

# Maximum residue levels for benomyl

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Parliament rejects Commission proposal to amend MRLs for benomyl

[Draft](#) Commission Regulation amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for benomyl, carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl in or on certain products

[Annex V](#)

## Update

In September 2024, the European Parliament rejected a Commission Regulation that proposed to set maximum residue levels (MRLs) for benomyl at the limit of determination (LOD, the lowest level that can be detected using the most modern and reliable analytical methods). See [Maximum residue levels for benomyl, carbendazim, thiophanate-methyl, cyproconazole, and spirodiclofen](#).

## Impacted products

Citrus fruits, grapefruits, oranges, lemons, limes, mandarins, pome fruits, apples, pears, quinces, medlars, loquats/ Japanese medlars, stone fruits, apricots, peaches, cherries, plums, tables grapes, wine grapes, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, blueberries, cranberries, currants, gooseberries, rose hips, mulberries, azaroles, elderberries, tree nuts, almonds, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, chestnuts, coconuts, hazelnuts/ cobnuts, macadamias, pecans, pine nut kernels, pistachios, walnuts, garlic, onions, shallots, tomatoes, sweet peppers/bell peppers, aubergines/ eggplants, okra, cucurbits, brassica vegetables, broccoli, cauliflowers, head cabbages, Chinese cabbages, kales, Brussels sprouts, beans (with pods), peas (with pods), beans (without pods), peas (without pods), lentils, cultivated fungi, wild fungi, mosses and lichens, oilseeds, linseeds, peanuts/ groundnuts, poppy seeds, sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, rapeseeds/ canola seeds, mustard seeds, cotton seeds, pumpkin seeds, safflower seeds, borage seeds, gold of pleasure seeds, hemp seeds, castor beans, soyabeans, barley, oat, rye, wheat, commodities from swine, bovine, sheep, goat, equine, poultry and other farmed terrestrial mammals, milk (cattle, sheep, goat, horse), bird eggs, honey, amphibians and reptiles, teas, coffees, herbal infusions, cocoa, carobs

## What is changing?

Benomyl is currently included within the definition of carbendazim. The MRLs for benomyl are therefore currently the same as those for carbendazim. The Commission proposed to set specific separate MRLs for benomyl at the default level of 0.01 mg/kg for all products (except for teas, coffee, herbal infusions, cocoa, carobs, hops, spices, and honey, for which an MRL of 0.05 mg/kg would apply). The proposed changes compared to today's carbendazim MRLs are set out in Table 1.

## Why?

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) suggested establishing separate MRLs for benomyl and carbendazim ([EFSA 2023](#)). Benomyl is not approved as an active substance for plant protection products in the EU. Therefore no EU toxicological reference values for benomyl are available, making it challenging to assess the safety of MRLs for this substance. As benomyl lacks authorisation for use in the EU, and no import tolerances or Codex maximum residue limits (CXLs) exist, the Commission considered that the default MRL of 0.01 mg/kg should be applied (or the LOD of 0.05 mg/kg where 0.01 mg/kg cannot be achieved analytically).

## Timeline

The European Parliament's objection prevents the Commission from adopting the proposed draft Regulation, which means that the existing MRLs for carbendazim continue to apply to benomyl residues.

## Background

In the EU, benomyl is currently included within the definition of carbendazim ("sum of benomyl and carbendazim expressed as carbendazim"). Products that comply with carbendazim MRLs are therefore considered to be compliant regarding benomyl. In November 2024, the European Commission informed the World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO SPS) Committee that it intended to set separate MRLs for benomyl at the default level of 0.01 mg/kg on all products, or 0.05 mg/kg where testing to 0.01 mg/kg is not technically possible ([G/SPS/N/EU/696](#)).

MRLs are set in accordance with the rules set out in Regulation [396/2005](#). For information on current MRLs for other substances, please consult the [EU Pesticide Residues database](#).

## Resources

EFSA (2023) [Reasoned opinion on the toxicological properties and maximum residue levels \(MRLs\) for the benzimidazole substances carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl](#). EFSA Journal 19(8): 6773.

## Sources


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## Table & Figures

| Table 1<br>Changes to maximum residue levels for benomyl                         |  |  |         |
|--|--|--|---------|
| Food category  | Products   | Benomyl (mg/kg)  |         |
|  |  | Current carbendazim MRL that includes benomyl <sup>[1]</sup> | New MRL |
| Citrus fruit   | Grapefruits, oranges   | 0.2  | 0.01*   |
|  | Lemons, limes, mandarins   | 0.7  | 0.01*   |
| Pome fruits  | Apples, pears, quinces, medlars  | 0.2  | 0.01*   |
|  | Loquats/Japanese medlars   | 2  | 0.01*   |
| Stone fruits   | Apricots, peaches  | 0.2  | 0.01*   |
|  | Cherries, plums  | 0.5  | 0.01*   |
| Berries and other small fruits   | Table grapes   | 0.3  | 0.01*   |
|  | Wine grapes  | 0.5  | 0.01*   |
|  | Strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, blueberries, cranberries, currants, gooseberries, rose hips, mulberries, azaroles, elderberries   | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Miscellaneous fruits   | Dates, figs, table olives, kumquats, carambolas, kaki, jambuls, kiwi, lychees, passionfruits, prickly pears, star apples, American persimmons, avocados, bananas, pomegranates, cherimoyas, guavas, pineapples, breadfruits, durians, soursops | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
|  | Mangoes  | 0.5  | 0.01*   |
|  | Papayas  | 0.2  | 0.01*   |
|  |  | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Tree nuts  |  | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Root & tuber vegetables  |  | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Bulb vegetables  | Garlic, onions, shallots   | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Fruiting vegetables  | Tomatoes   | 0.3  | 0.01*   |
|  | Sweet peppers/bell peppers   | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
|  | Aubergines/eggplants   | 0.5  | 0.01*   |
|  | Okra   | 2  | 0.01*   |
| Brassica vegetables  | Cucurbits  | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
|  | Broccoli, cauliflowers, head cabbages, Chinese cabbages, kales   | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
|  | Brussels sprouts   | 0.5  | 0.01*   |
| Leaf vegetables  |  | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Legume vegetables  | Beans (with pods), peas (with pods)  | 0.2  | 0.01*   |
|  | Beans (without pods), peas (without pods), lentils   | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Stem vegetables  |  | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Fungi, mosses and lichens  | Cultivated fungi   | 1  | 0.01*   |
|  | Wild fungi, mosses and lichens   | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Pulses   |  | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Oilseeds   | Linseeds, peanuts/groundnuts, poppy seeds, sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, rapeseeds/canola seeds, mustard seeds, cotton seeds, pumpkin seeds, safflower seeds, borage seeds, gold of pleasure seeds, hemp seeds, castor beans                  | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
|  | Soyabeans  | 0.2  | 0.01*   |
| Oil fruits   |  | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Cereals  | Barley, oats   | 2  | 0.01*   |
|  | Rye, wheat   | 0.1  | 0.01*   |
| Teas, coffee, herbal infusions, cocoa and carobs                                 |  | 0.1*   | 0.05*   |
| Hops   |  | 0.1*   | 0.05*   |
| Spices   |  | 0.1*   | 0.05*   |
| Sugar plants   |  | 0.1*   | 0.01*   |
| Products of animal origin  | Commodities from swine, cattle, sheep, goats, equine, poultry and other farmed terrestrial mammals   | 0.05   | 0.01*   |
|  | Milk (cattle, sheep, goat, horse)  | 0.05*  | 0.01*   |
|  | Bird eggs  | 0.05*  | 0.01*   |
|  | Honey  | 1  | 0.05*   |
| Amphibians and reptiles, terrestrial invertebrates, wild terrestrial vertebrates |  | 0.05*  | 0.01*   |

1 Formally defined by the EU as "sum of benomyl and carbendazim expressed as carbendazim".  
\* Limit of determination.



Source: based on [PLAN/2022/2853](#)

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