.01)
propanil (0.05)
propargite (0.05)
propazine (0.02)
propetamphos (0.02)
propham (0.02)
propiconazole (0.02)
propoxur (0.02)
propyzamide (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)
pyrimethanil (0.02)
pyriproxifen (0.02)
quinalphos (0.02)
quinoxyfen (0.02)

cyproconazole (0.02)
cyprodinil (0.02)
DDT (sum) (0.02)
deltamethrin (0.05)
dialifos (0.02)
diazinon (0.02)
dichlobenil (0.02)
dichlofenthion (0.02)
dichlofluanid (0.05)
dichlorvos (0.02)
diclobutrazol (0.02)
dicloran (0.02)
dicrotophos (0.02)
diethofencarb (0.02)
difenoconazole (0.05)
diflubenzuron (0.02)
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)
disulfoton (sum) (0.05)
ditalimfos (0.02)
diuron (0.05)
edifenphos (0.02)
endosulfan (sum) (0.02)
endrin (0.02)
EPN (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)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lenacil (0.02)
leptophos (0.02)
lindane (0.02)
linuron (0.02)
lufenuron (0.02)
malathion (0.02)
mecarbam (0.02)
mepronil (0.02)
metalaxyl (0.02)
metamitron (0.02)
metazachlor (0.02)
metconazole (0.02)
methabenzthiazuron (0.01)
methacrifos (0.02)
methidathion (0.02)
methiocarb (sum) (0.02)
methomyl (sum) (0.05)
methoxychlor (0.02)
metobromuron (0.02)
metolachlor (0.02)
metolcarb (0.02)
metoxuron (0.02)
metrafenone (0.02)
quintozene (sum) (0.02)
rotenone (0.02)
simazine (0.02)
spinosad (0.01)
spirodiclofen (0.02)
spiromesifen (0.02)
sulfotep (0.02)
tau-fluvalinate (0.05)
tebuconazole (0.02)
tebufenpyrad (0.02)
tecnazene (0.02)
teflubenzuron (0.02)
tefluthrin (0.02)
terbufos (0.02)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.02)
terbuthylazine (0.02)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.05)
tetraconazole (0.02)
tetradifon (0.02)
tetramethrin (0.02)
tetrasul (0.02)
thiabendazole (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.02)
tolfenpyrad (0.05)
triallate (0.02)
triazophos (0.02)
trietazine (0.02)
trifloxystrobin (0.02)
trifluralin (0.02)
triticonazole (0.05)
zoxamide (0.02)

Table 25a. Residues detected in retail samples of ORANGE JUICE purchased between October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
ORANGE JUICE, UK: 16 samples analysed		
None found	-	16
ORANGE JUICE, Imported (EC): 2 samples analysed		
None found	-	2

Imported (EC) samples of orange juice were from Ireland (1), the Netherlands (1).
UK samples of orange juice (16).

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):

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)
ethephon (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)
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)

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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)

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)
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)
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 26a. Residues detected in retail samples of PEANUTS purchased between October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PEANUTS, ROASTED UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
PEANUTS, SALTED UK: 14 samples analysed		
None found	-	14
PEANUTS, PLAIN Imported (Non-EC): 5 samples analysed		
chlorpyrifos	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.03, 0.04	2
PEANUTS, ROASTED Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
chlorpyrifos	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.04	1
PEANUTS, SALTED Imported (Non-EC): 3 samples analysed		
chlorpyrifos	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.03 - 0.04	3

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

Imported (Non-EC) samples of peanuts were from China (9).
UK samples of peanuts (15).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:
chlorpyrifos China (6)

No residues were found in any of the UK roasted samples
No residues were found in any of the UK salted samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 5 Imported (Non-EC) plain samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (Non-EC) roasted samples
Residues were found in all of the 3 Imported (Non-EC) salted samples

Table 26b. Residues detected in retail samples of PEANUTS purchased between October and November 2015

Residues (1-1 compounds) were found in 6 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of PEANUTS	Residues found (mg/kg) CPF	Country of origin
(1)	2149/2015	PLAIN	0.03	China
	2300/2015	SALTED	0.03	China
	2877/2015	SALTED	0.04	China
	3052/2015	PLAIN	0.04	China
	5591/2015	SALTED	0.04	China
	5592/2015	ROASTED	0.04	China

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CPF chlorpyrifos

Table 26c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of PEANUTS purchased between October and November 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)
anthraquinone (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 (0.04)
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)
ethiofencarb (parent) (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 (0.02)
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)
molinate (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)

chlorothalonil (0.02)
chlorpropham (sum) (0.1)
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)
clothianidin (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)
cyromazine (0.1)
DDAC (sum) (0.1)
DDT (sum) (0.02)
deltamethrin (0.1)
demeton-S-methyl (0.02)
desmedipham (0.1)
diafenthiuron (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)
endosulfan (sum) (0.02)
EPN (0.02)
epoxiconazole (0.02)
EPTC (0.1)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.02)
heptenophos (0.02)
hexachlorobenzene (0.02)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.02)
hexaconazole (0.02)
hexythiazox (0.02)
imazalil (0.04)
imidacloprid (0.02)
indoxacarb (0.02)
inorganic bromide (20)
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 (0.02)
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)
metalaxyl (0.02)
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)
pyrazophos (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 sulfoxide (0.02)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tebuconazole (0.02)
tebufenozide (0.02)
tebufenpyrad (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)
thiamethoxam (sum) (0.02)
thiophanate-methyl (0.02)
tolclofos-methyl (0.02)
tolfenpyrad (0.02)
tolylfluanid (sum) (0.02)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.02)
triallate (0.1)
triasulfuron (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 27a. Residues detected in retail samples of PEARS purchased between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PEARS, UK: 9 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 2)	0.03 - 0.07	3
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 3)	0.03 - 0.06	3
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.02	2
chlormequat	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.1)	0.03	1
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.8)	0.03	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 5)	0.05	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 5)	0.04, 0.1	2
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 2)	0.02 - 0.05	3
paclobutrazol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.02	2
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03 - 0.04	3
spirodiclofen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.8)	0.02, 0.03	2
PEARS, Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.8)	0.01	1
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.2)	0.1	1
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03	1
endosulfan (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
PEARS, Imported (EC): 14 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.2	5
captan and folpet	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 3)	0.02 - 0.2	6

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.02	2
chlormequat	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.1)	0.03, 0.04	2
cyprodinil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 1.5)	0.07 - 0.2	4
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.8)	0.01, 0.2	2
diflubenzuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 5)	0.1	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 5)	0.05 - 2.4	7
fenoxycarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 1)	0.09	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 3.6	8
kresoxim-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03	1
phosmet (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.5)	0.06	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03 - 0.1	3
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.3)	0.03, 0.04	2
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.3)	0.06, 0.07	2

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

Imported (EC) samples of pears were from Belgium (3), Italy (2), Portugal (3), the Netherlands (6).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of pears were from China (1).
UK samples of pears (9).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	China (1)
boscalid	Belgium (2), Italy (1), Portugal (1), the Netherlands (1), UK (3)
carbendazim	China (1)
chlormequat	Belgium (1), the Netherlands (1), UK (1)
chlorpyrifos	China (1)
captan and folpet	Belgium (1), Italy (1), Portugal (1), the Netherlands (3), UK (3)
chlorantraniliprole	Belgium (1), the Netherlands (1), UK (2)
cyprodinil	Belgium (1), the Netherlands (3)
diflubenzuron	Portugal (1)
difenoconazole	Portugal (1), the Netherlands (1), UK (1)
dithiocarbamates	Belgium (2), Italy (1), Portugal (3), the Netherlands (1), UK (1)
endosulfan (sum)	China (1)
fenoxycarb	Portugal (1)
fludioxonil	Belgium (1), Portugal (2), the Netherlands (5), UK (2)
imidacloprid	China (1)
kresoxim-methyl	Portugal (1)
methoxyfenozide	UK (3)

paclobutrazol	UK (2)
phosmet (sum)	Portugal (1)
pyraclostrobin	Belgium (2), the Netherlands (1), UK (3)
spirodiclofen	UK (2)
tebuconazole	Portugal (2)
thiacloprid	Portugal (2)

No residues were found in 1 of the 9 UK samples
Residues were found in all of the 1 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 2 of the 14 Imported (EC) samples

Table 27b. Residues detected in retail samples of PEARS purchased between October and December 2015

Residues (1-6 compounds) were found in 21 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																						Country of origin
		ACET	BOS	CBZ	CLQ	CPF	CPFOL	CTP	CYD	DIF	DIFC	DTC	ENSF	FEO	FLUD	IMI	KREM	MXF	PAC	PMT	PYC	SPD	TBC	THC	
(1)	4854/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK
	5784/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
(2)	1059/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1365/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	UK
	3188/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2484/2015	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium
	0611/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(3)	3048/2015	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	UK
	3436/2015	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	Belgium
	5504/2015	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	2208/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(4)	0744/2015	-	0.09	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	2107/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	2292/2015	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(5)	2821/2015	0.01	-	0.1	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	China
	2257/2015	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.06	Portugal
	5853/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	2.4	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	Portugal
(6)	2185/2015	-	0.07	-	0.03	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.03	-	-	-	UK
	2294/2015	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.05	0.01	-	0.04	-	-	-	UK
	3496/2015	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.07	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	Belgium
	2173/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.09	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.07	Portugal

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	BOS	boscalid	CBZ	carbendazim	CLQ	chlormequat	CPF	chlorpyrifos	CPFOL	captan and folpet
CTP	chlorantraniliprole	CYD	cyprodinil	DIF	diflubenzuron	DIFC	difenoconazole	DTC	dithiocarbamates	ENSF	endosulfan (sum)
FEO	fenoxycarb	FLUD	fludioxonil	IMI	imidacloprid	KREM	kresoxim-methyl	MXF	methoxyfenozide	PAC	paclobutrazol
PMT	phosmet (sum)	PYC	pyraclostrobin	SPD	spirodiclofen	TBC	tebuconazole	THC	thiacloprid		

Table 27c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of PEARS purchased between October and December 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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)

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)
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)
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)
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)
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)

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)
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)
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)
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)
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 28a. Residues detected in retail samples of PEAS WITHOUT PODS purchased between October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PEAS WITHOUT PODS, FROZEN UK: 16 samples analysed		
None found	-	16
PEAS WITHOUT PODS, FRESH Imported (Non-EC): 6 samples analysed		
None found	-	6
PEAS WITHOUT PODS, FROZEN Imported (EC): 2 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 3)	0.07	1
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.02	1

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

Imported (EC) samples of peas without pods were from Belgium (1), Spain (1).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of peas without pods were from Kenya (6).
UK samples of peas without pods (16).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:
boscalid Belgium (1)
carbendazim Belgium (1)

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

Table 28b. Residues detected in retail samples of PEAS WITHOUT PODS purchased between October and November 2015

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

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of PEAS WITHOUT PODS	Residues found (mg/kg)		Country of origin
			BOS	CBZ	
(2)	2058/2015	FROZEN	0.07	0.02	Belgium

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BOS boscalid CBZ carbendazim

Table 28c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of PEAS WITHOUT PODS purchased between October and November 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)
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)
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)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (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)

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)
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 29a. Residues detected in samples of PEPPERS obtained between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PEPPERS, FRESH UK: 2 samples analysed		
pirimicarb (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 1)	0.02	1
pymetrozine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 3)	0.04	1
PEPPERS, FRESH Imported (EC): 13 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.3)	0.01, 0.04	2
ethephon	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.05*)	5	1
fenhexamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 2)	0.01	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1
flutriafol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1)	0.01 - 0.04	5
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 3)	0.01	1
pyriproxifen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.6)	0.06	1
triadimefon & triadimenol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 1)	0.02, 0.03	2

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

Imported (EC) samples of peppers were from Poland (1), Spain (9), the Netherlands (3).
UK samples of peppers (2).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Spain (1), the Netherlands (1)
ethephon	Poland (1)
flutriafol	Spain (5)
fludioxonil	Spain (1)
fenhexamid	Spain (1)
propamocarb	the Netherlands (1)
pirimicarb (sum)	UK (1)
pymetrozine	UK (1)
pyriproxifen	Spain (1)
tebuconazole	Spain (1)
triadimefon & triadimenol	Spain (2)

No residues were found in 1 of the 2 UK fresh samples
No residues were found in 4 of the 13 Imported (EC) fresh samples

Table 29b. Residues detected in samples of PEPPERS obtained between October and December 2015

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 10 of the 15 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of PEPPERS	Residues found (mg/kg)											Country of origin
			ACET	ETH	FLF	FLUD	FNHX	PCB	PIR	PYMT	PYX	TBC	TRSP	
(1)	5105/2015	FRESH	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
	4359/2015	FRESH	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	4373/2015	FRESH	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	4331/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
	4358/2015	FRESH	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(2)	4353/2015	FRESH	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.04	-	-	-	UK
	4343/2015	FRESH	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	Spain
	5124/2015	FRESH	-	-	0.04	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(3)	4011/2015	FRESH	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.02	Spain
	4477/2015	FRESH	-	-	0.03	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	ETH	ethephon	FLF	flutriafol
FLUD	fludioxonil	FNHX	fenhexamid	PCB	propamocarb
PIR	pirimicarb (sum)	PYMT	pymetrozine	PYX	pyriproxifen
TBC	tebuconazole	TRSP	triadimefon & triadimenol		

Table 29c. Residues sought but not found in samples of PEPPERS obtained between October and December 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)
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)
Carfentrazone-ethyl (0.01)
chlorantraniliprole (0.01)
chlordane (animal products) (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
edifenphos (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)
fenbutatin oxide (0.02)
fenchlorphos (sum) (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)
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)
fluxapyroxad (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
Monuron (0.01)
myclobutanil (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)
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)
propanil (0.01)
propaquizafop (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propazine (0.01)
propetamphos (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)

chlordane (sum) (0.01)
chlordimeform (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (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 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)

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)
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)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metobromuron (0.01)

propyzamide (0.01)
proquinazid (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)
pyridalyl (0.01)

pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyridate (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyrimidifen (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)
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)
triallate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trichlorfon (0.01)
tricyclazole (0.01)
trietazine (0.01)

dioxabenzophos (0.01)
dioxathion (0.01)
diphenamid (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (sum) (0.01)
dithianon (0.01)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
metolachlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metoxuron (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
metribuzin (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
molinate (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 30a. Residues detected in samples of POTATOES obtained between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
POTATOES, MAINCROP UK: 50 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	49
(MRL = 7)	0.01	1
Chlorpropham (potato definition)	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	40
(MRL = 10)	0.06 - 6.7	10
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	44
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01 - 0.06	6
fosthiazate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	49
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.01	1
maleic hydrazide	<1 (i.e. not found)	43
(MRL = 50)	2.7 - 17	7
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	49
(MRL = 0.3)	0.02	1

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

UK samples of potatoes (50).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	UK (1)
Chlorpropham (potato definition)	UK (10)
flonicamid (sum)	UK (6)
fosthiazate	UK (1)
maleic hydrazide	UK (7)
propamocarb	UK (1)

No residues were found in 30 of the 50 UK maincrop samples

Table 30b. Residues detected in samples of POTATOES obtained between October and December 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 20 of the 50 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of POTATOES	Residues found (mg/kg)						Country of origin
			AZOX	CPPOT	FLC	FOST	MH	PCB	
(1)	3617/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	8.2	-	UK
	3624/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	UK
	3627/2015	MAINCROP	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	UK
	3629/2015	MAINCROP	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	UK
	3631/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	17	-	UK
	3633/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	UK
	3658/2015	MAINCROP	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	UK
	3677/2015	MAINCROP	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3688/2015	MAINCROP	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	UK
	3712/2015	MAINCROP	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	UK
	3713/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	UK
	3738/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	UK
	3743/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	17	-	UK
	5076/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	UK
(2)	3607/2015	MAINCROP	-	5.6	0.03	-	-	-	UK
	3611/2015	MAINCROP	-	0.09	-	-	14	-	UK
	3628/2015	MAINCROP	-	0.06	-	-	8.7	-	UK
	3657/2015	MAINCROP	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.02	UK
	3702/2015	MAINCROP	-	3.1	-	-	3.6	-	UK
	3703/2015	MAINCROP	-	3.4	-	-	2.7	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	CPPOT	Chlorpropham (potato definition)	FLC	flonicamid (sum)
FOST	fosthiazate	MH	maleic hydrazide	PCB	propamocarb

Table 30c. Residues sought but not found in samples of POTATOES obtained between October and December 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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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 31a. Residues detected in retail samples of PREPARED FRESH FRUIT purchased between October and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
MELON UK: 1 sample analysed		
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 5)	0.06	1
MIXED UK: 11 samples analysed		
ametoctradin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.01	1
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.02	1
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(No MRL)	0.03, 0.04	2
bupirimate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.01	1
cyprodinil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.1	1
ethirimol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.01	1
flonicamid (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.03	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(No MRL)	0.09 - 0.2	3
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(No MRL)	0.02	2
mandipropamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.02	2
metrafenone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.01	1
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.06	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.01	1
pyrimethanil	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.06	1
spiroxamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.01	1
trifloxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.01	1
PINEAPPLE UK: 9 samples analysed		

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
None found	-	9
MANGO Imported (Non-EC): 2 samples analysed		
BAC (sum)	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.1)	6.1, 9	2
PINEAPPLE Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1

Imported (Non-EC) samples of prepared fresh fruit were from Brazil (2), Ghana (1).
UK samples of prepared fresh fruit (21).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

ametoctradin	UK (1)
azoxystrobin	UK (1)
BAC (sum)	Brazil (2)
boscalid	UK (2)
bupirimate	UK (1)
cyprodinil	UK (1)
ethirimol	UK (1)
flonicamid (sum)	UK (1)
fludioxonil	UK (3)
imidacloprid	UK (3)
mandipropamid	UK (2)
metrafenone	UK (1)
myclobutanil	UK (1)
propamocarb	UK (1)
pyraclostrobin	UK (1)
pyrimethanil	UK (1)
spiroxamine	UK (1)
trifloxystrobin	UK (1)

Residues were found in all of the 1 UK melon samples
No residues were found in 4 of the 11 UK mixed samples
No residues were found in any of the UK pineapple samples
Residues were found in all of the 2 Imported (Non-EC) mango samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) pineapple samples

Table 31b. Residues detected in retail samples of PREPARED FRESH FRUIT purchased between October and November 2015

Residues (1-7 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
			AMTD	AZOX	BACSM	BOS	BUP	CYD	EHM	FLC	FLUD	IMI	MDI	MTF	MYC	PCB	PYC	PYM	SPI	TRFL	
(1)	2139/2015	MIXED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	3050/2015	MIXED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	UK
	3189/2015	MIXED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0745/2015	MANGO	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brazil
	3437/2015	MANGO	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brazil
(2)	0174/2015	MELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	UK
	2822/2015	MIXED	-	0.02	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
(4)	5710/2015	MIXED	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
(5)	5855/2015	MIXED	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.01	-	0.2	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	UK
(7)	0612/2015	MIXED	0.01	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.03	0.1	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AMTD	ametoctradin	AZOX	azoxystrobin	BACSM	BAC (sum)
BOS	boscalid	BUP	bupirimate	CYD	cyprodinil
EHM	ethirimol	FLC	flonicamid (sum)	FLUD	fludioxonil
IMI	imidacloprid	MDI	mandipropamid	MTF	metrafenone
MYC	myclobutanil	PCB	propamocarb	PYC	pyraclostrobin
PYM	pyrimethanil	SPI	spiroxamine	TRFL	trifloxystrobin

Table 31c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of PREPARED FRESH FRUIT purchased between October and November 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)
amidosulfuron (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
anthraquinone (0.01)
asulam (0.05)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.02)
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)
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)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
EPTC (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)
ethion (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)
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)
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)
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)

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)
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)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.02)
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)
metribuzin (0.05)
metsulfuron-methyl (0.05)
mevinphos (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)
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 32a. Residues detected in retail samples of RADISHES purchased between July and September 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
RADISHES, UK: 23 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.04	9
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 3)	0.01 - 0.06	6
RADISHES, Imported (EC): 7 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 2)	0.01	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 3)	0.04	3

Imported (EC) samples of radishes were from the Netherlands (7).
UK samples of radishes (23).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

boscalid	the Netherlands (1), UK (9)
propamocarb	the Netherlands (3), UK (6)

No residues were found in 8 of the 23 UK samples
No residues were found in 4 of the 7 Imported (EC) samples

Table 32b. Residues detected in retail samples of RADISHES purchased between July and September 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 18 of the 30 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)		Country of origin
		BOS	PCB	
(1)	0562/2015	-	0.06	UK
	0564/2015	0.01	-	UK
	0597/2015	0.01	-	UK
	0792/2015	0.01	-	UK
	1102/2015	0.01	-	UK
	1377/2015	-	0.03	UK
	1397/2015	0.01	-	UK
	2374/2015	0.01	-	UK
	2698/2015	0.01	-	UK
	2739/2015	0.04	-	UK
	3083/2015	-	0.03	UK
	3135/2015	-	0.06	UK
	3171/2015	0.01	-	UK
	3213/2015	-	0.04	UK
	3274/2015	-	0.01	UK
	1092/2015	-	0.04	the Netherlands
	1143/2015	-	0.04	the Netherlands
(2)	2321/2015	0.01	0.04	the Netherlands

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BOS	boscalid	PCB	propamocarb

Table 32c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of RADISHES 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)
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)
epoxiconazole (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)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
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) (0.01)
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 (partial 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)

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)
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)
edifenphos (0.01)
endosulfan (sum) (0.01)
endrin (0.01)
EPN (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)
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)
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)
quintozene (sum) (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)
tolclofos-methyl (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 33a. Residues detected in retail samples of SMOKED FISH purchased between October and December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
SMOKED FISH, HADDOCK UK: 3 samples analysed		
None found	-	3
SMOKED FISH, KIPPERS (HERRING) UK: 3 samples analysed		
DDT (sum)	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	1
(No MRL)	0.003	2
SMOKED FISH, MACKEREL UK: 7 samples analysed		
aldrin and dieldrin	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	6
(No MRL)	0.003	1
DDT (sum)	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	4
(No MRL)	0.002 - 0.003	3
SMOKED FISH, SALMON UK: 2 samples analysed		
None found	-	2
SMOKED FISH, COD Imported (Non-EC): 6 samples analysed		
None found	-	6
SMOKED FISH, HADDOCK Imported (Non-EC): 15 samples analysed		
None found	-	15
SMOKED FISH, MACKEREL Imported (Non-EC): 6 samples analysed		
DDT (sum)	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	2
(No MRL)	0.002 - 0.004	4
SMOKED FISH, RIVER COBBLER (BASA FISH) Imported (Non-EC): 6 samples analysed		
None found	-	6
SMOKED FISH, SALMON Imported (Non-EC): 4 samples analysed		
None found	-	4

Imported (Non-EC) samples of smoked fish were from Barents Sea (3), North Atlantic (1), North East Atlantic (19), Norway (5), Norwegian Sea (3), Vietnam (6).
UK samples of smoked fish UK (15).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

aldrin and dieldrin	UK (1)
DDT (sum)	North East Atlantic (4), UK (5)

No residues were found in any of the UK haddock samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 3 UK kippers (herring) samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 7 UK mackerel samples
No residues were found in any of the UK salmon samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) cod samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) haddock samples
No residues were found in 2 of the 6 Imported (Non-EC) mackerel samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) river cobbler (basa fish) samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) salmon samples

Table 33b. Residues detected in retail samples of SMOKED FISH purchased between October and December 2015

Residues (1-1 compounds) were found in 10 of the 52 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of SMOKED FISH	Residues found (mg/kg)		Country of origin
			ALDIE	DDT	
(1)	0171/2015	KIPPERS (HERRING)	-	0.003	UK
	2132/2015	MACKEREL	-	0.002	UK
	2235/2015	MACKEREL	-	0.003	UK
	2305/2015	KIPPERS (HERRING)	-	0.003	UK
	3058/2015	MACKEREL	0.003	-	UK
	4863/2015	MACKEREL	-	0.003	UK
	2256/2015	MACKEREL	-	0.003	North East Atlantic
	4936/2015	MACKEREL	-	0.004	North East Atlantic
	5540/2015	MACKEREL	-	0.002	North East Atlantic
	5632/2015	MACKEREL	-	0.003	North East Atlantic

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ALDIE aldrin and dieldrin DDT DDT (sum)

Table 33c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of SMOKED FISH purchased between October and December 2015

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

alpha-HCH (0.002)
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)
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 34a. Residues detected in samples of SPECIALITY FRUIT obtained between July and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
ASIAN PEAR Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
LYCHEES Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
PAPAYA Imported (Non-EC): 2 samples analysed		
bifenthrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	1
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 7)	0.05	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 2)	0.03	1
thiabendazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 10)	0.1	1
thiophanate-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 1)	0.02	1
PASSION FRUIT Imported (Non-EC): 4 samples analysed		
atrazine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.03	1
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.2	1
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.2	1
thiabendazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.05)	0.02	1
PERSIMMON Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
POMEGRANATES Imported (Non-EC): 7 samples analysed		
chlorantraniliprole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.4)	0.02	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 3)	0.01 - 1	5
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.6)	0.01	1
prochloraz (parent only)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
thiamethoxam (sum)	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	2
PERSIMMON Imported (EC): 6 samples analysed		
None found	-	6
POMEGRANATES Imported (EC): 2 samples analysed		
None found	-	2

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

Imported (EC) samples of speciality fruit were from Spain (8).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of speciality fruit were from Brazil (1), China (1), Colombia (2), Egypt (1), Israel (5), Jamaica (1), Peru (2), South Africa (2), Zimbabwe (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

atrazine	Colombia (1)
bifenthrin	Brazil (1)
carbendazim	Brazil (1), Colombia (1)
chlorantraniliprole	Israel (1)
difenoconazole	Colombia (1)
dithiocarbamates	Colombia (1), Jamaica (1)
fludioxonil	Israel (3), Peru (2)
imidacloprid	Egypt (1)
methoxyfenozide	Israel (1)
prochloraz (parent only)	Israel (1)
tebuconazole	Brazil (1)
thiabendazole	Colombia (1), Jamaica (1)
thiamethoxam (sum)	Israel (2)
thiophanate-methyl	Brazil (1)

No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) asian pear samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) lychees samples
Residues were found in all of the 2 Imported (Non-EC) papaya samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 4 Imported (Non-EC) passion fruit samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) persimmon samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 7 Imported (Non-EC) pomegranates samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) persimmon samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) pomegranates samples

Table 34b. Residues detected in samples of SPECIALITY FRUIT obtained between July and November 2015

Residues (1-5 compounds) were found in 9 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Type of SPECIALITY FRUIT	Residues found (mg/kg)													Country of origin
			ATZ	BIF	CBZ	CTP	DIFC	DTC	FLUD	IMI	MXF	PRZA	TBC	TBZ	THMSM	TME	
(1)	4370/2015	POMEGRANATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	2322/2015	POMEGRANATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Israel
	3363/2015	POMEGRANATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peru
	3407/2015	POMEGRANATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peru
(2)	4328/2015	PAPAYA	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	Jamaica
(3)	3077/2015	POMEGRANATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	Israel
(4)	3320/2015	PAPAYA	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.02	Brazil
	4334/2015	POMEGRANATES	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	1	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-	Israel
(5)	0286/2015	PASSION FRUIT	0.03	-	0.2	-	0.01	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	Colombia

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ATZ	atrazine	BIF	bifenthrin	CBZ	carbendazim
CTP	chlorantraniliprole	DIFC	difenoconazole	DTC	dithiocarbamates
FLUD	fludioxonil	IMI	imidacloprid	MXF	methoxyfenozide
PRZA	prochloraz (parent only)	TBC	tebuconazole	TBZ	thiabendazole
THMSM	thiamethoxam (sum)	TME	thiophanate-methyl		

Table 34c. Residues sought but not found in samples of SPECIALITY FRUIT obtained between July and November 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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (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)
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)
prosulfocarb (0.01)
prothioconazole (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)
dichlofluanid and DMSA (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)
dioxathion (0.01)
diphenamid (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (sum) (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)
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)
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)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
Pyraflufen-ethyl (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (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)
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)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiobencarb (0.01)
thiometon (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)
triforine (0.01)

diuron (0.01)
edifenphos (0.01)
emamectin benzoate (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
napropamide (0.01)
nitenpyram (0.01)
triticonazole (0.01)
vinclozolin (sum) (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 35a. Residues detected in retail samples of TEA purchased between July and November 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
TEA, UK: 18 samples analysed		
bifenthrin	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 5)	0.07	1
propargite	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 5*)	0.06, 0.5	2
TEA, Imported (Non-EC): 22 samples analysed		
bifenthrin	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 5)	0.08, 0.09	2
deltamethrin	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 5)	0.05	1
dicofol (sum)	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 20)	0.05	1
TEA, Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1

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

Imported (EC) samples of tea were from Ireland (1).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of tea were from China (1), India (7), Kenya (2), Rwanda (1), South Africa (5), Sri Lanka (6).
UK samples of tea (18).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

bifenthrin	China (1), India (1), UK (1)
deltamethrin	India (1)
dicofol (sum)	India (1)
propargite	UK (2)

No residues were found in 15 of the 18 UK samples
No residues were found in 19 of the 22 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) samples

Table 35b. Residues detected in retail samples of TEA purchased between July and November 2015

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 6 of the 41 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
		BIF	DEL	DIC	PGT	
(1)	1757/2015	-	-	-	0.5	UK
	2216/2015	-	-	-	0.06	UK
	2249/2015	0.07	-	-	-	UK
	2065/2015	0.08	-	-	-	China
	3454/2015	-	-	0.05	-	India
(2)	3256/2015	0.09	0.05	-	-	India

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BIF	bifenthrin	DEL	deltamethrin	DIC	dicofol (sum)
PGT	propargite				

Table 35c. Residues sought but not found in retail samples of TEA purchased between July and November 2015

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

2-phenylphenol (0.05)
acetamiprid (0.05)
acetochlor (0.05)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.05)
alachlor (0.05)
aldrin and dieldrin (0.05)
alpha-HCH (0.05)
atrazine (0.05)
azinphos-ethyl (0.05)
azinphos-methyl (0.05)
azoxystrobin (0.05)
benalaxyl (0.05)
bendiocarb (0.05)
beta-HCH (0.05)
bifenox (0.05)
biphenyl (0.05)
bitertanol (0.05)
boscalid (0.05)
bromophos-ethyl (0.05)
bromophos-methyl (0.05)
bromopropylate (0.05)
bromuconazole (0.05)
bupirimate (0.05)
buprofezin (0.05)
butachlor (0.05)
butralin (0.05)
cadusafos (0.05)
carbaryl (0.05)
carbendazim (0.02)
carbofuran (sum) (0.05)
carbophenothion (0.05)
chlorbufam (0.05)
chlordane (sum) (0.05)
chlorfenapyr (0.05)
chlorfenson (0.05)
chlorfenvinphos (0.05)
chlorobenzilate (0.05)
chlorotoluron (0.05)
chlorpyrifos (0.05)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.05)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.05)
chlorthion (0.05)
chlorthiophos (0.05)
chlozolinate (0.05)
clofentezine (0.05)
clomazone (0.05)
coumaphos (0.05)
crufomate (0.05)
cyanophenphos (0.05)
cycloate (0.05)
cyflufenamid (0.05)
cyfluthrin (0.05)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.05)
cyprodinil (0.05)
DDT (sum) (0.05)
EPN (0.05)
epoxiconazole (0.05)
ethion (0.05)
ethofumesate (0.05)
ethoprophos (0.05)
etofenprox (0.05)
etrimfos (0.05)
famoxadone (0.05)
fenamidone (0.05)
fenamiphos (sum) (0.05)
fenarimol (0.05)
fenazaquin (0.05)
fenbuconazole (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.05)
fenoxycarb (0.05)
fenpropathrin (0.05)
fenpropimorph (0.05)
fenpyroximate (0.05)
fenson (0.05)
fenthion (partial sum) (0.05)
fenvalerate & esfenvalerate (SS & RR Iso (0.05)
fluazinam (0.05)
flucythrinate (0.05)
fludioxonil (0.05)
flufenacet (0.05)
flufenoxuron (0.05)
fluopicolide (0.05)
fluoxastrobin (0.05)
fluquinconazole (0.05)
flurochloridone (0.05)
flusilazole (0.05)
flutolanil (0.05)
flutriafol (0.05)
fluxapyroxad (0.05)
folpet (0.05)
fonofos (0.05)
formothion (0.05)
fosthiazate (0.05)
furalaxyl (0.05)
furathiocarb (0.05)
haloxyfop-methyl (0.05)
Heptachlor (sum) (0.05)
heptenophos (0.05)
hexachlorobenzene (0.05)
hexachlorocyclohexane (sum) (0.05)
hexaconazole (0.05)
hexazinone (0.05)
hexythiazox (0.05)
imazalil (0.02)
imidacloprid (0.05)
indoxacarb (0.05)
iprodione (0.05)
iprovalicarb (0.05)
isazophos (0.05)
isobenzan (0.05)
isocarbophos (0.05)
metolcarb (0.05)
metoxuron (0.05)
metrafenone (0.05)
monocrotophos (0.05)
myclobutanil (0.05)
napropamide (0.05)
nitrofen (0.05)
nitrothal-isopropyl (0.05)
nuarimol (0.05)
ofurace (0.05)
oxadiazon (0.05)
oxadixyl (0.05)
oxamyl (0.05)
oxyfluorfen (0.05)
paclobutrazol (0.05)
parathion (0.05)
penconazole (0.05)
pencycuron (0.05)
pendimethalin (0.05)
pentanochlor (0.05)
permethrin (0.05)
phenothrin (0.05)
phenthoate (0.05)
phosphamidon (0.05)
picolinafen (0.05)
picoxystrobin (0.05)
piperonyl butoxide (0.05)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.05)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.05)
prochloraz (parent only) (0.05)
procymidone (0.05)
profenofos (0.05)
propachlor (0.05)
propazine (0.05)
propetamphos (0.05)
propham (0.05)
propiconazole (0.05)
propoxur (0.05)
propyzamide (0.05)
prothioconazole (0.05)
prothiofos (0.05)
pyraclostrobin (0.05)
pyrazophos (0.05)
pyridaben (0.05)
pyridaphenthion (0.05)
pyrifenox (0.05)
pyrimethanil (0.05)
pyriproxifen (0.05)
quinalphos (0.05)
quinoxyfen (0.05)
quintozene (sum) (0.05)
rotenone (0.05)
simazine (0.05)
spinosad (0.02)
spirodiclofen (0.05)
spiromesifen (0.05)

dialifos (0.05)
diazinon (0.05)
dichlobenil (0.05)
dichlofenthion (0.05)
dichlorvos (0.05)
diclobutrazol (0.05)
dicloran (0.05)
dicrotophos (0.05)
diethofencarb (0.05)
difenoconazole (0.05)
diflubenzuron (0.05)
diflufenican (0.05)
dimethenamid (0.05)
dimethoate (sum) (0.05)
dimethomorph (0.05)
dimethylvinphos (0.05)
dimoxystrobin (0.05)
diniconazole (0.05)
dioxabenzophos (0.05)
diphenylamine (0.05)
disulfoton (sum) (0.05)
ditalimfos (0.05)
diuron (0.05)
edifenphos (0.05)
endosulfan (sum) (0.05)
endrin (0.05)
isodrin (0.05)
isofenphos (0.05)
isofenphos-methyl (0.05)
isoprocarb (0.05)
isoprothiolane (0.05)
isoproturon (0.05)
jodfenphos (0.05)
kresoxim-methyl (0.05)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.05)
lenacil (0.05)
leptophos (0.05)
lindane (0.05)
linuron (0.05)
malathion (0.05)
mecarbam (0.05)
mepronil (0.05)
metalaxyl (0.05)
metazachlor (0.05)
metconazole (0.05)
methabenzthiazuron (0.02)
methacrifos (0.05)
methidathion (0.05)
methomyl (sum) (0.05)
methoxychlor (0.05)
metobromuron (0.05)
metolachlor (0.05)
sulfotep (0.05)
tau-fluvalinate (0.05)
tebuconazole (0.05)
tebufenpyrad (0.05)
tecnazene (0.05)
tefluthrin (0.05)
terbacil (0.05)
terbufos (0.05)
Terbufos (sum not defintion) (0.05)
terbuthylazine (0.05)
terbutryn (0.05)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.05)
tetraconazole (0.05)
tetradifon (0.05)
tetramethrin (0.05)
tetrasul (0.05)
thiabendazole (0.02)
tolclofos-methyl (0.05)
tolfenpyrad (0.05)
triallate (0.05)
triazophos (0.05)
trietazine (0.05)
trifloxystrobin (0.05)
trifluralin (0.05)
triticonazole (0.05)
zoxamide (0.05)

Table 36a. Residues detected in samples of WHEAT obtained during December 2015

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
WHEAT, UK: 60 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	58
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.05	2
chlormequat	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 2)	0.03 - 0.4	56
chlorpyrifos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	59
(MRL = 3)	0.05	1
glyphosate	<0.1 (i.e. not found)	41
(MRL = 10)	0.1 - 1.3	19
mepiquat	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	58
(MRL = 3)	0.04, 0.05	2
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	59
(MRL = 5)	0.03	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01 - 0.04	18
WHEAT, Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
glyphosate	<0.1 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 10)	0.4	1
WHEAT, Imported (EC): 5 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 2)	0.06 - 0.09	5
deltamethrin	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 2)	0.1 - 0.2	3
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 5)	0.01, 0.03	2
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01	1

Imported (EC) samples of wheat were from France (1), Germany (4).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of wheat were from Canada (1).
UK samples of wheat (60).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

boscalid	UK (2)
chlormequat	France (1), Germany (4), UK (56)
chlorpyrifos-methyl	UK (1)
deltamethrin	France (1), Germany (2)
glyphosate	Canada (1), UK (19)
mepiquat	UK (2)
pirimiphos-methyl	France (1), Germany (1), UK (1)
tebuconazole	Germany (1), UK (18)

No residues were found in 3 of the 60 UK samples
Residues were found in the 1 Imported (Non-EC) sample
Residues were found in all of the 5 Imported (EC) samples

Table 36b. Residues detected in samples of WHEAT obtained during December 2015 *continued*

Residues (1-4 compounds) were found in 63 of the 66 samples as follows:

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)								Country of origin
		BOS	CLQ	CPFME	DEL	GLY	MPQ	PIM	TBC	
(1)	5445/2015	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5449/2015	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5452/2015	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5455/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5460/2015	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5462/2015	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5466/2015	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5471/2015	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5472/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5473/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5476/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5477/2015	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5478/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5480/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	5482/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5484/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5487/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5488/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5490/2015	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5497/2015	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	6008/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	6009/2015	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5470/2015	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	Canada
	6007/2015	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	Germany
(2)	5446/2015	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	5448/2015	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	UK
	5450/2015	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	5451/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	5453/2015	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	5454/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	5457/2015	0.01	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5458/2015	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	5459/2015	-	0.07	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	UK
	5461/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	5463/2015	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	UK
	5464/2015	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	UK
	5465/2015	-	0.3	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	UK
	5467/2015	-	0.3	-	-	1	-	-	-	UK
	5468/2015	-	0.3	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	UK
	5475/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	5483/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	5485/2015	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	UK
	5486/2015	-	0.03	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	UK
	5489/2015	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	5491/2015	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	5492/2015	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	UK
	5494/2015	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	UK
	5495/2015	-	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	UK

Number of residues	Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)								Country of origin
		BOS	CLQ	CPFME	DEL	GLY	MPQ	PIM	TBC	
	5496/2015	-	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	UK
	5498/2015	-	0.08	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	5499/2015	-	0.07	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	UK
	6001/2015	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	UK
	6002/2015	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	UK
	6004/2015	-	0.07	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	Germany
	6005/2015	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	Germany
(3)	5447/2015	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.04	UK
	5456/2015	0.05	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	5474/2015	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.01	UK
	5479/2015	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.02	UK
	5500/2015	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.01	UK
	6003/2015	-	0.06	-	0.2	-	-	0.03	-	France
	6006/2015	-	0.07	-	0.1	-	-	0.01	-	Germany
(4)	5493/2015	-	0.1	0.05	-	0.4	-	-	0.01	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BOS	boscalid	CLQ	chlormequat	CPFME	chlorpyrifos-methyl
DEL	deltamethrin	GLY	glyphosate	MPQ	mepiquat
PIM	pirimiphos-methyl	TBC	tebuconazole		

Table 36c. Residues sought but not found in samples of WHEAT obtained during December 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 (0.02)
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)
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)
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 (0.02)
fonofos (0.01)
formetanate (0.05)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
furmecyclox (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)
pirimicarb (sum) (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (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)
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)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
desmedipham (0.05)
diafenthiuron (0.05)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlobenil (0.05)
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)
ethephon (0.05)
ethiofencarb (parent) (0.01)

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)
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)

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)
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)

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.

Sample numbers 0745/2015 and 3437/2015: Prepared mango fingers with residue of BAC above the MRL
Response from IPL

Please find a note below which I would like to have published as an IPL/Asda response to samples 0745/2015 and 3437/2015– BAC in prepared Mango Fingers.

We are concerned with the residue detection of BAC in Asda Mango Fingers manufactured in Brazil.

We ourselves identified this same issue in November 2015 and took immediate action with the manufacturer. As part of our traceability the cleaning chemicals at all stages of production and manufacture were identified and examined. We identified the use of BAC within the manufacturing environment of the manufacturer concerned.

The manufacturer immediately removed BAC and replaced it with a suitable alternative. Testing of samples post this change have not highlighted any BAC residue issues.

I would like to emphasise that ASDA is committed to selling produce that has been produced in line with good manufacturing, good hygiene practice and pesticide legislation.

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.gis.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 products
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 products)	[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 products
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)	Thiamethoxam (sum of thiamethoxam and clothianidin expressed as thiamethoxam) 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.

Further 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 nervous systems 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 about a sample of kale from the UK that contained tebuconazole to CRD. CRD couldn't determine whether the residue found in the kale was a possible result of spray drift from a neighbouring field where wheat was grown. Spray records from the kale did not indicate any misuse. CRD have confirmed that they are taking no further action on this 2014 sample. Kale will be included in 2017 monitoring programme.

Quarter 4 2014

Lettuce

Oxadixyl: Sample number 0248/2014
We passed details about a sample of lettuce from the UK that contained oxadixyl to CRD. CRD have seen samples of lettuce from the same grower with residues of oxadixyl in the past, an investigation has taken place each time but the reason for the residue has never been confirmed. CRD have confirmed that they are taking no further action on this 2014 sample. Lettuce is included in the 2016 monitoring programme.

Mushrooms

Bendiocarb: Sample number 2528/2014
We passed details about a sample of mushrooms from the UK that contained bendiocarb to CRD. CRD determine that that the mushrooms were in fact grown and imported from the Republic of Ireland, the details of these samples have been passed to the Irish authorities to investigate. CRD actions are complete.

Pumpkin and squash

Chlorothalonil: Sample number 3952/2014
We passed details about a sample of butternut squash from the UK that contained chlorothalonil to CRD. CRD tried numerous times to contact the market stall where the sample was collected from but were not able to get any information. CRD have confirmed that they are taking no further action on this 2014 sample

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 contacted the market stall where the sample was collected from and were given a number of different contacts which were followed up however they were unable to get any further information about the grower of the sample. CRD have confirmed that they are taking no further action on this 2014 sample.

Quarter 3 2015

Bean Sprouts

Haloxyfop: Sample numbers 1180/2015, 1525/2015, 3400/2015, 0570/2015, 0991/2015, 2319/2015, 2371/2015, 3109/2015, 0312/2015, 0571/2015, 0605/2015, 0606/2015 & 2704/2015
We passed 13 samples of bean sprouts from the UK that contained haloxyfop to CRD. CRD have established that the beansprouts were from mung beans imported from Australia. In Australia, the mung bean plants from which the beans were harvested were treated with haloxyfop while they were growing. The beans themselves were not treated, that is they were imported as a foodstuff not as seed. CRD have therefore concluded that the sample is compliant with UK law on pesticides – that is, that the producers did not use either haloxyfop or haloxyfop treated seed in producing the beansprouts. CRD actions are complete.

Chlorantraniliprole and methoxyfenozide: Sample number 4367/2015
We passed a sample of sweet red peppers from the UK that contained chlorantraniliprole and methoxyfenozide to CRD. CRD concluded that the pepper seedlings were produced in another EU country where they were treated legally. CRD actions are complete.

Quarter 1 of 2016 will look at residues in:		
Apples	Beans with Pods	Cabbage
Cheese (processed)	Fish (sea)	Grapes
Leeks	Lettuce	Milk
Okra	Peaches & Nectarines	Pears
Peppers	Potatoes	Prepared Fresh Fruit
Strawberries	Tomatoes	

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

Please contact:

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Or visit our webpage at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/expert-committee-on-pesticide-residues-in-food-prif