

Maximum residue levels for thiophanate-methyl

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Draft Regulation as regards maximum residue levels for benomyl, carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl in or on certain products

[Annex II](#)

What is changing and why?

In September 2024, the European Parliament rejected a Commission Regulation proposing to reduce the maximum residue levels (MRLs) for thiophanate-methyl to the limit of determination (LOD) on all products except limes and okra. (The LOD is the lowest level that can be detected using the most modern and reliable analytical methods.)

Timeline


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

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 thiophanate-methyl			
Food category	Products	Thiophanate-methyl (mg/kg)	
		Old MRL	New MRL
Citrus fruits	Grapefruits, oranges, lemons, mandarins	6	0.01*
	Limes	6	7
Tree nuts		0.2*	0.01*
Pome fruits	Apples, pears, quinces	0.5	0.01*
	Medlars, loquats/Japanese medlars	2	0.01*
Stone fruits	Apricots, peaches	2	0.01*
	Cherries, plums	0.3	0.01*
Berries and other small fruits	Table grapes	0.1*	0.01*
	Wine grapes	3	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/Japanese persimmons, jambuls/jambolans, kiwi fruits (green, red, yellow), litchis/lychees, passionfruits/maracujas, prickly pears/cactus fruits, star apples/cainitos, American persimmons/Virginia kaki, avocados, bananas, granate apples/pomegranates, cherimoyas, guavas, pineapples, breadfruits, durians, soursops/guanabanas	0.1*	0.01*
	Mangoes, papayas	1	0.01*
Root and tuber vegetables		0.1*	0.01*
Bulb vegetables	Garlic, onions, shallots	0.1*	0.01*
Fruiting vegetables	Tomatoes	1	0.01*
	Sweet peppers/bell peppers	0.1*	0.01*
	Aubergines/eggplants	2	0.01*
	Okra	1	0.9
	Cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes, sweet corn	0.1*	0.01*
	Melons, watermelons	0.3	0.01*
	Pumpkin	0.5	0.01*
Brassica vegetables	Broccoli, cauliflowers, head cabbages, Chinese cabbages, kales	0.1*	0.01*
	Brussels sprouts	1	0.01*
Leaf vegetables		0.1*	0.01*
Legume vegetables	Peas, beans, lentils	0.1*	0.01*
Stem vegetables		0.1*	0.01*
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	0.3	0.01*
Oil fruits		0.1*	0.01*
Cereals	Barley, oat	0.3	0.01*
	Rye, wheat	0.05	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*	0.05*
Products of animal origin	Commodities from swine, cattle, sheep, goat, 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*

* Limit of determination.



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

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