

Maximum residue levels for mefentrifluconazole

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EU adopts Codex MRLs for mefentrifluconazole on multiple products

Commission Regulation (EU) [2024/2633](#) of 8 October 2024 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for azoxystrobin, famoxadone, flutriafol, mandipropamid and mefentrifluconazole in or on certain products

Commission Regulation (EU) [2024/1078](#) of 15 April 2024 amending Annexes II and IV to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for azoxystrobin, flonicamid, isofetamid, mefentrifluconazole, metazachlor, pyrimethanil and quartz sand in or on certain products

Update

The EU has adopted Codex maximum residue levels (CXLs) for mefentrifluconazole on multiple products. This follows the increase of maximum residue levels (MRLs) for mefentrifluconazole, also on multiple products.

Impacted products

Grapefruits, oranges, lemons, limes, mandarins, almonds, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, chestnuts, coconuts, hazelnuts/cobnuts, macadamias, pecans, pine nut kernels, walnuts, pistachios, apricots, peaches, cherries (sweet), plums, wine grapes, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries (red and yellow), blueberries, currants, gooseberries, rose hips, elderberries, cranberries, mulberries, azaroles, kumquats, avocados, bananas, mangoes, papayas, table olives, kaki/Japanese persimmons, potatoes, cassava roots/manioc, sweet potatoes, yams, arrowroots, beetroots, carrots, celeriacs/turnip rooted celeries, horseradishes, parsnips, parsley roots, radishes, salsifies, swedes, turnips, Jerusalem artichokes, garlic, onions, shallot, spring onions/green onions and Welsh onions, tomatoes, sweet peppers/bell peppers, aubergines/eggplants, okra/lady's fingers, melons, pumpkins, watermelons, sweet corn, cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes, broccoli, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, head cabbages, Roman rocket/rucola, baby leaf crops, spinaches, chervil, chives, celery leaves, parsley, sage, rosemary, thyme, basil and edible flowers, laurel/bay leaves, tarragon, beans (with pods), peas (with pods), beans (without pods), peas (without pods), cardoons, celeries, Florence fennels, rhubarbs, globe artichokes, peas, lupins, beans, lentils, linseeds, poppy seeds, mustard seeds, gold of pleasure seeds, sesame seeds, borage seeds, rapeseeds/canola seeds, sunflower seeds, soyabeans, cotton seeds, safflower seeds, barley, common millet/proso millet, rice, rye, wheat, sorghum, coffee beans, ginseng, sugar canes, chicory roots, olives for oil production, hops, swine liver

What is changing?

The EU has adopted CXLs for mefentrifluconazole on multiple products, as set out in Table 2.

This follows the raising of MRLs for mefentrifluconazole on various fruits, vegetables, oilseeds/fruits, hops, and swine liver, as set out in Table 1.

Why?

On 2 December 2023, the Codex Alimentarius Commission adopted new CXLs for mefentrifluconazole on multiple products, for which the European Food Safety Authority ([EFSA 2023a](#)) did not identify risks to consumers in the EU.

Following a request to modify the MRLs for mefentrifluconazole on various products, [EFSA \(2023b\)](#) concluded that the proposed amendments are unlikely to be a risk to consumer health. This does not include hazelnuts, beans, and soybeans, where insufficient data was submitted.

Timeline

The new MRLs based on CXLs set out in Table 2 apply from **29 October 2024**.

The MRLs set out in Table 1 apply from **6 May 2024**.

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](#).

Resources

EFSA (2023a) [Scientific support for preparing an EU position in the 54th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues \(CCPR\)](#). EFSA Journal, 21(8): 8111.

EFSA (2023b) [Modification of the existing maximum residue levels for mefentrifluconazole in various commodities](#). EFSA Journal, 21(9): 1–139.


Sources

Regulation (EU) [2024/2633](#) as regards maximum residue levels for azoxystrobin, famoxadone, flutriafol, mandipropamid and mefentrifluconazole in or on certain products

Regulation [2024/1078](#) as regards maximum residue levels for azoxystrobin, flonicamid, isofetamid, mefentrifluconazole, metazachlor, pyrimethanil and quartz sand in or on certain products

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Table & Figures

Table 1 Changes to maximum residue levels for mefentrifluconazole (from 6 May 2024)			
Food category	Products	Mefentrifluconazole (mg/kg)	
		Old MRL	New MRL
Citrus fruits	Grapefruits	0.01*	0.5
Berries and other small fruits	Cranberries, mulberries, azaroles	0.01*	2
Miscellaneous fruits	Table olives	0.01*	2
	Kaki/Japanese persimmons	0.01*	0.2
Root and tuber vegetables	Jerusalem artichokes	0.01*	0.1
Fruiting vegetables	Cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes	0.01*	0.3
Brassica vegetables	Broccoli, cauliflowers	0.01*	0.7
	Brussels sprouts	0.01*	0.4
	Head cabbages	0.01*	0.04
Leaf vegetables	Roman rocket/rucola, baby leaf crops, spinaches	0.01*	7
Herbs and edible flowers	Chervil, chives, celery leaves, parsley, sage, rosemary, thyme, basil and edible flowers, laurel/bay leaves, tarragon	0.02*	7
Legume vegetables	Beans (without pods)	0.01*	0.04
	Peas (without pods)	0.01*	0.08
Stem vegetables	Cardoons, celeries, Florence fennels, rhubarbs	0.01*	3
	Globe artichokes	0.01*	0.7
Pulses	Peas, lupins	0.01*	0.2
Oil fruits	Olives for oil production	0.01*	3
Hops		0.05*	15
Products of animal origin	Swine liver	0.015	0.02
* Limit of determination (LOD, the lowest level that can be detected using the most modern and reliable analytical methods).			
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Source: based on Regulation [2024/1078](#)

Table 2 Changes to maximum residue levels for mefentrifluconazole (from 29 October 2024)			
Food category	Products	Mefentrifluconazole (mg/kg)	
		Old MRL	New MRL
Citrus fruits	Oranges	0.5	1
	Lemons, limes, mandarins	0.5	1.5
Tree nuts	Almonds, Brazil nuts, cashews, chestnuts, coconuts, hazelnuts/ cobnuts, macadamias, pecans, pine nut kernels, walnuts	0.01*	0.06
	Pistachios	0.05	0.06
Stone fruits	Apricots, peaches	0.7	2
	Cherries (sweet)	2	5
	Plums	0.5	1.5
Berries and other small fruits	Wine grapes	0.9	2
	Strawberries	0.8	2
	Blackberries, dewberries, raspberries (red and yellow)	0.01*	3
	Blueberries, currants, gooseberries, rose hips, elderberries	2	5
Miscellaneous fruits	Kumquats	0.01*	1.5
	Avocados	0.01*	1
	Bananas	0.01*	1.5
	Mangoes	0.01*	0.6
	Papayas	0.01*	0.5
Root and tuber vegetables	Potatoes, cassava roots/manioc, sweet potatoes, yams, arrowroots	0.01*	0.05
	Beetroots, carrots, celeriacs/turnip rooted celeries, horseradishes, parsnips, parsley roots, radishes, salsifies, swedes, turnips	0.1	0.5
Bulb vegetables	Garlic, onions, shallot	0.01*	0.2
	Spring onions/green onions, Welsh onions	0.01*	4
Fruiting vegetables	Tomatoes	0.4	0.7
	Sweet peppers/bell peppers	0.9	1.5
	Aubergines/eggplants	0.4	1.5
	Okra/lady's fingers	0.01*	1.5
	Melons, pumpkins, watermelons	0.3	0.5
	Sweet corn	0.01*	0.04
Legume vegetables	Beans (with pods)	0.01*	0.05
	Peas (with pods)	0.01*	0.15
Pulses	Beans	0.01*	0.07
	Lentils	0.2	1.5
Oilseeds	Linseeds, poppy seeds, mustard seeds, gold of pleasure seeds	0.08	1
	Sesame seeds, borage seeds	0.01*	1
	Rapeseeds/canola seeds	0.06	1
	Sunflower seeds	0.05	0.15
	Soyabeans	0.01*	0.4
	Cotton seeds	0.01*	0.2
	Safflower seeds	0.01*	0.15
Cereals	Barley	0.6	3
	Common millet/proso millet	0.01*	2
	Rice	0.01*	1.5
	Rye, wheat	0.05	0.4
	Sorghum	0.01*	2
Coffee beans	Coffee beans	0.05*	0.4
Herbal infusions	Ginseng	0.05*	0.5
Sugar plants	Sugar canes	0.01*	1.5
	Chicory roots	0.01*	0.5
* Limit of determination.			

Source: based on Regulation [2024/2633](#)

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