

Commission Directive 2007/57/EC of 17 September 2007 amending certain Annexes to Council Directives 76/895/EEC, 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC as regards maximum residue levels for dithiocarbamates (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2007/57/EC

of 17 September 2007

amending certain Annexes to Council Directives 76/895/EEC, 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC as regards maximum residue levels for dithiocarbamates

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 76/895/EEC of 23 November 1976 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 86/362/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 86/363/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin<sup>(3)</sup>, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/642/EEC of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables<sup>(4)</sup>, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Maximum residue levels (MRLs) reflect the use of minimum quantities of pesticides to achieve effective protection of plants, applied in such a manner that the amount of residue is the smallest practicable and is toxicologically acceptable, in particular in terms of estimated dietary intake.
- (2) MRLs for pesticides are kept under review and changed to take account of new information, including new or changed uses. Information about new or changed uses has been communicated to the Commission, which should lead to changes in the residue levels of maneb, mancozeb, metiram, propineb and thiram.
- (3) The active substance ziram has been included in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC<sup>(5)</sup> by Commission Directive 2003/81/EC<sup>(6)</sup>. The inclusion in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC was based on the assessment of the information submitted concerning the proposed use. The information available has been reviewed and is sufficient to allow certain MRLs to be fixed.

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- (4) There are already Community MRLs in Directives 76/895/EEC, 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC for maneb, mancozeb, metiram, propineb and thiram. Those levels have been taken into consideration when adapting the MRLs concerned by this Directive. In particular, as in routine monitoring the residues of maneb, mancozeb, metiram, propineb, thiram and ziram cannot be individually identified, MRLs are set for the whole group of those pesticides which are also known as dithiocarbamates. However, for propineb, thiram and ziram single methods exist, although not on a routine basis. Those methods should be used on a case-by-case basis, when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.
- (5) The Commission review reports which were prepared for the inclusion in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC of the active substances concerned, fix the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) and, if necessary, the Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) for those substances. The exposure of consumers of food products treated with the active substance concerned has been assessed and evaluated in accordance with Community procedures. Account has also been taken of guidelines published by the World Health Organisation<sup>(7)</sup> and the opinion of the Scientific Committee for Plants<sup>(8)</sup> on the methodology employed. It has been concluded that the MRLs proposed will not lead to those ADI or ARfD being exceeded.
- (6) Where authorised uses of plant protection products do not result in detectable levels of pesticide residues in or on the food product, or where there are no authorised uses, or where uses which have been authorised by Member States have not been supported by the necessary data, or where uses in third countries resulting in residues in or on food products which may enter into circulation in the Community market have not been supported with such necessary data, MRLs should be fixed at the lower limit of analytical determination.
- (7) It is therefore necessary to modify the MRLs set out in the Annexes to Directives 76/895/EEC, 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC to allow proper surveillance and control of the prohibition of their uses and to protect the consumer. Where MRLs have already been defined in the Annexes to those Directives, it is appropriate to amend them. Where MRLs have not already been defined, it is appropriate to set them for the first time.
- (8) Directives 76/895/EEC, 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

*Article 1*

In Annex II to Directive 76/895/EEC the entry relating to thiram is deleted.

*Article 2*

Directive 86/362/EEC is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Directive.

*Article 3*

Directive 86/363/EEC is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Directive.

*Article 4*

Directive 90/642/EEC is amended in accordance with Annex III to this Directive.

*Article 5*

Member States shall adopt and publish, by 18 March 2008 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive.

They shall apply those provisions from 19 March 2008.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

*Article 6*

This Directive shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

*Article 7*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 September 2007.

*For the Commission*

Markos KYPRIANOU

*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX I

In Part A of Annex II to Directive 86/362/EEC, the lines for ‘Mancozeb, maneb, metiram, propineb, zineb (expressed as CS<sub>2</sub>)’ are replaced by the following:

<b>‘Pesticide residues</b>	<b>Maximum levels in mg/kg</b>
Dithiocarbamates, expressed as CS <sub>2</sub> , including mancozeb, maneb, metiram, propineb, thiram and ziram <sup>a, b</sup>	1 Wheat, Rye, Triticale, Spelt (ma, mz) 2 Barley, Oats (ma, mz) 0,05 <sup>d</sup> Other cereals
Propineb (expressed as propilendiammine) <sup>c</sup>	0,05 <sup>d</sup> CEREALS
Thiram (expressed as Thiram) <sup>c</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup> CEREALS
Ziram (expressed as Ziram) <sup>c</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup> CEREALS
<b>a</b>	The MRLs expressed as CS <sub>2</sub> can arise from different dithiocarbamates and therefore they do not reflect a single Good Agricultural Practice (GAP). It is therefore not appropriate to use these MRLs to check compliance with a GAP.
<b>b</b>	In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).
<b>c</b>	As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS <sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.
<b>d</b>	Indicates lower limit of analytical determination.’

## ANNEX II

In Part B of Annex II to Directive 86/363/EEC, the lines for ‘Mancozeb, maneb, metiram, propineb, zineb (expressed as CS<sub>2</sub>)’ are replaced by the following:

<b>Pesticide residues</b>	<b>Maximum levels in mg/kg</b>		
	<b>of meat, including fat, preparations of meat, offal and animal fats listed in Annex I under headings Nos ex 0201, 0202, 0203, 0204, 0205 00 00, 0206, 0207, ex 0208, 0209 00, 0210, 1601 00 and 1602</b>	<b>for milk and milk products listed in Annex I under headings Nos 0401, 0402, 0405 00 and 0406</b>	<b>of shelled fresh eggs, for bird's eggs and egg yolks listed in Annex I under headings Nos 0407 00 and 0408</b>
‘Dithiocarbamates, expressed as CS <sub>2</sub> , including mancozeb, maneb, metiram,	0,05 <sup>a</sup>	0,05 <sup>a</sup>	0,05 <sup>a</sup>
<b>a</b>	Indicates lower limit of analytical determination.’		

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ANNEX III

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propineb, thiram and ziram			
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a Indicates lower limit of analytical determination.'

## ANNEX III

In Part A of Annex II to Directive 90/642/EEC, the line for 'Mancozeb, maneb, metiram, propineb, zineb (expressed as CS<sub>2</sub>)' is replaced by the following:

Groups and examples of individual products to which the MRLs apply	'Pesticide residue and maximum residue level (mg/kg)			
	Dithiocarbamates expressed as CS <sub>2</sub> , including maneb, mancozeb, metiram, propineb, thiram and ziram <sup>a, b</sup>	Propineb (expressed as propilendiammine)	Thiram (expressed as thiram) <sup>c</sup>	Ziram (expressed as ziram) <sup>c</sup>

**1. Fruit, fresh, dried or uncooked, preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar; nuts**

(i) CITRUS FRUIT	5 (mz)	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>
Grapefruit				
Lemons				
Limes				
Mandarins (including clementines and other hybrids)				
Oranges				
Pomelos				

a The MRLs expressed as CS<sub>2</sub> can arise from different dithiocarbamates and therefore they do not reflect a single Good Agricultural Practice (GAP). It is therefore not appropriate to use these MRLs to check compliance with a GAP.

b In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).

c As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS<sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.

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Others				
(ii)	<b>TREE NUTS (shelled or unshelled)</b>	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>
Almonds				
Brazil nuts				
Cashew nuts				
Chestnuts				
Coconuts				
Hazelnuts				
Macadamia				
Pecans				
Pine nuts				
Pistachios				
Walnuts	0,1 (mz)			
Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>			
(iii)	<b>POME FRUIT</b>	5 (ma, mz, me, pr, t, z)	0,3	
Apples			5	0,1 <sup>d</sup>
Pears			5	1
Quinces				
Others			0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>
(iv)	<b>STONE FRUIT</b>			
Apricots	2 (mz, t)		3	
Cherries	2 (mz, me, pr, t, z)	0,3	3	5
Peaches (including	2 (mz, t)		3	

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**b** In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).

**c** As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS<sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.

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nectarines and similar hybrids)				
Plums	2 (mz, me, t, z)		2	2
Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>
(v) <b>BERRIES AND SMALL FRUIT</b>				0,1 <sup>d</sup>
(a) Table and wine grapes	5 (ma, mz, me, pr, t)			
Table grapes		1	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
Wine grapes		1	3	
(b) Strawberries (other than wild)	10 (t)	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	10	
(c) Cane fruit (other than wild)	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
Blackberries				
Dewberries				
Loganberries				
Raspberries				
Others				
(d) Other small fruit and berries (other		0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	

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**b** In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).

**c** As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS<sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.

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	than wild)				
	Bilberries				
	Cranberries				
	Currants (red, black and white)	5 (mz)			
	Gooseberries				
	Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>			
(e)	Wild berries and wild fruit	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
(vi)	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>
	Avocados				
	Bananas	2 (mz, me)			
	Dates				
	Figs				
	Kiwi				
	Kumquats				
	Litchis				
	Mangoes	2 (mz)			
	Olives (table consumption)	5 (mz, pr)	0,3		
	Olives (oil extraction)	5 (mz, pr)	0,3		
	Papaya	7 (mz)			
	Passion fruit				
	Pineapples				
	Pomegranate				
	Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,05 <sup>d</sup>		

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**b** In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).

**c** As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS<sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.

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2.	<b>Vegetables, fresh or uncooked, frozen or dry</b>				0,1 <sup>d</sup>
(i)	<b>ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES</b>			0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
	Beetroot	0,5 (mz)			
	Carrots	0,2 (mz)			
	Cassava				
	Celeriac	0,3 (ma, me, pr, t)	0,3		
	Horseradish	0,2 (mz)			
	Jerusalem artichokes				
	Parsnips	0,2 (mz)			
	Parsley root	0,2 (mz)			
	Radishes				
	Salsify	0,2 (mz)			
	Sweet potatoes				
	Swedes				
	Turnips				
	Yam				
	Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,05 <sup>d</sup>		
(ii)	<b>BULB VEGETABLES</b>		0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
	Garlic	0,1 (mz)			
	Onions	1 (ma, mz)			
	Shallots	1 (ma, mz)			

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**b** In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).

**c** As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS<sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.

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Spring onions	1 (mz)			
Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>			
(iii) <b>FRUITING VEGETABLES</b>			0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
(a) Solanacea				
Tomatoes	3 (mz, me, pr)	2		
Peppers	5 (mz, pr)	1		
Aubergines	3 (mz, me)			
Okra	0,5 (mz)			
Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,05 <sup>d</sup>		
(b) Cucurbits edible peel	2 (mz, pr)			
Cucumbers		2		
Gherkins				
Courgettes				
Others		0,05 <sup>d</sup>		
(c) Cucurbits inedible peel	1 (mz, pr)			
Melons		1		
Squashes				
Watermelons		1		
Others		0,05 <sup>d</sup>		
(d) Sweetcorn	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,05 <sup>d</sup>		
(iv) <b>BRASSICA VEGETABLES</b>		0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	

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**b** In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).

**c** As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS<sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.

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(a)	Flowering brassica	1 (mz)			
	Broccoli (including Calabrese)				
	Cauliflower				
	Others				
(b)	Head brassica				
	Brussels sprouts	2 (mz)			
	Head cabbage	3 (mz)			
	Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>			
(c)	Leafy brassica	0,5 (mz)			
	Chinese cabbage				
	Kale				
	Others				
(d)	Kohlrabi	1 (mz)			
(v)	<b>LEAF VEGETABLES AND FRESH HERBS</b>		0,05 <sup>d</sup>		
(a)	Lettuce and similar	5 (mz, me, t)			
	Cress				
	Lamb's lettuce				
	Lettuce			2	
	Scarole (broad- leaf endive)			2	

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**b** In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).

**c** As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS<sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.

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Rocket				
Leaves and stems of brassica, including turnip greens				
Others			0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
(b) Spinach and similar	0,05 <sup>d</sup>		0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
Spinach				
Beet leaves (chard)				
Others				
(c) Watercress	0,3 (mz)		0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
(d) Witloof	0,5 (mz)		0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
(e) Herbs	5 (mz, me)		0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
Chervil				
Chives				
Parsley				
Celery leaves				
Others				
(vi) <b>LEGUME VEGETABLES (fresh)</b>		0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
Beans (with pods)	1 (mz)			
Beans (without pods)	0,1 (mz)			
Peas (with pods)	1 (ma, mz)			

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**b** In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).

**c** As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS<sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.

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Peas (without pods)	0,1 (mz)			
Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>			
(vii) <b>STEM VEGETABLES (fresh)</b>		0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
Asparagus	0,5 (mz)			
Cardoons				
Celery				
Fennel				
Globe artichokes				
Leeks	3 (ma, mz)			
Rhubarb	0,5 (mz)			
Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>			
(viii) <b>FUNGI</b>	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	
(a) Cultivated mushrooms				
(b) Wild mushrooms				
3. <b>Pulses</b>		0,05 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>
Beans	0,1 (mz)			
Lentils				
Peas	0,1 (mz)			
Lupines				
Others	0,05 <sup>d</sup>			
4. <b>Oilseeds</b>		0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>
Linseed				
Peanuts				

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**b** In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).

**c** As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS<sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.

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	Poppy seed				
	Sesame seed				
	Sunflower seed				
	Rapeseed	0,5 (ma, mz)			
	Soya bean				
	Mustard seed				
	Cotton seed				
	Hemp seed				
	Pumpkin seed				
	Others	0,1 <sup>d</sup>			
5.	<b>Potatoes</b>	0,3 (ma, mz, me, pr)	0,2	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>
	Early potatoes				
	Ware potatoes				
6.	<b>Tea (dried leaves and stalks, fermented or otherwise, <i>Camellia sinensis</i>)</b>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,1 <sup>d</sup>	0,2 <sup>d</sup>	0,2 <sup>d</sup>
7.	<b>Hops (dried), including hop pellets and unconcentrated powder</b>	25 (pr)	50	0,2 <sup>d</sup>	0,2 <sup>d</sup>

**a** The MRLs expressed as CS<sub>2</sub> can arise from different dithiocarbamates and therefore they do not reflect a single Good Agricultural Practice (GAP). It is therefore not appropriate to use these MRLs to check compliance with a GAP.

**b** In brackets the origin of the residue (ma: maneb; me: metiram; mz: mancozeb; pr: propineb; t: thiram; z: ziram).

**c** As all dithiocarbamates result in the final CS<sub>2</sub> residue, discrimination among them is generally not possible. However single residue methods are available for propineb, ziram and thiram. These methods should be implemented on a case by case basis when the specific quantification of propineb, ziram and/or thiram is required.

**d** Indicates lower limit of analytical determination.

- (1) OJ L 340, 9.12.1976, p. 26. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2007/8/EC (OJ L 63, 1.3.2007, p. 9).
- (2) OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, p. 37. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2007/27/EC (OJ L 128, 16.5.2007, p. 31).
- (3) OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, p. 43. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2007/28/EC (OJ L 135, 26.5.2007, p. 6).
- (4) OJ L 350, 14.12.1990, p. 71. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2007/39/EC (OJ L 165, 27.6.2007, p. 25).
- (5) OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2007/52/EC (OJ L 214, 17.8.2007, p. 3).
- (6) OJ L 224, 6.9.2003, p. 29.
- (7) Guidelines for predicting dietary intake of pesticide residues (revised), prepared by the GEMS/Food Programme in collaboration with the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues, published by the World Health Organisation 1997 (WHO/FSF/FOS/97.7).
- (8) Opinion of the Scientific Committee on Plants regarding questions relating to amending the Annexes to Council Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC (Opinion expressed by the Scientific Committee on Plants, 14 July 1998) ([http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/index_en.html)).