



Processing Factors (PF) for Pesticide Residues in Cold Pressed Lemon Oil

Pesticide Residues in Lemon Essential Oil:

Study to fix a transfer factor according to Regulation (EC) n° 396/2005

Murcia (Spain) 2015



José-Antonio García. AILIMPO





Interprofessional Association representing the Spanish Lemon and Grapefruit industry officially recognized by:

Spanish Ministry of Agriculture



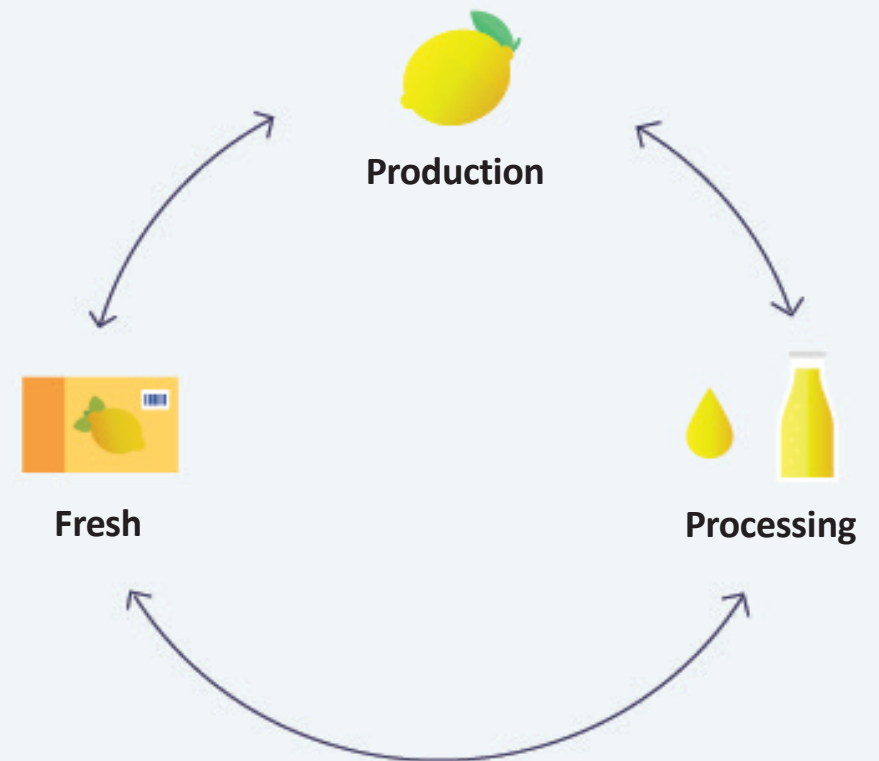
European Commission



Ailimpo is member of:



Representing all the value chain





 **World Citrus Organisation**

-  **Discuss** common issues affecting citrus producing countries.
-  **Exchange** information on production and market trends.
-  **Foster** dialogue on policy issues of common concern.
-  **Identify** and promote Research and Innovation projects specific to the citrus sector.
-  **Liaise** with public and private stakeholders on citrus-related matters to highlight the importance of citrus producers and the need for a fair return.
-  **Promote** the global consumption of citrus.

WCO Northern Hemisphere Co-Chair



Spain
Ailimpo - José Antonio García Fernández

WCO Southern Hemisphere Co-Chair















South Africa
Citrus Growers' Association - Justin Chadwick























WCO Membership

WCO Associated Members

 <p>ABC Associação Brasileira de Citrus de Mesa (Brazil)</p>	 <p>ailimpo Asociación Interprofesional de Limón y Pomelo (Spain)</p>	 <p>AKIB Mediterranean Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Exporters Association (Turkey)</p>	 <p>Chilean Citrus Committee (Chile)</p>	 <p>Citrus Australia (Australia)</p>	 <p>Citrus Growers' Association (South Africa)</p>
 <p>FRUITIMPRESE (Italy)</p>	 <p>Groupement Interprofessionnel des Fruits (Tunisia)</p>	 <p>Moroccan Interprofessional Citrus Federation - Maroc Citrus (Morocco)</p>	 <p>Plant Production Marketing Board (Israel)</p>	 <p>Proctrus - Asociación de Productores de Citricos del Peru (Peru)</p>	 <p>Upefruy - Unión de Productores y Exportadores de Fruta del Uruguay (Uruguay)</p>

WCO Associated Members

 <p>AgroFresh (Spain)</p>	 <p>AM FRESH Group (Spain)</p>	 <p>Apeel Sciences (USA)</p>	 <p>Classic Harvest (USA)</p>	 <p>ClemenGold (South Africa)</p>	 <p>Easyfresh Logistics (Spain)</p>
 <p>FMI (Netherlands & Spain)</p>	 <p>FruitOne (South Africa)</p>	 <p>G.F. Marketing (South Africa)</p>	 <p>Janssen Preservation and Material Protection (Belgium)</p>	 <p>MAFA-Magrabi Agriculture (Egypt)</p>	 <p>Morocco Foodex (Morocco)</p>
 <p>Naturpe (USA)</p>	 <p>Oranfrut (Italy)</p>	 <p>PCN (USA)</p>	 <p>Riverfront Packing (USA)</p>	 <p>San Miguel Global (South Africa)</p>	 <p>Total Citrus (Bolivia)</p>
 <p>Wonderful Citrus (USA)</p>	 <p>Zalar Agri - Agricole Centre (Morocco)</p>				



Spanish lemon in the world 2021



○ Spain

2nd World producer

1,375,000 tonnes

Fresh

70-75%

Processing

25-30%



World total
6,615,000 tonnes



Fresh



Spain

22%

of world output
960,000 tonnes

1st

Processing



Spain

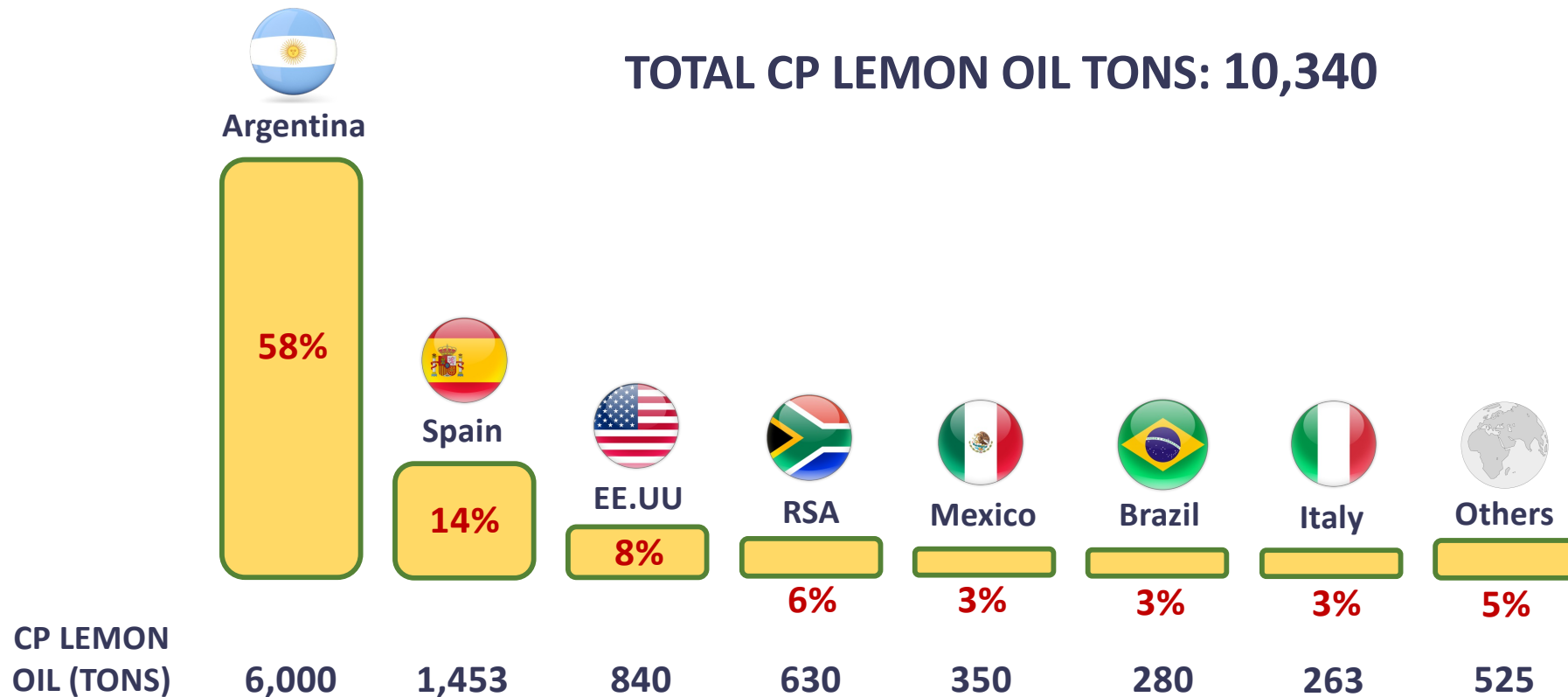
17%

of world output
415,000 tonnes

2nd

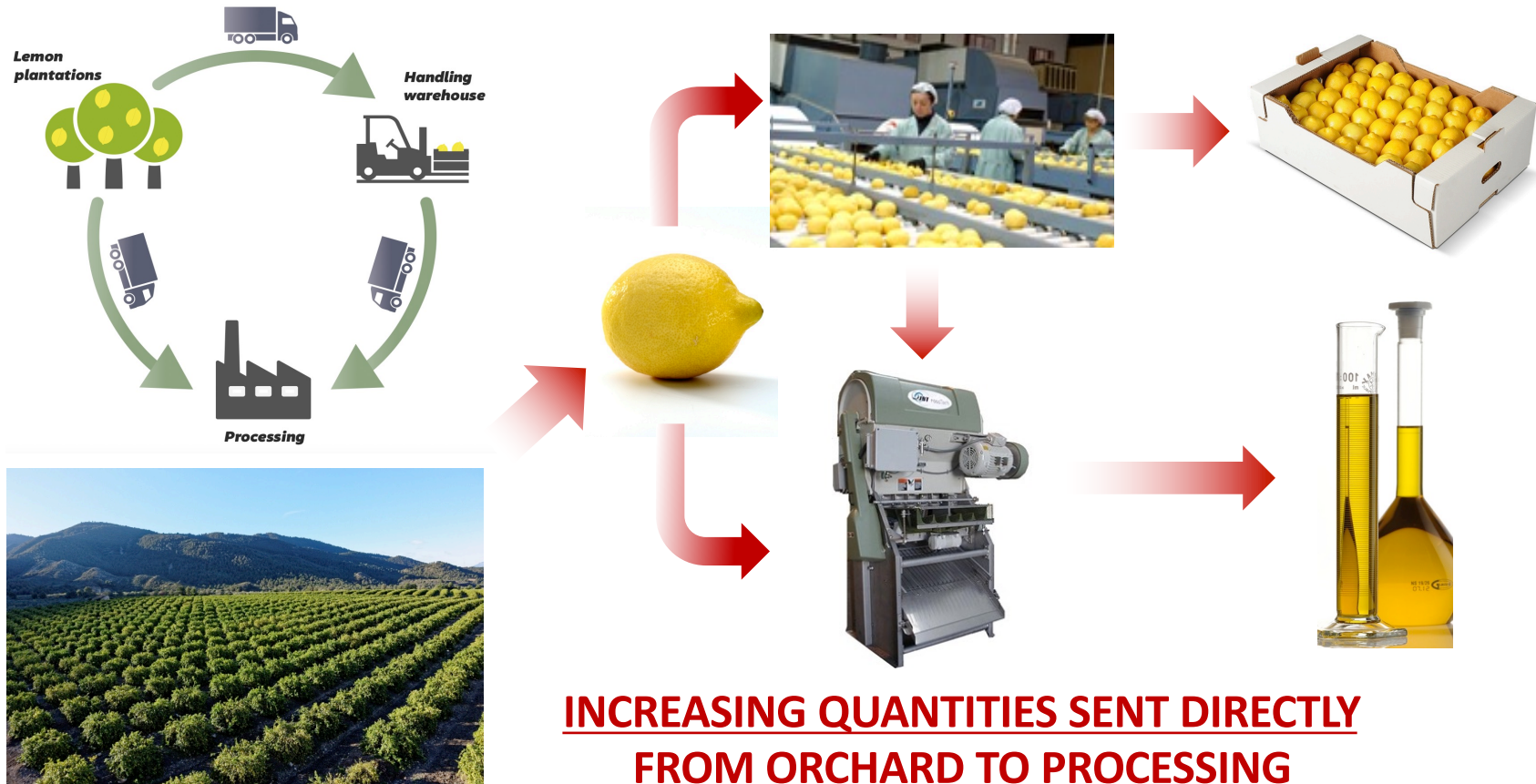


Average CPLO Production in the world 2021





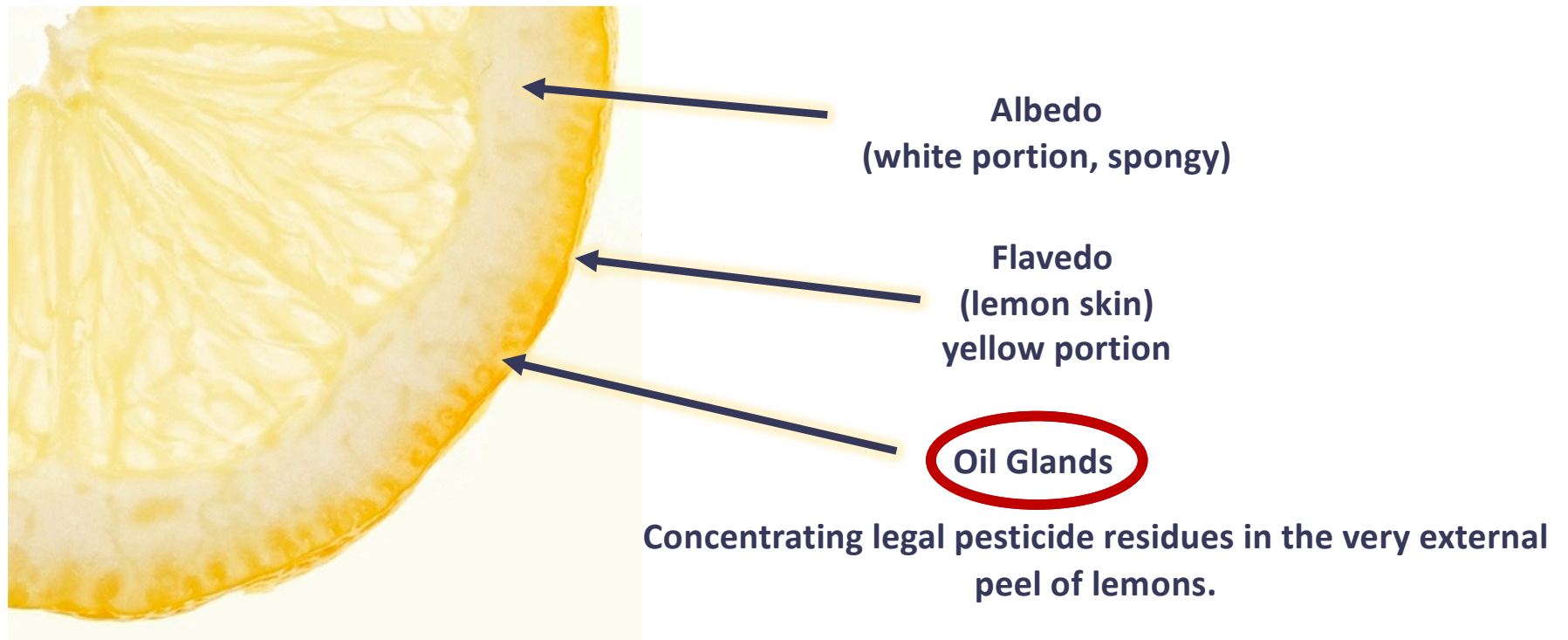
ORCHARD - PACKING HOUSE - PROCESSING



**INCREASING QUANTITIES SENT DIRECTLY
FROM ORCHARD TO PROCESSING**



Pre and Post Harvest Treatments According to Regulation



In Pesticides presence terms, impact on the final product is very limited as quantity of CP Lemon Oil added in final product for consumers is quite small... REAL DIMENSION OF THE ISSUE...



Why do we use pesticides?

We have to comply with fresh trading standards and retailers quality (external appearance) requirements

We need to reduce production losses (in quantity and quality) caused by.... Pests and diseases





THE SPANISH APPROACH TO PESTICIDE RESIDUES ON CPLO

- 1. STRATEGY TO REDUCE THE USE OF PESTICIDES IN SPAIN:**
 - (1) MANDATORY PLAN APPROVED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**
 - (2) INTERNAL EFFORTS FROM THE INDUSTRY ITSELF**

- 2. PROCESSING FACTOR CALCULATION**

- 3. AVOIDING POSTHARVEST RESIDUES PROCESSING FRUIT DIRECTLY FROM THE ORCHARDS**



A European Green Deal

Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent



The use of pesticides in agriculture contributes to pollution of soil, water and air. The Commission will take actions to:

- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030.
- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use of more hazardous pesticides by 2030.



- ✓ **Legally binding targets** reducing the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50% by the year 2030.



- ✓ **Environmentally friendly pest control** ensuring all farmers practice Integrated Pest Management in which chemical pesticides are used only as a last resort.



- ✓ **Promoting low-risk alternatives** with national targets to increase non-chemical methods of pest control and sales of non-chemical plant protection products.



- ✓ **Accelerating approvals** of biological alternatives for farmers and other pesticide users.



- ✓ **Enabling the use of new technologies** such as precision farming, which contributes to further reducing the use of chemical pesticides.



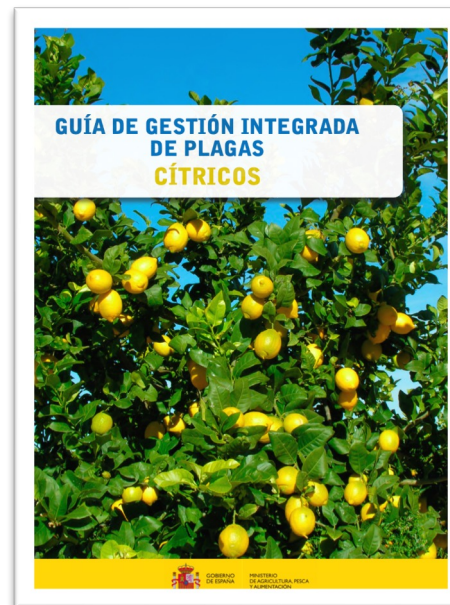
- ✓ **Helping farmers access required advice and guidance** for more sustainable farming with less chemical pesticides.



RECOMMENDATIONS TO MINIMIZE PRE AND POSTHARVEST TREATMENTS

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

IPM is one of the tools for **low-pesticide-input pest management including biological pest control** and must be implemented by all professional users





BOOSTING THE USE OF NATURAL PREDATORS: TAKING CARE OF BATS

Analysis of bat diet

BATS are a relevant actor in the fight against lemon tree pests in SPAIN

CONSERVATION STATUS
ASSESSMENT OF THE
LONG-FINGERED BAT
(*Myotis capaccinii*) IN THE
IBERIAN SOUTHEAST



*Phyllocnistis
citrella*





AILIMPO LEADING PROJECTS (3)

(1) BIOSERECO PROJECT “Integrated management of biodiversity in agricultural environments to obtain ecosystem services.” **To restore biodiversity to improve pest control and pollination**

Installation of plant structures for:

- Habitats for natural enemies for biological pest control
- Reduce the use of pesticides

(2) BLOCKCHAIN PROJECT “LEMONTRACE”

Traceability to guarantee quality and safety



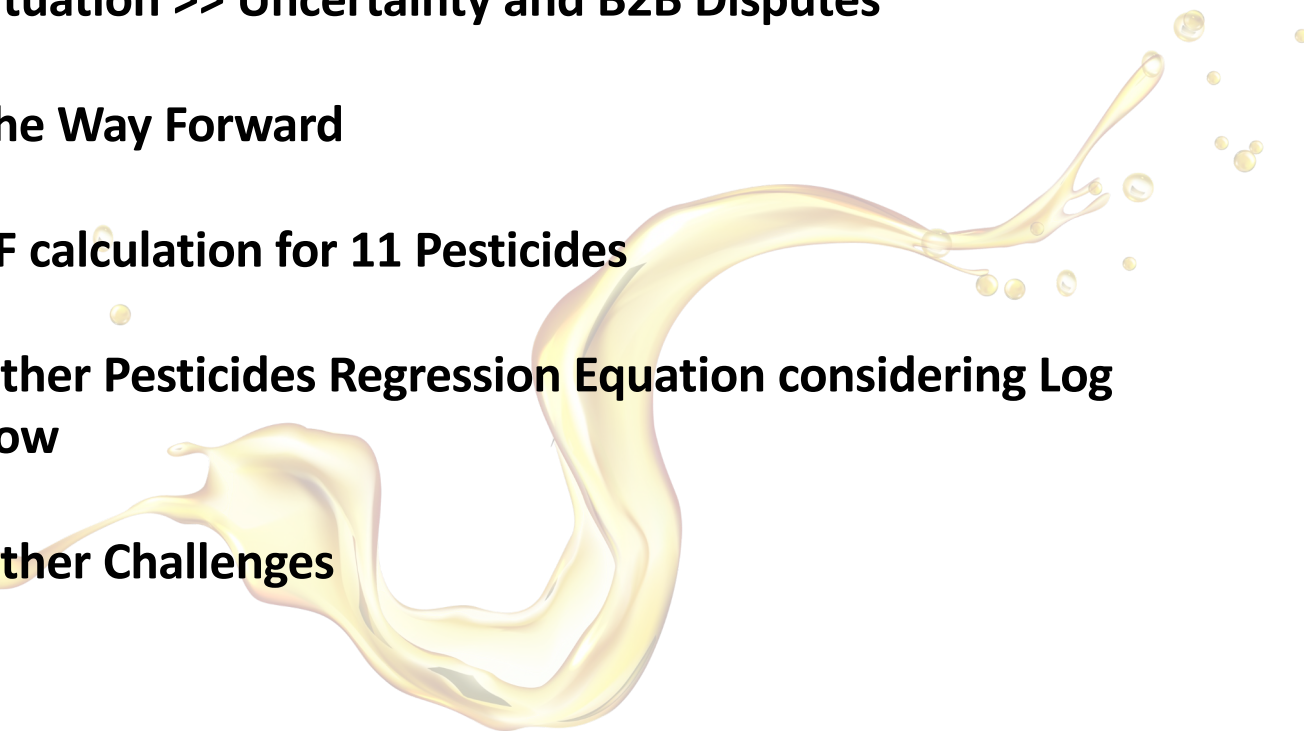
(3) SAFE OILS PROJECT

Promoting Good Agriculture Practices for a sustainable use of pesticides





Pesticides Processing Factors (PF's) CPLO

- **Situation >> Uncertainty and B2B Disputes**
 - **The Way Forward**
 - **PF calculation for 11 Pesticides**
 - **Other Pesticides Regression Equation considering Log Pow**
 - **Other Challenges**
- 



Situation >> Absence of harmonized PF creates Uncertainty and B2B Disputes

- European/Spanish CP Lemon Oil Producers must prove legal compliance of their products: **we can prove that raw material (fresh lemons) complies with Regulation.... BUT... Clients demand for more.**
- **Grey / Black area around pesticide residues in B2B contract specifications >> Distortion of the market.**
- **In many cases the pesticide residues are not detectable in Fresh Lemons (<0,01 mg/kg) but due to concentration are unfortunately detected in the CPLO.**
- **Laboratory Analysis Level of Uncertainty (+- 50%)**



Some PF for CPLO available worldwide ... but insufficient and not harmonised

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National Institute for Public Health and the Environment
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

ChemKAP

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ChemKAP > Fruit and Vegetables > Processing factors

Processing factors

- Quality systems
- Government policy
- Monitoring programmes
- Monitoring results
- International perspective

LIST OF PROCESSING FACTORS TO EVALUATE PESTICIDE RESIDUES MEASURED IN THE NETHERLANDS
Last update: 02-04-2015

In order to come to a harmonised use of processing factors for the estimation of dietary intakes of pesticide residues found in enforcement and monitoring programmes, and by producers, a list of processing factors has been put together for priority substances as defined by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA) and the Dutch Productboard for Horticulture (Productschap Tuinbouw).

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www.hc-sc.gc.ca

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Home > Consumer Product Safety > Pesticides & Pest Management > For the Public > Protecting Your Health & the Environment > Pesticides & Food > Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides > MRL Database

Consumer Product Safety

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Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides

C O D E X A L I M E N T A R I U S
International Food Standards

World Health Organization | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

- CODEX: PF Only for Boscalide

PROCESSING FACTOR COMPARISON
NETHERLANDS VS USA VS CANADA

ACTIVE SUBSTANCE	NETHERLANDS	USA	CANADA
Abamectin	6,9	5	--
Acequinocyl	--	150	85,714
Cyfluthrin	5,3	1,5	--
Cypermethrin	1	11,429	--
Chlorpyrifos	11	20	--
Difenoconazole	47	41,667	--
Espineteroram	115	10	30
Fenpyroximate	13	20	--
Fluazifop-P-butyl	1	1000	--
Imazail	13,3	20	--
Methoxyfenozide	42,5	33,333	10
Phenbutatin Oxide	6,96	7	--
Pyridaben	25,3	20	--
Pyrimethanil	--	13,636	15





THE LEMON FROM SPAIN® WAY FORWARD

- **A SENSITIVE TOPIC: Better to be PROACTIVE rather than REACTIVE**
- **PRIORITY: eliminating uncertainty calculating a PF with ROBUST DATA**
- **PRACTICAL APPROACH: A Study**
 - **Following EU OFFICIAL GUIDELINES to be validated**
 - **Collaborating and informing other stakeholders within the industry: EFEO, IFEAT, EFFA... now here in the ICBC**
 - **Inviting the industry for a global commitment/solution**

Pesticide Residues in Lemon Essential Oil:

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according to Regulation (EC)
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Murcia (Spain) 2015





PF COLD PRESSED LEMON OIL STUDY RESULTS FOR 11 ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

	Mean PF AILIMPO data	EU MRL (lemon RAC) mg/kg	MRL det lemon oil mg/kg
Chlorpyrifos *	161	0,01	1,61
Chlorpyrifos-methyl *	58	0,01	0,58
2-Phenylphenol	71,4	10	714
Pyriproxyfen	121,7	0,6	73,02
Pyrimethanil	56	8	448
Propiconazole *	58,4	5	292
Imazalil	2,6	5	13
Prochloraz *	31,9	0,03	0,957
Thiabendazole	0,8	7	5,6
Hexythiazox	34	1	34
Metalaxyl/Metalaxyl-M	4,5	0,5	2,25

Lemon oil PF available from the AILIMPO study vary widely between active substances. It is therefore not considered feasible to derive a single or generic lemon oil PF for all pesticide active substances.

(*) Authorised substances when the study was made



FOR OTHER PESTICIDES

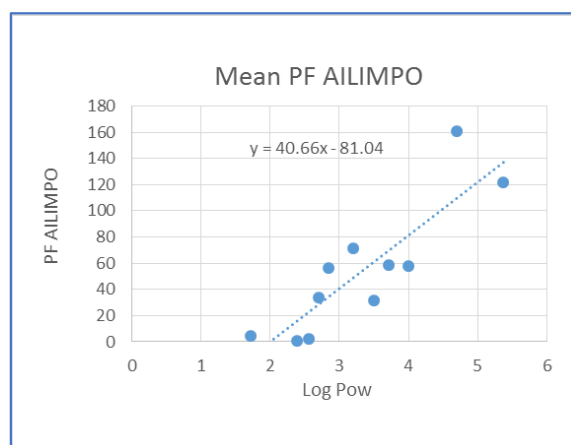
A PRACTICAL APPROACH BASED ON OCTANOL/WATER PARTITION COEFFICIENT (Log Pow)

Theoretical lemon oil processing factors can be calculated using the regression equation from the AILIMPO processing data study ($y = 40.66x - 81.04$) where $X = \text{Log Pow}$

Based on the data from AILIMPO study it is concluded:

>> For substances with a log Pow of 3 or greater, log Pow is a useful indicator of the expected concentration of pesticide residue in lemon oil using the regression equation

>> For water soluble substances with a log Pow <3, the concentration of residue in lemon oil is generally small and cannot accurately be predicted via log Pow >> if no experimental data are available, a generic PF of 2 may be used.



	Log Pow	Mean PF AILIMPO
Chlorpyrifos	4.7	161
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	4	58
2-Phenylphenol	3.2	71.4
Pyriproxyfen	5.37	121.7
Pyrimethanil	2.84	56
Propiconazole	3.72	58.4
Imazalil	2.56	2.6
Prochloraz	3.5	31.9
Thiabendazole	2.39	0.8
Hexythiazox	2.7	34
Metalaxyl /Metalaxyl-M	1.71	4.5
Linear regression equation		$y = 40.66x - 81.04$
Correlation coefficient r^2		0.75
Significance / F-value		0.0006



CPLO PF CALCULATED BY AILIMPO: OFFICIAL VALIDATION

➤ SPANISH GOVERNMENT: MINISTRY OF HEALTH

https://www.aesan.gob.es/AECOSAN/docs/documentos/seguridad_alimentaria/gestion_riesgos/aceite_limon.pdf



➤ EUROPEAN COMMISSION

https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2018-03/sc_phyto_20180226_ppr_sum.pdf





MORE IN DEPTH... EU INFORMATION NOTE ON PF (FEBRUARY 2022)



**Information note on Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005
as regards processing factors, processed and composite
food and feed¹**

It clarifies 2 points that are of particular importance to the entire value chain:

- **If the raw material complies with the corresponding MRLs, then all processed intermediate products derived from it and subsequently incorporated into a final product/foodstuff are equally to be considered compliant.**
- **Processing factors are applicable to all plant protection products (both approved and non-approved as per the EU Pesticides Database).**



FUTURE CHALLENGES (1)>> Global Harmonization

Harmonization is a must: Official level and/or Industry agreement

FUTURE CHALLENGES (2)>> defining appropriate transitional periods

A more practical and realistic transition period following the delayed applicability for processed and longer shelf-life commodities is called for

FUTURE CHALLENGES (3)>> Laboratory analysis Level of uncertainty (+- 50%)

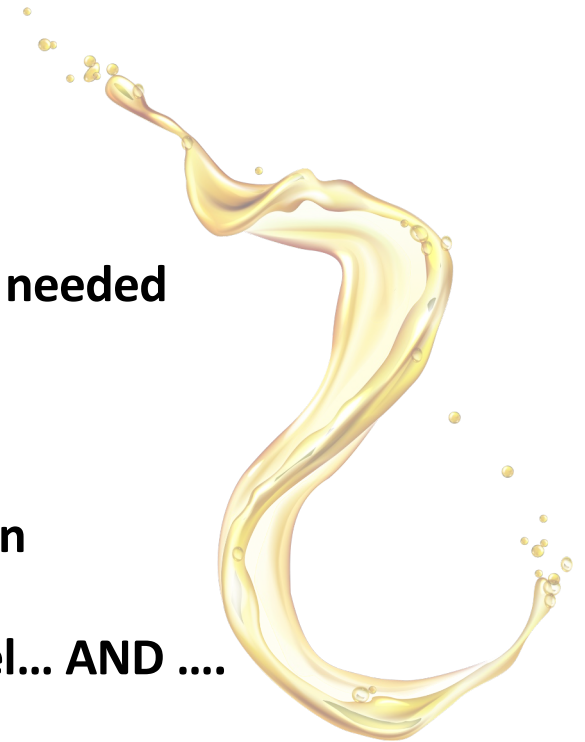
REPORT OF PESTICIDE RESIDUE ANALYSIS			
DETECTED PESTICIDE RESIDUES SUMMARY	Result \pm U (mg/kg)	Rec. (%)	LoQ (mg/kg)
2-Phenylphenol	8,0 \pm 4,00	89	0,01
Etoxazole	0,046 \pm 0,0232	95	0,01
Fenitrothion	0,016 \pm 0,0080	108	0,01
Fludioxinil	7,6 \pm 3,80	96	0,01
Hexythiazox	0,039 \pm 0,0195	100	0,01
Imazalil	0,100 \pm 0,0499	96	0,01
Metalaxyl	0,011 \pm 0,0054	92	0,01
Pyrimethanyl	7,2 \pm 3,62	87	0,01
Pyriproxyfen	2,2 \pm 1,08	93	0,01
Propiconazole	0,013 \pm 0,0064	91	0,01
Propyzamide	0,056 \pm 0,0282	84	0,01

Uncertainty (U) is expressed with a coverage factor equal to 2 (95% confidence). LoQ: Limit of Quantification.
Result (mg/kg) corrected for the recovery factor when the recovery is less than 80% or greater than 120%.



CONCLUSIONS & HIGHLIGHTS

- Spain as a **KEY LEMON PLAYER** worldwide.
- Pesticides in CPLO is a sensitive topic >> **Harmonization needed**
- SPAIN** decided to be **PROACTIVE** rather than **REACTIVE**
- FRESH Market** is the driver of Lemon production in Spain
- Use of Pesticides is essential to keep the business model... **AND**





CONCLUSIONS & HIGHLIGHTS

- 👉 **EUROPE´S OFFICIAL NEW STRATEGIES** promote a reduction of use of pesticides
 - 👉 **The SPANISH industry** is committed with this goal
 - 👉 **A robust Study** calculates PF for **11 active substances**
 - 👉 **For other substances** PF can be fixed according to **Log Pow**
 - 👉 **Finally, remember that impact on the final product is very limited as quantity of CP Lemon Oil added in final product for consumers is quite small... *REAL DIMENSION OF THE ISSUE...***
- 