

Maximum residue levels for isopyrazam

Published by AGRINFO on 02 Jun 2024; Revised 01 Aug 2025

Draft Commission Regulation as regards maximum residue levels for isopyrazam in or on certain products

What is changing and why?

The active substance isopyrazam is no longer approved in the EU because it has been classified as carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction ([ECHA 2020](#)). Therefore the EU proposes to reduce the maximum residue levels (MRLs) for this substance to the limit of determination (LOD, the lowest level that can be detected using the most modern and reliable analytical methods). This will apply to all products except those for which MRLs are based on Codex MRLs (CXLs) or import tolerances, which have been reviewed by [EFSA \(2021\)](#) and found to present no health risks for the consumer.

The changes are summarised in Table 1.

Actions


Suppliers of products affected should review their current use of isopyrazam and look for possible alternative solutions in anticipation of these MRL changes.

Timeline

Adoption of this proposal was originally foreseen for 2025. However, the Regulation is currently put on hold pending ongoing discussions within the Commission ([European Commission 2025a](#)).

For more information see the [full record](#) on the AGRINFO website – where you can also view the latest [AGRINFO Update](#) newsletters and [search](#) the database.

Tables & Figures

Table 1 Changes to maximum residue levels for isopyrazam			
Food category	Products	Isopyrazam (mg/kg)	
		Old MRL	New MRL
Pome fruits	Apples, pears, quinces, medlars, loquats/ Japanese medlars	0.7	0.4
Stone fruits	Peaches	1.5	0.01*
Miscellaneous fruits	Bananas	0.05	0.06
Root and tuber vegetables	Beetroots, celeriacs/turnip rooted celeries, horseradishes, Jerusalem artichokes, parsnips, parsley roots/ Hamburg rooted parsley, radishes, salsifies, swedes/rutabagas, turnips	0.2	0.01*
	Carrots	0.2	0.15
Fruiting vegetables	Tomatoes, aubergines/eggplants	0.5	0.4
	Cucumbers	0.4	0.06
	Gherkins, courgettes	0.4	0.01*
	Melons	0.3	0.15
	Pumpkins, watermelons	0.3	0.01*
Herbs and edible flowers	Chervil, chives, celery leaves, parsley, sage, rosemary, thyme, basil and edible flowers, laurel/ bay leaves, tarragon	0.01*	0.02*
Oilseeds	Linseeds, poppy seeds, mustard seeds	0.4	0.01*
	Rapeseeds/canola seeds	0.4	0.2
Cereals	Oat	0.6	0.01*
	Rye, wheat	0.2	0.03
Teas, coffee, herbal infusions, cocoa and carobs	Tea, coffee beans, herbal infusions (chamomile, hibiscus, rose, jasmine, lime/linden, strawberry, rooibos, maté, valerian, ginseng), cocoa beans, carobs/Saint John's breads	0.01*	0.05*
Hops	Hops	0.01*	0.05*
Spices	Anise/aniseed, black caraway/black cumin, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, fenugreek, nutmeg, allspice/pimento, Sichuan pepper, caraway, cardamom, juniper berry, peppercorn, vanilla, tamarind, cinnamon, liquorice, ginger, turmeric/curcuma, horseradish, cloves, capers, saffron, mace	0.01*	0.05*
* Limit of determination.  www.agrininfo.eu			

Source: based on [PLAN/2023/2927](#)

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.*