COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1430/94
of 22 June 1994
laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue
limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90
of 26 June 1990 laying down a Community procedure for
the establishment of maximum residue limits of veteri-
inary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin (1),
as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No
955/94 (2) and in particular Articles 6, 7 and 8 thereof,

Whereas, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No
2377/90, maximum residue limits must be established
progressively for all pharmacologically active substances
which are used within the Community in veterinary
medicinal products intended for administration to food-
producing animals;

Whereas maximum residue limits should be established
only after the examination within the Committee for
Veterinary Medicinal Products of all the relevant informa-
tion concerning the safety of residues of the substance
concerned for the consumer of foodstuffs of animal origin
and the impact of residues on the industrial processing of
foodstuffs;

Whereas, in establishing maximum residue limits for resi-
dues of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of
animals origin, it is necessary to specify the animal
species in which residues may be present, the levels
which may be present in each of the relevant meat tissues
obtained from the treated animal (target tissue) and the
nature of the residue which is relevant for the monitoring
of residues (marker residue);

Whereas, for the control of residues, as provided for in
appropriate Community legislation, maximum residue
limits should usually be established for the target tissues
of liver or kidney; whereas, however, the liver and kidney
are frequently removed from carcasses moving in interna-
tional trade, and maximum residue limits should there-
fore also always be established for muscle or fat tissues;

Whereas, in the case of veterinary medicinal products
intended for use in laying birds, lactating animals or
honey bees, maximum residue limits must also be
established for eggs, milk or honey;

Whereas doramectin should be inserted into Annex I to
Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90;

Whereas acetyl cysteine should be inserted into Annex II
to Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90;

Whereas, in order to allow for the completion of scientific
studies, the duration of the validity of the provisional
maximum residue limits previously defined in Annex III
of Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 should be extended for
amitraz;

Whereas, chloramphenicol should be inserted in Annex
IV of Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90;

Whereas a period of 60 days should be allowed before the
entry into force of this Regulation in order to allow
Member States to make any adjustment which may be
necessary to the authorizations to place the veterinary
medicinal products concerned on the market which have
been granted in accordance with Council Directive
81/851/EEC (3), as last amended by Directive 93/40/
EEC (4) to take account of the provisions of this Regula-
tion;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are
in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for the
Adaptation to Technical Progress of the Directives on the
Removal of Technical Barriers to Trade in the Veterinary
Medicinal Products Sector,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I, II, III, and IV of Regulation (EEC) No
2377/90 are hereby amended as set out in the Annex
hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 60th day
following its publication in the Official Journal of the
European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 22 June 1994.

For the Commission
Martin BANGEMANN
Member of the Commission
ANNEX

A. In Annex I, point '2.1 Agents acting against endoparasites' the following modification is made:

2.1.1. Avermectins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharmacologically active substance(s)</th>
<th>Marker residue</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>MRLs</th>
<th>Target tissues</th>
<th>Other provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'2.1.1.3 Doramectin</td>
<td>Doramectin</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>15 µg/kg</td>
<td>Liver, Fat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25 µg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. In Annex II, point '2. Organic compounds' the following headings are added:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharmacologically active substance(s)</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Other provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'2.8 Acetyl cysteine</td>
<td>All food producing species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Annex III point '2.2 Agents acting against ectoparasites' is modified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharmacologically active substance(s)</th>
<th>Marker residue</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>MRLs</th>
<th>Target tissues</th>
<th>Other provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'2.2.1. Amitraz</td>
<td>Sum of amitraz and metabolites which are measured as 2,4-dimethylanilines</td>
<td>Porcine</td>
<td>50 µg/kg</td>
<td>Muscle, Kidney, Liver</td>
<td>Provisional MRLs, expire on 1 July 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200 µg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. In Annex IV, the following substance is added:

'4. Chloramphenicol.'