# Maximum residue levels for isopyrazam

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## Regulation

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

Competent authorities of countries that are members of the WTO can submit comments on the EU's proposal by emailing the EU SPS Enquiry Point until **7 July 2024**.

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

## Timeline

Expected date of publication: February 2025.

The new MRLs are expected to apply from August 2025.

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.

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Source: based on PLAN/2023/2927

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