



CD/K/009:2010  
ICS 67.080.10

## EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

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Fresh bilberries and blueberries — Specification and grading



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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HS 0810.40.00

## Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in East Africa. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers which are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

In order to meet the above objectives, the EAC Partner States have enacted an East African Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Test Act, 2006 (EAC SQMT Act, 2006) to make provisions for ensuring standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing of products produced or originating in a third country and traded in the Community in order to facilitate industrial development and trade as well as helping to protect the health and safety of society and the environment in the Community.

East African Standards are formulated in accordance with the procedures established by the East African Standards Committee. The East African Standards Committee is established under the provisions of Article 4 of the EAC SQMT Act, 2006. The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the private sectors and consumer organizations. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the procedures of the Community.

Article 15(1) of the EAC SQMT Act, 2006 provides that "Within six months of the declaration of an East African Standard, the Partner States shall adopt, without deviation from the approved text of the standard, the East African Standard as a national standard and withdraw any existing national standard with similar scope and purpose".

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

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## Introduction

In the preparation of this East African Standard, the following sources were consulted extensively:

*United States Standards for Grades of Blueberries*, Effective March 20, 1995 (Reprinted — January 1997)

UNECE STANDARD FFV-07:2007, *Marketing and commercial quality control of bilberries and blueberries*

CODEX STAN 193:1995 (Rev.5:2009), *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Foods*

CODEX STAN 228:2001 (Rev.1:2004), *General methods of analysis for contaminants*

Codex Alimentarius website: [http://www.codexalimentarius.net/mrls/pestdes/jsp/pest\\_q-e.jsp](http://www.codexalimentarius.net/mrls/pestdes/jsp/pest_q-e.jsp)

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service website: <http://www.mrlatabase.com>

USDA Agricultural Marketing Service website: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/Standards>

USDA Plant Inspectorate Service website: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/plants](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants)

European Union: [http://ec.europa.eu/sanco\\_pesticides/public](http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public)

Assistance derived from these sources and others inadvertently not mentioned is hereby acknowledged.

This standard has been developed to take into account:

- the needs of the market for the product;
- the need to facilitate fair domestic, regional and international trade and prevent technical barriers to trade by establishing a common trading language for buyers and sellers.
- the structure of the CODEX, UNECE, USA, ISO and other internationally significant standards;
- the needs of the producers in gaining knowledge of market standards, conformity assessment, commercial cultivars and crop production process;
- the need to transport the product in a manner that ensures keeping of quality until it reaches the consumer;
- the need for the plant protection authority to certify, through a simplified form, that the product is fit for crossborder and international trade without carrying plant disease vectors;
- the need to promote good agricultural practices that will enhance wider market access, involvement of small-scale traders and hence making fruit and vegetable production a viable means of wealth creation; and
- the need to keep unsatisfactory produce from the market by allowing the removal of unsatisfactory produce from the markets and to discourage unfair trade practices e.g. trying to sell immature produce at the beginning of the season when high profits can be made. Immature produce leads to dissatisfaction of customers and influences their choices negatively, which disadvantages those traders who have waited until the produce is mature.

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## Fresh bilberries and blueberries — Specification and grading

### 1 Scope

This standard applies to bilberries grown from *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. and blueberries of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Vaccinium corymbosum* L., *Vaccinium australe* Small, *Vaccinium angustifolium* Ait. and their hybrids, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, bilberries and blueberries for industrial processing being excluded.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CAC/GL 21, *Principles for the Establishment and Application of Microbiological Criteria for Foods*

CAC/RCP 1, *Recommended International Code of Practice — General Principles of Food Hygiene*

CAC/RCP 44, *Recommended International Code of Practice for the Packaging and Transport of Tropical Fresh Fruit and Vegetables*

CAC/RCP 53, *Code of Hygienic Practice for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables*

EAS 38, *Labelling of prepackaged foods — Specification*

CD/K/378:2010, *Horticultural industry — Code of practice*

### 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard the following definition shall apply:

#### 3.1

##### **similar varietal characteristics**

the berries are similar in colour and shape

#### 3.2

##### **clean**

the individual berry is practically free from dirt, frass, or other foreign material

#### 3.3

##### **well coloured**

more than one-half of the surface of the individual berry is blue, bluishpurple, purple, bluish-red, or bluish-black

#### 3.4

##### **overripe**

the individual berry is dead ripe, the flesh is soft and mushy, and past commercial utility

#### 3.5

##### **damage**

any specific defect described in this section, or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which materially detracts from the appearance, or the edible or marketing quality of the blueberries. The following specific defects shall be considered as damage:

- (a) Wet berries when the individual berry is wet from juice from crushed, leaking, or decayed berries, but not due to condensation;
- (b) Clusters when there are three or more joined capstems with at least one berry attached;
- (c) Shriveling when the wrinkling is readily noticeable;
- (d) Broken skins when not well healed or when well healed and readily noticeable, except for an allowable area within a 3.2 mm circle centered at the stem scar;
- (e) Scars when affecting more than 20 percent of the surface of the individual berry; and,
- (f) Green berries when one-half or more of the berry is green.

### **3.6**

#### **serious damage**

any specific defect described in this section, or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which seriously detracts from the appearance, or the edible or marketing quality of the blueberries. The following specific defects shall be considered as serious damage:

- (a) Decay;
- (b) Mouldy berries;
- (c) Overripe berries;
- (d) Crushed, split, or leaking berries;
- (e) Mummified berries when the individual berry is dried up, withered or shrunken;
- (f) Insects or when there is any visible evidence of the presence of insects, including but not limited to an insect, the insect larva, feeding, webbing or frass;
- (g) Broken skins when not well healed; and,
- (h) Scars when affecting more than 50 percent of the surface of the individual berry.

## **4 Provisions regarding quality**

### **4.1 General**

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of bilberries and blueberries at the market control stage after preparation and packaging.

### **4.2 Minimum requirements**

**4.2.1** In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, bilberries and blueberries must be:

- (a) intact
- (b) sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded
- (c) clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter, and unwashed
- (d) fresh in appearance
- (e) practically free from pests

- (f) practically free from damage caused by pests
- (g) free of hard (undeveloped) berries
- (h) free of abnormal external moisture
- (i) free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

Bilberries and blueberries must have been carefully picked.

**4.2.2** The condition and degree of ripeness of bilberries and blueberries must be such as to enable them:

- (a) to withstand transport and handling, and
- (b) to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

### **4.3 Minimum maturity requirements**

They must be sufficiently developed and display satisfactory ripeness.

### **4.4 Classification**

Bilberries and blueberries are classified in three classes defined below:

#### **4.4.1 "Extra" Class**

Bilberries and blueberries in this class must be of superior quality. They must be characteristic of the variety or commercial type. They must be practically covered with a waxy bloom and free of agglomerated berries.

Bilberries and blueberries must be free from defects with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

#### **4.4.2 Class I**

Bilberries and blueberries in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety or commercial type. They must be practically covered with a waxy bloom and practically free of agglomerated berries.

The following slight defects, however, may be allowed provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- slight defect in colouring
- slight defect in development
- slightly less turgid.

#### **4.4.3 Class II**

This class includes bilberries and blueberries which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The following defects may be allowed provided the bilberries and blueberries retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- defects in colouring

- defects in development
- less turgid
- slight leakage of juice, but practically free of squashed berries.

## 5 Provisions concerning sizing

Sizing is not compulsory.

## 6 Provisions concerning tolerances

Tolerances in respect of quality shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

### 6.1 Quality tolerances

#### 6.1.1 "Extra" Class

5 per cent by weight of bilberries or blueberries not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

#### 6.1.2 Class I

10 per cent by weight of bilberries or blueberries not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class. Within the tolerance unripe, over-ripe, or damaged berries<sup>1</sup> are allowed.

Furthermore, in bilberries up to 1 per cent by weight, leaves and stalks are allowed.

#### 6.1.3 Class II

10 per cent by weight of bilberries or blueberries satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption. Within the tolerance unripe, over-ripe, or damaged berries<sup>2</sup> are allowed.

Furthermore, in bilberries up to 2 per cent by weight, leaves and stalks are allowed.

## 7 Provisions concerning presentation

### 7.1 Uniformity

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only bilberries or blueberries of the same origin and quality.

In the "Extra" Class and Class I, the contents of each package must be practically uniform as regards degree of ripeness.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

### 7.2 Packaging

Bilberries and blueberries must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

<sup>1</sup> Berries with slight laceration of the skin which does neither impair the edibility of the produce nor affect its resistance to transport, are not regarded as damaged.

<sup>2</sup> Berries with slight laceration of the skin which does neither impair the edibility of the produce nor affect its resistance to transport, are not regarded as damaged.

The materials used inside the package must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided the printing and labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be apart from the quality tolerances for each class free of leaves, stalks or other foreign matter.

### 7.3 Presentation

Bilberries and blueberries may be presented:

- in small packages
- in small open baskets
- in trays.

## 8 Labelling or marking

### 8.1 Consumer packages

In addition to the requirements of EAS 38, the following specific provisions apply:

#### 8.1.1 Nature of produce

"Bilberries" or "Blueberries", where appropriate.

### 8.2 Non-retail containers

Each package<sup>3</sup> must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside:

#### 8.2.1 Identification

The exporter, packer and/or dispatcher shall be identified by name and physical address (e.g. street/city/region/postal code and, if different from the country of origin, the country) or a code mark officially recognized by the national authority.<sup>4</sup>

#### 8.2.2 Nature of produce

"Bilberries" or "Blueberries", where appropriate.

#### 8.2.3 Origin of produce

Country of origin and optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.

#### 8.2.4 Commercial specifications

- Class
- Net weight (optional).

<sup>3</sup> Package units of produce prepacked for direct sale to the consumer shall not be subject to these marking provisions but shall conform to the national requirements. However, the markings referred to shall in any event be shown on the transport packaging containing such package units.

<sup>4</sup> The national legislation of a number of countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. However, in the case where a code mark is used, the reference "packer and/or dispatcher (or equivalent abbreviations)" has to be indicated in close connection with the code mark, and the code mark should be preceded by the ISO 3166 (alpha) country/area code of the recognizing country, if not the country of origin.

## 8.2.5 Official control mark (optional)

## 9 Contaminants

## 9.1 Heavy metals

Bilberries or blueberries shall comply with those maximum levels for heavy metals established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity. The current limits are as indicated below:

Metal	Unit of measurement	Maximum limit	Test method
Lead (Pb)	mg/kg wet weight	0.20	ISO 6633 (AAS)
Cadmium (Cd)	mg/kg wet weight	0.050	ISO 6561-1 or 6561-2

## 9.2 Pesticide residues

Bilberries or blueberries shall comply with those maximum pesticide residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity. The table below provides current MRLs while Annex E provides current MRLs for the USA, EU and Codex markets.

**Maximum pesticide residue limits and extraneous maximum residue limits in blueberries and bilberries (current as at 2009-06-07)**

Type	Unit symbol	Limit	Method of test	Notes
AZINPHOS-METHYL	MRL (mg/kg)	5		
CAPTAN	MRL (undef)	20		
ETHEPHON	MRL (mg/kg)	20		
FENHEXAMID	MRL (undef)	5		
FLUDIOXONIL	MRL (undef)	2		Interim MRL (2005-2009)
MALATHION	MRL (undef)	10		
PYRACLOSTROBIN	MRL (undef)	1		
TEBUFENOZIDE	MRL (mg/kg)	3		
TRIFORINE	MRL (mg/kg)	1		
VINCLOZOLIN	MRL (mg/kg)	5		

## 10 Hygiene

10.1 It is recommended that the produce covered by the provisions of this Standard be prepared and handled in accordance with the appropriate sections of CAC/RCP 1, CAC/RCP 53, and other relevant Codex texts such as Codes of Hygienic Practice and Codes of Practice.

10.2 The produce should comply with any microbiological criteria established in accordance with CAC/GL 21.



Bilberries ripe on trees



Fresh bilberries

Draft for comments only



Ripe blueberries



Fresh blueberries



Ripe blueberries




Fresh blueberries

Draft for comments only

**Annex C**  
(informative)

**Model certificate of conformity with standards for fresh fruits and vegetables**

1. Trader:	Certificate of conformity with the Community marketing standards applicable to fresh fruits and vegetables  No. ....  (This certificate is exclusively for the use of inspection bodies)		
2. Packer identified on packaging (if other than trader)	3. Inspection body		
	4. Place of inspection/country of origin <sup>(1)</sup>	5. Region or country of destination	
6. Identifier of means of transport	7. <input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export		
8. Packages (number and type)	9. Type of product (variety if the standards specifies)	10. Quality Class	11. Total net weight in kg
12. The consignment referred to above conforms, at the time of issue, with the Community standards in force, vide:  <u>CD/K/009:2010, Fresh blueberries and bilberries — Specification and grading</u>  _____ Customs office foreseen ..... Place and date of issue ..... Valid until (date): ..... Signatory (name in block letters): .....  Signature <span style="margin-left: 200px;">Seal of competent authority</span>			
13. Observations:			
(1) Where the goods are being re-exported, indicate the origin in box 9.			

**Annex D**  
(informative)

**Blueberries and Bilberries — Fact sheets**

**D.1 *Vaccinium corymbosum***



<b>Authority</b>	L.
<b>Family</b>	Magnoliopsida:Dilleniidae:Ericales:Ericaceae
<b>Synonyms</b>	<i>Vaccinium constablaei</i> A. Gray
<b>Common names</b>	high-bush blueberry, swamp blueberry, American blueberry, blueberry, mirtilho dos pantanos, airelle d'Amérique, amerikanische Blueberry, arándano americano
<b>Editor</b>	
<b>Ecocrop code</b>	10704

**Description**

Highbush blueberry is a crown-forming deciduous shrub with two to five stems arising from a single bole. It typically grows from 2-3 m in height. The fruit is a sweet, juicy, blue-black berry about 7 to 10 mm in diameter, containing several small seeds (nutlet) about 1.2 mm long.

**Growing period**

Perennial, growing 3 years to first bearing, and with a minimum period of about 160 days from flowering to harvest.

**Further information**

It occupies numerous habitats but seldom occurs as community dominant. Two habitats where it occurs as a dominant or codominant are open swamps or bogs and high-elevation balds. It require about 100-400 hours of temperatures less than 5-7°C to overcome the dormancy period. It require cool nights during the fruit-ripening period. It is intolerant of shade. It is frequently found at relatively low elevations along the edges of swamps and bogs; along the sandy margins of lakes, ponds, and streams and within open areas of moist woods. Plants can withstand extended periods of flooding.

D.2 *Vaccinium angustifolium*

<b>Authority</b>	Aiton
<b>Family</b>	Magnoliopsida:Dilleniidae:Ericales:Ericaceae
<b>Synonyms</b>	<i>Vaccinium brittonii</i> Porter ex C. Bicknell, <i>Vaccinium lamarckii</i> Camp, <i>Vaccinium pennsylvanicum</i> var. <i>nigrum</i> A.W. Wood
<b>Common names</b>	Low-bush blueberry, Sweet blueberry, Late sweet blueberry, Low sweet blueberry, Late sweet bush, sweet hurts, mirtilho de folhas estreitas, uva do monte de folhas estreitas, upland lowbush blueberry
<b>Editor</b>	
<b>Ecocrop code</b>	110700

**Brief description**

A 15-60 cm tall woody shrub with bluish berries.

**Uses**

The berries are eaten fresh or canned. They can also be used in herbal medicines.

**Growing period**

Perennial shrub, with a minimum growing period per year of 100 days.

**Further information**

It is widely distributed in woodlands and sunny places along the north-eastern coast on United States and in northern Europe. Seems to thrive more readily after being cut or burned.

## Annex E (informative)

### Blueberries— Codex, EU and USA pesticide residue limits

#### (Bilberries, cowberries (red bilberries)) (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)

Users are advised that international regulations and permissible Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) frequently change. Although this International MRL Database is updated frequently, the information in it may not be completely up-to-date or error free. Additionally, commodity nomenclature and residue definitions vary between countries, and country policies regarding deferral to international standards are not always transparent. This database is intended to be an initial reference source only, and users must verify any information obtained from it with knowledgeable parties in the market of interest prior to the sale or shipment of any products. The developers of this database are not liable for any damages, in whole or in part, caused by or arising in any way from user's use of the database.

#### Results Key

MRL values in *{Italics}* are more restrictive than US

--- indicates no MRL value is established.

Cod, EU, etc. indicates the source of the MRL and EXP means the market defers to the exporting market.

All numeric values listed are in parts per million (ppm), unless otherwise noted

	US 1	Cod 2	EU 3
<b>2,4-D</b>	0.2	<i>{0.1}</i>	<i>{0.05}</i>
	1. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group. 2. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Berries and other small fruits" group. 3. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Berries and small fruit" group.		
	US 4	Cod	EU 5
<b>Acetamiprid</b>	0.6	---	<i>{0.01}</i>
	4. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.6 PPM for its "Berry, low growing, subgroup 13-07G" group. 5. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Berries and small fruit" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
<b>Azinphos-methyl</b>	5	5	<i>{0.05}</i>
	US 6	Cod	EU 7
<b>Azoxystrobin</b>	3	---	<i>{0.05}</i>
	6. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group. 7. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
	US 8	Cod	EU
<b>Bifenthrin</b>	1.8	---	<i>{0.05}</i>
	8. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1.8 PPM for its "Bushberry subgroup 13-07B" group.		
	US 9	Cod 10	EU 11
<b>Boscalid</b>	13	<i>{10}</i>	<i>{10}</i>
	9. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 13 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group. 10. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 10 PPM for its "Berries and other small fruits" group. 11. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 10 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
	US 12	Cod	EU 13
<b>Buprofezin</b>	2.5	---	<i>{0.05}</i>
	12. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Buprofezin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 2.5 PPM for its "Berry, low growing, subgroup 13-07G" group. 13. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Buprofezin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		

	US	Cod	EU
<b>Captan</b>	20	20	{0.02}
	<b>US 14</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Carbaryl</b>	3	---	{0.05}
	14. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carbaryl/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3 PPM for its "Bushberry subgroup 13-07B" group.		
	<b>US 15</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 16</b>
<b>Carfentrazone-ethyl</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	15. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	16. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	<b>US 17</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Chlorimuron-ethyl</b>	0.02	---	---
	17. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Chlorimuron-ethyl/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Berry, low growing, subgroup 13-07H, except strawberry" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Chlorothalonil</b>	1	---	{0.01}
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Cryolite</b>	7	---	---
	<b>US 18</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Cyprodinil</b>	3	---	5
	18. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyprodinil/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Diazinon</b>	0.5	---	{0.01}
	<b>US 19</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 20</b>
<b>Dichlobenil</b>	0.15	---	{0.1}
	19. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dichlobenil/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.15 PPM for its "Bushberry subgroup 13-07B" group.		
	20. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dichlobenil/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Berries and small fruit" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 21</b>
<b>Dimethoate</b>	1	---	{0.02}
	21. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethoate/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Berries and small fruit" group.		
	<b>US 22</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 23</b>
<b>Diuron</b>	0.1	---	{0.05}
	22. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Diuron/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	23. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Diuron/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Berries and small fruit" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 24</b>
<b>Endosulfan</b>	0.3	---	{0.05}
	24. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Endosulfan/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
	<b>US 25</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 26</b>
<b>EPTC</b>	0.1	---	{0.05}
	25. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the EPTC/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Small Fruits" group.		
	26. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the EPTC/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Ethephon</b>	20	20	{0.05}

	US	Cod	EU
Fenbuconazole	0.3	---	1
	US	Cod	EU
Fenhexamid	5	5	5
	US 27	Cod	EU 28
Fenpropathrin	3	---	{0.01}
	27. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenpropathrin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group.		
	28. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenpropathrin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
	US	Cod 29	EU 30
Fenvalerate	3	{1}	{0.02}
	29. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenvalerate/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Berries and other small fruits" group.		
	30. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenvalerate/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 31	Cod	EU 32
Fluazinam	7	---	{0.05}
	31. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluazinam/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 7 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group.		
	32. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluazinam/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
	US 33	Cod	EU
Fludioxonil	2	2	3
	33. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 2 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group.		
	US 34	Cod	EU 35
Flumioxazin	0.02	---	0.05
	34. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flumioxazin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Bushberry subgroup 13-07B" group.		
	35. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flumioxazin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 36	Cod	EU 37
Forchlorfenuron	0.01	---	0.05
	36. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Forchlorfenuron/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Bushberry subgroup 13-07B" group.		
	37. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Forchlorfenuron/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 38	Cod	EU 39
Fosetyl-AI	40	---	{2}
	38. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fosetyl-AI/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 40 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group.		
	39. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fosetyl-AI/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 2 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
	US 40	Cod 41	EU 42
Glufosinate-ammonium	0.15	{0.1}	0.5
	40. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glufosinate-ammonium/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.15 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group.		
	41. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glufosinate-ammonium/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Berries and other small fruits" group.		
	42. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glufosinate-ammonium/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		

	US 43	Cod	EU 44
<b>Glyphosate</b>	0.2	---	{0.1}
	43. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	44. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Berries and small fruit" group.		
<b>Hexazinone</b>	US 0.6	Cod ---	EU ---
<b>Imidacloprid</b>	US 3.5	Cod ---	EU {0.05}
<b>Inorganic bromide resulting from fumigation</b>	US 20	Cod 45 20	EU 46 {5}
	45. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Inorganic bromide resulting from fumigation/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 20 PPM for its "Fruits (except as otherwise listed)" group.		
	46. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Inorganic bromide resulting from fumigation/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 5 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
<b>Iprodione</b>	US 15	Cod ---	EU 47 {10}
	47. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Iprodione/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 10 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
<b>Malathion</b>	US 8	Cod 10	EU 48 {0.02}
	48. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Malathion/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
<b>Mesotrione</b>	US 49 0.01	Cod ---	EU 50 0.05
	49. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mesotrione/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	50. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mesotrione/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
<b>Metalaxyl</b>	US 2	Cod ---	EU 51 {0.05}
	51. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
<b>Metaldehyde</b>	US 52 0.15	Cod ---	EU 53 {0.05}
	52. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metaldehyde/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.15 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	53. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metaldehyde/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
<b>Methomyl</b>	US 6	Cod ---	EU 54 {0.05}
	54. Methomyl and Thiodicarb (sum of methomyl and thiodicarb expressed as methomyl) European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methomyl/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
<b>Methoxyfenozide</b>	US 55 3	Cod ---	EU 56 {0.02}
	55. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3 PPM for its "Bushberry subgroup 13-07B" group.		
	56. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
<b>Napropamide</b>	US 57 0.1	Cod ---	EU 58 0.1
	57. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Napropamide/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	58. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Napropamide/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		

	US	Cod	EU
Norflurazon	0.2	---	---
	<b>US 59</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
Oryzalin	0.05	---	{0.01}
	59. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oryzalin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	<b>US 60</b>	<b>Cod 61</b>	<b>EU 62</b>
Paraquat dichloride	0.05	{0.01}	{0.02}
	60. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Paraquat dichloride/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	61. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Paraquat dichloride/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Berries and other small fruits" group.		
	62. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Paraquat dichloride/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
Phosmet	10	10	10
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
Piperonyl Butoxide	8	---	---
	<b>US 63</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 64</b>
Propiconazole	1	---	{0.05}
	63. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Propiconazole/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	64. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Propiconazole/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Berries and small fruit" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 65</b>
Propyzamide	0.05	---	{0.02}
	65. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Propyzamide/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	<b>US 66</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
Pyraclostrobin	4	{1}	{0.5}
	66. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 4 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 67</b>
Pyrethrins	1	---	1
	67. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyrethrins/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	<b>US 68</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
Pyriproxyfen	1	---	{0.05}
	68. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
Sethoxydim	4	---	{0.1}
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
Simazine	0.2	---	{0.1}
	<b>US 69</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 70</b>
Spinetoram	0.25	---	{0.05}
	69. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.25 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group.		
	70. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
	<b>US 71</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
Spinosad	0.25	---	0.3
	71. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.25 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group.		
	<b>US 72</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 73</b>
Spiromesifen	2	---	{0.02}
	72. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 2 PPM for its "Berry, low growing, subgroup 13-07G" group.		
	73. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		

	<b>US 74</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Tebufenozide</b>	3	3	3
	74. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Terbacil</b>	0.2	---	---
	<b>US 75</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 76</b>
<b>Thiamethoxam</b>	0.2	---	{0.05}
	75. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Bushberry, Subgroup 13B" group.		
	76. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
	<b>US 77</b>	<b>Cod 78</b>	<b>EU 79</b>
<b>Zeta-Cypermethrin</b>	0.8	{0.5}	{0.05}
	77. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.8 PPM for its "Berry, Group 13" group.		
	78. The MRL is established for the sum of cypermethrin and zeta-cypermethrin. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Berries and other small fruits" group.		
	79. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Other small fruit and berries" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 80</b>
<b>Ziram</b>	7		{0.1}
	80. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Ziram/Blueberry combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Berries and small fruit" group.		

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