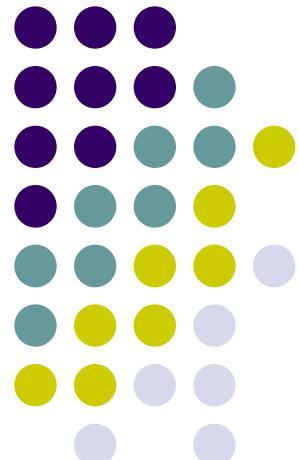


Codex 101 – How To Guide

**Dan Kunkel IR- 4 and
Barbara Madden, Minor Use Team Leader
Registration Division, U.S. EPA**





Codex Process Steps....

1. Decision of the Commission (JMPR workplan)
2. Proposed draft standard (JMPR MRL)
3. Request written Comments
4. Amendments/Session (on floor at CCPR)
5. Adoption as a draft standard (CCPR)
6. *Request written comments (JMPR again)
7. *Amendments/ Session (CCPR)
8. Adoption as a Codex Standard – Final

* New process that often omits these steps - new products

Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)



- Once there is a US registration for a specific chemical/commodity growers often find there is a need to also have maximum residue limits (MRLs) established in other countries to allow for exportation of the commodity.
- Outside of the OECD countries, many national authorities rely on Codex MRLs instead of creating their own regulatory scheme.
- Before a Codex MRL can be established a chemical/commodity must first be nominated by a Member Country to the CCPR Electronic Working Group on Priorities.



Codex

- In preparation for the CCPR meeting there will be several meetings held by the US Delegation prior to the CCPR to prepare.
- Typically the Delegate's meetings held in the Fall and Early Winter prior to the Spring CCPR mainly address the need for Codex MRLs and if there are any nominations to be made.
- Once the US Delegation is informed there is a need for a specific Codex MRL, the delegation will work with registrants and IR-4 to determine if there are data available to submit to the JMPR for review.



Codex

- If data are available, the US Delegation will then nominate a chemical/commodity to the Electronic Working Group on Priorities so that chemical can be scheduled for review by the JMPR.
- Final nominations are due the March prior to the CCPR Meeting.
- At the CCPR meeting the nominations will be scheduled and the schedule finalized for the next year.

Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)

- Once a chemical is scheduled for review, the registrant and/or IR-4 will submit the appropriate data to the Secretariats of the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) in the December the year prior to the September JMPR.
- JMPR meets once a year in September for three weeks.
- Before a Codex MRL can be established, human health risk assessments must be conducted to ensure the food supply is safe.

Risk Assessment Process

- It is the responsibility of the JMPR to review the appropriate toxicology (WHO) and residue field trial data (FAO), conduct dietary risk assessments and to recommend specific MRLs to the CCPR.
- Once JMPR has conducted its review, provided there are no issues or concerns, the CCPR will consider the establishment of the MRL the following April after the September JMPR meeting.

Risk Management Process

- The CCPR meets once a year in the Spring in April or May.
- The CCPR will consider the MRLs recommended by JMPR. These MRLs come to the meeting at step 4.
- CCPR will determine if the MRLs can be advanced to step 8 or 5/8 or if they should remain at a different step pending further consideration by JMPR.
- Those advanced to step 8 or 5/8 will be sent to the CAC for adoption at the next meeting.



Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)

- The Codex Alimentarius Commission, established by FAO and WHO in 1963 develops harmonized international food standards, guidelines and codes of practice to protect the health of the consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade.
- The Commission also promotes coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- The CAC meets once a year in July to consider the work of all of the Codex Committees.



Codex MRLs

- If the CAC agrees with the CCPR recommendations the Codex MRLs will be adopted.
- Due to the “Concern Form” process of the CCPR the Codex MRLs typically are not blocked at the CAC meeting.
- This is not always the case for the other Committees.

Codex Process



Grower or Company Identifies need for Codex MRL

U.S. Delegation works with registrants and IR-4 to determine if there are data available to support a nomination to Codex.

U.S. Delegation Submits Nomination

In order for a chemical/commodity to be considered for review by the JMPR it must first be nominated by a Member Country to the CCPR Electronic Working Group on Priorities.

Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)

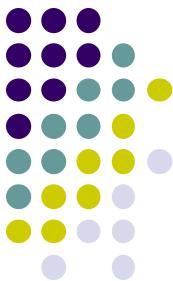
JMPR reviews the appropriate toxicology and residue field trial data, conducts dietary risk assessments and to recommend specific MRLs to the CCPR – meets in September

The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)

CCPR is responsible for establishing MRLs for pesticide residues in specific food items or in groups of food; establishing maximum limits for pesticide residues in certain animal feeding stuffs moving in international trade where this is justified for reasons of protection of human health – meets in April

Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)

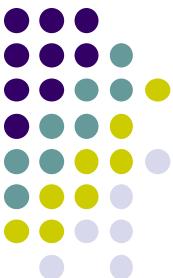
CAC was created by FAO and WHO to develop food standards, guidelines and related texts such as codes of practice under the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme – meets in July.



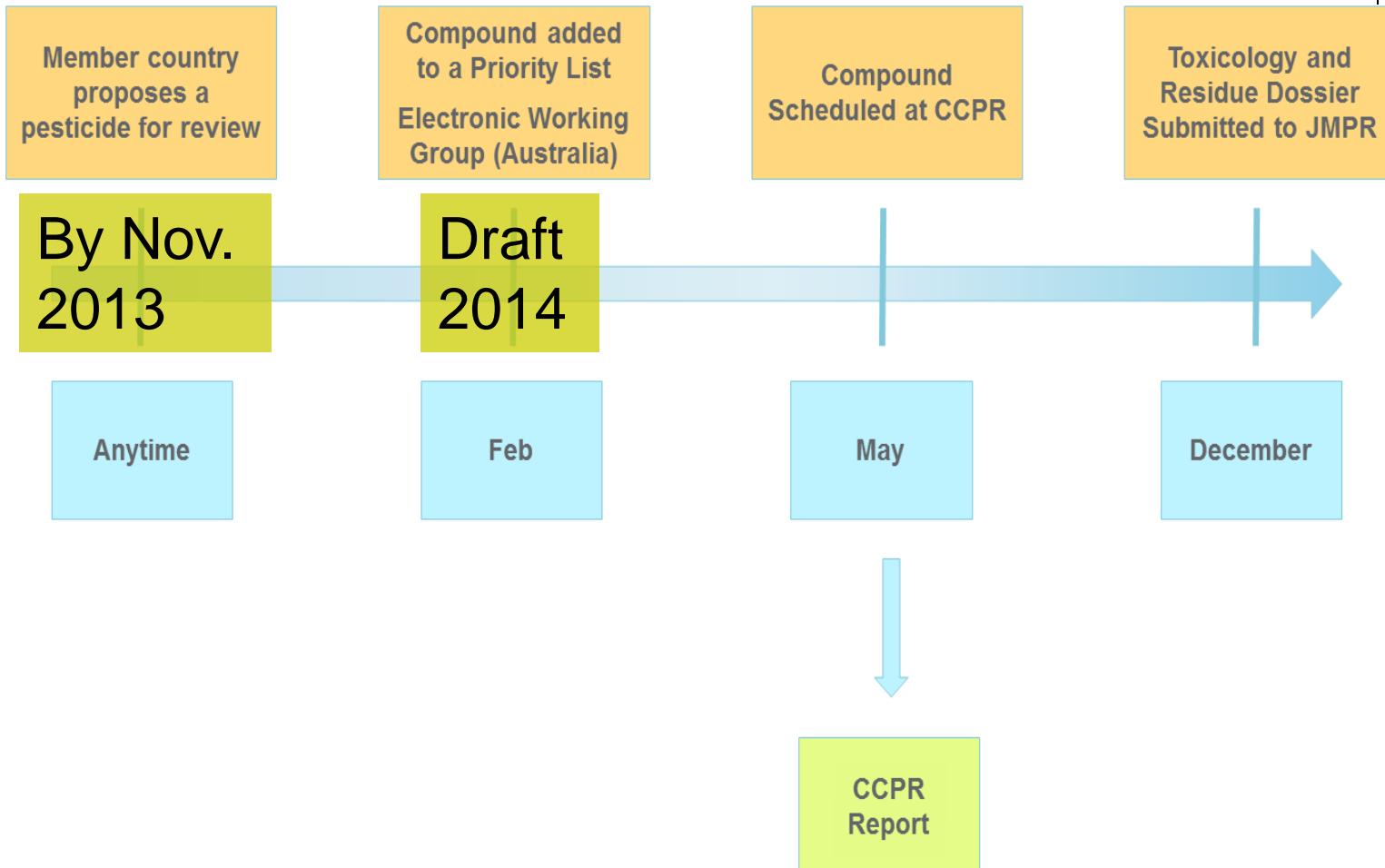
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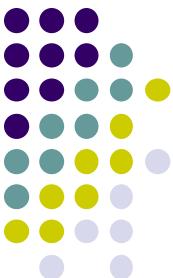
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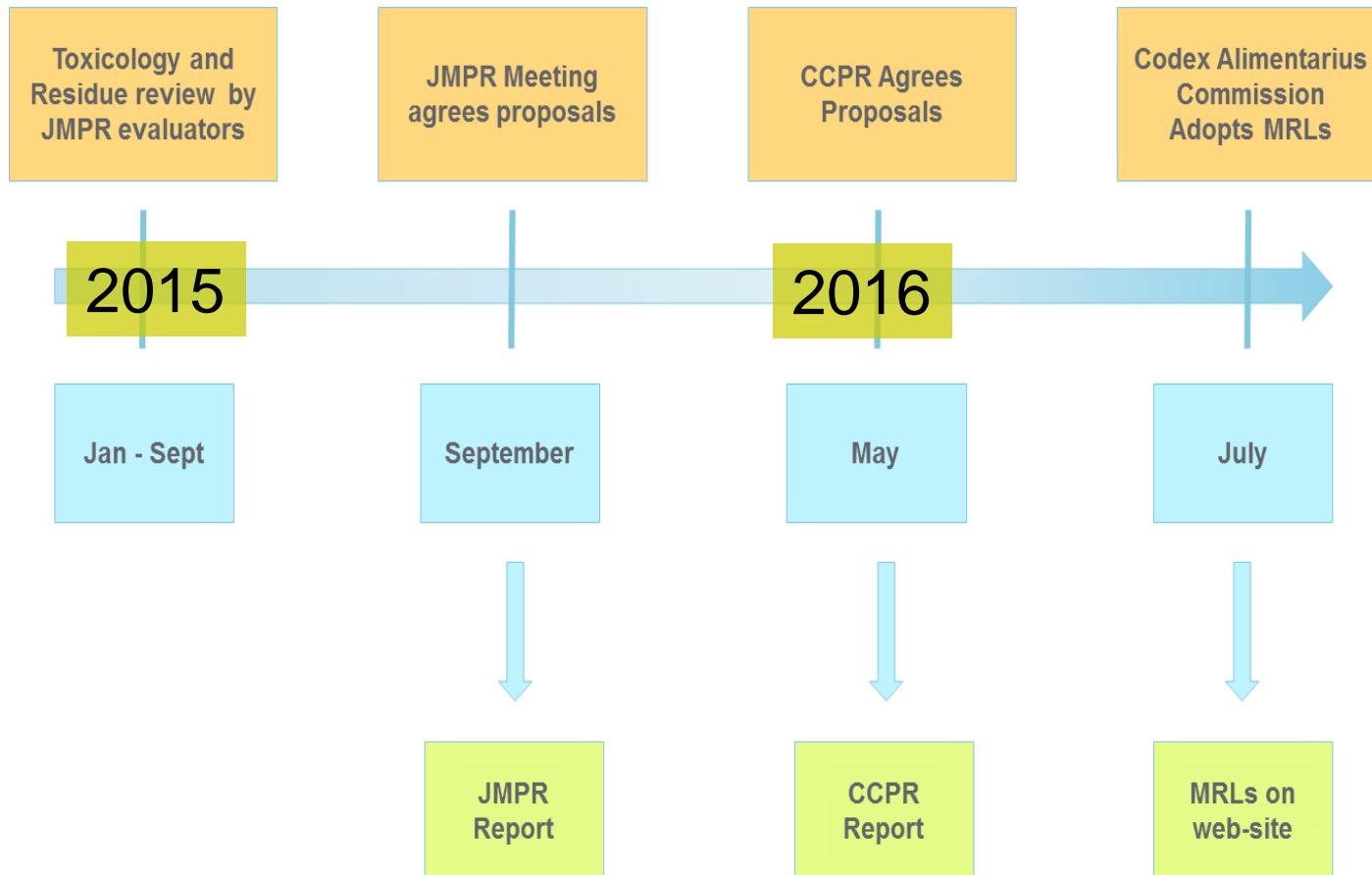


Codex Process





Codex Process



Useful Websites

Codex website

http://www.codexalimentarius.net/web/index_en.jsp

Codex MRLs for a given chemical

<http://www.codexalimentarius.net/pestres/data/pesticides/index.html>

Tolerances for a specific commodity chemical

<http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/regulating/part-180.html#tolerance-commodity>

Check here if exporting commodity to determine MRLs in other parts of the world

<http://www.mrldatabase.com>

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/minoruse/>



Pesticides Home

Regulating Pesticides Home

Registration

Reevaluation:
Pesticide Review

Pesticide Product Labels

Pesticide-Producing Establishments

Laws and Regulations

International Activities

Adverse Effects Reporting

Storage & Disposal

Restricted & Canceled Uses

Pesticide Tolerances

Registration Information Sources

You are here: [EPA Home](#) » [Pesticides](#) » [Regulating Pesticides](#) » [Minor Uses and Grower Resources](#)



Minor Uses and Grower Resources

Current as of April 2013

This web page provides growers, registrants and other interested parties with information on the programs EPA is implementing to ensure safe pesticide tools are available, particularly for those involved in the minor uses of pesticides. A major part of this effort involves the partnerships with other organizations and stakeholders.

On this page:

- [Minor Use Crops and Pesticides](#)
- [Codex MRL Nominations](#)
- [NAFTA](#)
- [MRL Database](#)
- [Crop Group Revisions](#)
- [Exclusive Use Periods](#)
- [Definition of a Minor Use](#)
- [Related Information](#)

Minor Use Crops and Pesticides

Minor use crops have fewer than 300,000 acres in production in the United States. The small acreage may provide insufficient economic incentive for pesticide companies (i.e., registrants) to keep their products registered for use on these crops, or to register new minor use pesticides. Many fruits and vegetables qualify as minor crops. Minor uses also include pesticides applied for control of disease vectors such as mosquitoes, ticks, cockroaches, rodents. Disease-causing organisms can be considered minor uses as well.

Codex MRL Nominations

Resources

- Reduced Risk Pesticide Program
- Workplan for Registration
- Guidance on PRIA fee waivers and Exemptions
- Nominate a Codex MRL
- Pesticides Registered via Joint Review (PDF) (5pp, 50k, PDF)
- Index to Tolerance Information
- Crop Group Tables
- US Tolerances (40 CFR Part 180)
- Canadian MRLs
[EXIT Disclaimer](#)
- Codex MRLs
[EXIT Disclaimer](#)
- IR-4
[EXIT Disclaimer](#)

Contact

- Barbara Madden
Minor Use Officer
(703) 305-6463
madden.barbara@epa.gov



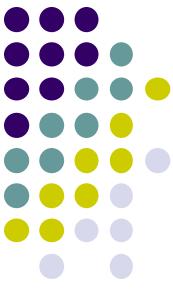
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Questions?



Thank you.