Maximum residue levels for fenarimol

Published by AGRINFO on 27 Oct 2025; Revised 30 Jun 2026

EU proposes to reduce MRLs for fenarimol, with particular impacts on some fruits and vegetables, and hops

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 azocyclotin, chlorfenapyr, cyhexatin, diazinon, dicofol, endosulfan, fenarimol, fenpropathrin and profenofos in or on certain products

Draft Annex V

Update

The European Union (EU) has notified the World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO SPS) Committee of a draft proposal to reduce the maximum residue levels (MRLs) for fenarimol to the limit of determination (LOD) of 0.01 mg/kg on **apricots, cherries, peaches, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, bananas, cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes, melons, watermelons, and hops** (G/SPS/N/EU/959). A reduction of the current LODs on certain other products is also proposed. (The LOD is the lowest level that can be detected using the most modern and reliable analytical methods.)

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Impacted products

Grapefruits, oranges, lemons, limes, mandarins, almonds, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, chestnuts, coconuts, hazelnuts/cobnuts, macadamias, pecans, pine nut kernels, pistachios, walnuts, apples, pears, quinces, medlars, loquats/Japanese medlars, apricots, peaches, cherries (sweet), plums, table and wine grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, dewberries, blueberries, cranberries, rose hips, mulberries (black and white), azaroles/Mediterranean medlars, elderberries, bananas, dates, figs, table olives, kumquats, carambolas, kaki/Japanese persimmons, jambuls/jambolans, Kiwi fruits, litchis/lychees, passionfruits/maracujas, prickly pears/cactus fruits, star apples/cainitos, American persimmons/Virginia kaki, avocados, bananas, mangoes, papayas, granate apples/pomegranates, cherimoyas, guavas, pineapples, breadfruits, durians, soursops/guanabanas, potatoes, cassava roots/manioc, sweet potatoes, yams, arrowroots, beetroots, carrots, celeriac/turnip rooted celeries, horseradishes, Jerusalem artichokes, parsnips, parsley roots/Hamburg root parsley, radishes, salsifies, swedes/rutabagas, turnips, garlic, onions, shallots, spring onions/green onions, Welsh onions, tomatoes, sweet peppers/bell peppers, aubergine/eggplants, okra/ladies' fingers, sweetcorn, cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes, melons, pumpkins, watermelons, broccoli, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, head cabbages, Chinese cabbages/pe-tsai, kales, kohlrabies, lamb's lettuces/corn salads, lettuces, escaroles/broad-leaved endives, cresses and other sprouts and shoots, land cresses, Roman rocket/rucola, red mustards, baby leaf crops, spinaches, purslanes, chards/beet leaves, grape leaves, watercresses, witloofs/Belgian endives, beans (with and without pods), peas (with and without pods), lentils, asparagus, cardoons, celeries, Florence fennels, globe artichokes, leeks, rhubarbs, bamboo shoots, palm hearts, cultivated fungi, wild fungi, mosses and lichens, algae and prokaryotes, lupins/lupini beans, linseeds, peanuts/groundnuts, poppy seeds, sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, rapeseeds/canola seeds, soyabeans, mustard seeds, cotton seeds, pumpkin seeds, safflower seeds, borage seeds, gold of pleasure seeds, hemp seeds, castor beans, olives for oil production, oil palm kernels, oil palm fruits, kapok, barley, buckwheat and other pseudocereals, maize/corn, common millet/proso millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat, sugar beet roots, sugar canes, chicory roots, hops, animal products (swine, cattle, sheep, goat, horse, poultry, other farmed terrestrial animals), milk (cattle, sheep, goat, horse), bird eggs (chicken, duck, geese, quail), amphibians and reptiles, terrestrial invertebrate animals, wild terrestrial vertebrate animals

What is changing?

The EU proposes to reduce the MRLs for fenarimol as summarised in Table 1.

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Why?

The MRLs for fenarimol that have been in place since the adoption of Regulation 396/2005 have never been reviewed. Following a series of evaluations and a stakeholder consultation (see EFSA invites submission of data to support review of certain MRLs), the European Food Safety Authority was not able to conclude a risk assessment due to inadequate toxicological data (EFSA 2023).

Timeline

The proposed new MRLs are expected to apply from September 2027.

Recommended Actions

Suppliers to the EU market of apricots, cherries, peaches, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, bananas, cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes, melons, watermelons, and hops should review their existing use of fenarimol and start to look for alternative (chemical or non-chemical) solutions in anticipation of the MRL reductions.

The WTO consultation on this proposal closed on 25 August 2026.

Background

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.

For further information on the EU's process and principles for setting MRLs, see Regulation of pesticide residues in the EU - Questions and Answers.

Resources

EFSA (2023) Targeted review of maximum residue levels (MRLs) for fenarimol. EFSA Journal, 21(7): 8113.

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Sources

Draft Commission Regulation as regards maximum residue levels for azocyclotin, chlorfenapyr, cyhexatin, diazinon, dicofol, endosulfan, fenarimol, fenpropathrin and profenofos in or on certain products

Draft Annex V

Visit the AGRINFO website to view the latest AGRINFO Update newsletters and search the database.

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Tables & Figures

Table 1
Proposed changes to maximum residue levels for fenarimol

Food category	Products	Fenarimol (mg/kg)	
		Existing MRL	Proposed MRL
Citrus fruits	Grapefruits, oranges, lemons, limes, mandarins	0.02*	0.01*
Tree nuts	Almonds, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, chestnuts, coconuts, hazelnuts/cobnuts, macadamias, pecans, pine nut kernels, pistachios, walnuts	0.02*	0.01*
Pome fruits	Apples, pears quinces, medlars, loquats/ Japanese medlars	0.1	0.01*
Stone fruits	Apricots, peaches	0.5	0.01*
	Cherries (sweet)	1.5	0.01*
	Plums	0.02*	0.01*
Berries and small fruits	Table and wine grapes, strawberries	0.3	0.01*
	Raspberries	0.1	0.01*
	Currants, gooseberries	1	0.01*
	Blackberries, dewberries, blueberries, cranberries, rose hips, mulberries (black, white), azaroles/ Mediterranean medlars, elderberries	0.02*	0.01*
Miscellaneous fruits	Bananas	0.2	0.01*
	Dates, figs, table olives, kumquats, carambolas, kaki/Japanese persimmons, jambuls/jambolans, kiwi fruits, litchis/ lychees, passionfruits/maracujas, prickly pears/cactus fruits, star apples/cainitos, American persimmons/ Virginia kaki, avocados, mangoes, papayas, granate apples/ pomegranates, cherimoyas, guavas, pineapples, breadfruits, durians, soursops/ guanabanas	0.02*	0.01*
Root and tuber vegetables	Potatoes, cassava roots/manioc, sweet potatoes, yams, arrowroots, beetroots, carrots, celeriac/turnip rooted celeries, horseradishes, Jerusalem artichokes, parsnips, parsley roots/Hamburg root parsley, radishes, salsifies, swedes/rutabagas, turnips	0.02*	0.01*
Bulb vegetables	Garlic, onions, shallots, spring onions/green onions and Welsh onions	0.02*	0.01*

Continued….

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Table 1
Continued

Food category	Products	Fenarimol (mg/kg)	
		Existing MRL	Proposed MRL
Fruiting vegetables	Tomatoes, sweet peppers/bell peppers, aubergines/eggplants, okra/ladies fingers, sweetcorn	0.02*	0.01*
	Cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes, melons, pumpkins	0.2	0.01*
	Watermelons	0.05	0.01*
Brassica vegetables	Broccoli, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, head cabbages, Chinese cabbages/pe-tsai, kales, kohlrabis	0.02*	0.01*
Leaf vegetables	Lamb's lettuces/corn salads, lettuces, escaroles/broad-leaved endives, cresses and other sprouts and shoots, land cresses, Roman rocket/rucola, red mustards, baby leaf crops, spinaches, purslanes, chards/beet leaves, grape leaves, watercresses, witloofs/Belgian endives	0.02*	0.01*
Legume vegetables	Beans (with pods), beans (without pods), peas (with pods), peas (without pods), lentils	0.02*	0.01*
Stem vegetables	Asparagus, cardoons, celeries, Florence fennels, globe artichokes, leeks, rhubarbs, bamboo shoots, palm hearts	0.02*	0.01*
Fungi, mosses, and lichens	Cultivated fungi, wild fungi, mosses, lichens	0.02*	0.01*
Algae and prokaryotes		0.02*	0.01*
Pulses	Beans, lentils, lupins/lupini beans	0.02*	0.01*
Oilseeds	Linseeds, peanuts/groundnuts, poppy seeds, sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, rapeseeds/canola seeds, soyabeans, mustard seeds, cotton seeds, pumpkin seeds, safflower seeds, borage seeds, gold of pleasure seeds, hemp seeds, castor beans, other oilseeds	0.02*	0.01*
Oil fruits	Olives for oil production, oil palm kernels and fruits, kapok	0.02*	0.01*
Cereals	Barley, buckwheat, and other pseudocereals, maize/corn, common millet/proso millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat	0.02*	0.01*
Hops		5	0.05*
Sugar plants	Sugar beet roots, sugar canes, chicory roots	0.02*	0.01*
Products of animal origin	Swine, cattle, sheep, goat, horse, poultry, other farmed terrestrial animals	0.02*	0.01*
	Milk (cattle, sheep, goat, horse)	0.02*	0.01*
	Birds' eggs (chicken, duck, goose, quail)	0.02*	0.01*
Amphibians and reptiles		0.02*	0.01*
Terrestrial invertebrate animals		0.02*	0.01*
Wild terrestrial vertebrate animals		0.02*	0.01*

* Limit of determination (LOD).

AGRINFO
www.agrinfo.eu

Source: based on Draft Annex V

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Disclaimer: *Under no circumstances shall COLEAD be liable for any loss, damage, liability or expense incurred or suffered that is claimed to have resulted from the use of information available on this website or any link to external sites. The use of the website is at the user's sole risk and responsibility. This information platform was created and maintained with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents do not, however, reflect the views of the European Union.*

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*