



CD/K/053:2010
ICS 67.080.20

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Fresh edible sweet chestnuts — Specification and grading



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

HS 0802.40.0000

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:

UNECE STANDARD FFV-39:1988, *Marketing and commercial quality control of edible sweet chestnuts*

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

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

European Union: 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 edible sweet chestnuts — Specification and grading

1 Scope

This standard applies to edible sweet chestnuts (marrons and châtaignes) with the spiny husk removed,¹ of varieties (cultivars) or hybrids grown from *Castanea vulgaris* Lam. or *Castanea sativa* Miller to be supplied fresh to the consumer, edible sweet chestnuts for industrial processing and shelled chestnuts, peeled or unpeeled, 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

practically clean

from the viewpoint of general appearance, the chestnuts are practically free from adhering dirt or other foreign matter, and that individual chestnuts are not damaged by such means. A slightly chalky deposit on the shell is characteristic of many bleached nuts and shall not be considered as dirt or foreign matter.

3.2

bright

a fairly light, attractive appearance. A slight chalky deposit on the shell shall not be considered as affecting brightness.

3.3

splits

chestnuts with the seam opened completely around the nut so that the two halves of the shell are held together only by the kernel

3.4

injury by discolouration

the colour of the affected portion of the shell objectionably contrasts with the colour of the rest of the shell of the individual nut

¹"Marron" means fruit of generally ovoid shape, with non-protuberant apex, brown pericarp with darker veins from the apex to the hilum, which generally must be small and rectangular. The pulp is non-septate and the integument is easily separated. "Châtaigne" means fruit generally flat at least on one side and with conical apex. The pulp is septate and the integument is very adhesive.

3.5

damage

any specific defect mentioned in this clause; or any 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 shipping quality of the individual chestnut or the lot as a whole. The following specific defects shall be considered as damage:

- (a) Broken shells when the area from which a portion of the shell is missing is greater than the area of a circle one-fourth inch in diameter; or when the two halves of the shell have become completely broken apart and separated from each other;
- (b) Perforated shells when the area affected aggregates more than that of a circle one-fourth inch in diameter. The term "perforated shells" means imperfectly developed areas on the shell resembling abrasions and usually including small holes penetrating the shell wall;
- (c) Adhering hulls when affecting more than 5 percent of the shell surface;
- (d) Discoloration (or stain) which covers, in the aggregate, one-fifth or more of the surface of the shell of an individual nut, and which is brown, reddish brown, gray, or other colour in pronounced contrast with the colour of the rest of the shell or the majority of shells in the lot, or darker discoloration covering a smaller area if the appearance is equally objectionable;
- (e) Mould when attached to the kernel and conspicuous; or when inconspicuous white or gray mould affects an aggregate area larger than one square centimetre or one-eighth of the entire surface of the kernel, whichever is the lesser area;
- (f) Shrivelling when more than 5 percent of the surface of the kernel, including both halves, is severely shrivelled, or a greater area is affected by lesser degrees of shrivelling producing an equally objectionable appearance. Kernels which are thin in cross section but which are otherwise normally developed shall not be considered as damaged; and,
- (g) Insects when an insect or insect fragment, web or frass is present inside the shell, or the kernel shows distinct evidence of insect feeding.

3.6

well dried

the kernel is firm and crisp, not pliable or leathery

3.7

decay.

any portion of the kernel is decomposed

3.8

dark discoloration

the colour of the skin of the kernel is darker than "amber"

3.8

rancidity

the stage of deterioration in which the kernel has developed a rancid flavour. Rancidity should not be confused with a slightly astringent flavour of the pellicle (skin) or with staleness, the stage at which the flavour is flat but not distasteful

3.10

fairly clean

from the viewpoint of general appearance, the lot is not seriously damaged by adhering dirt or other foreign matter, and that individual chestnuts are not coated or caked with dirt or foreign matter. Both the amount of surface affected and the colour of the dirt shall be taken into consideration.

3.11**serious damage**

any specific defect mentioned in this clause; 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 shipping quality of the chestnut. The following specific defects shall be considered as serious damage:

- (a) Discoloration (or stain) which covers, in the aggregate, one-third or more of the surface of the shell of an individual nut and which is brown, reddish brown, gray, or other colour in pronounced contrast with the colour of the rest of the shell or the majority of shells in the lot, or darker discoloration covering a smaller area if the appearance is equally objectionable;
- (b) Perforated shells when the area affected aggregates more than that of a circle 10 mm of 25 mm in diameter. The term "perforated shells:" means imperfectly developed areas on the shell resembling abrasions and usually including small holes penetrating the shell wall;
- (c) Adhering hulls when affecting more than one-eighth of the shell surface in the aggregate;
- (d) Shrivelling when both halves of the kernel are affected by severe shrivelling over an area totalling more than one-eighth of the surface; or when both halves are affected over a greater area by lesser degrees of shrivelling producing an equally objectionable appearance. When one of the halves of the kernel shows no shrivelling, the kernel shall not be considered seriously damaged unless the other half shows shrivelling to the extent that over 50 percent of its surface is severely shrivelled, or a greater area is affected by lesser degrees of shrivelling producing an equally objectionable appearance. Kernels which are thin in cross section, but which are otherwise normally developed shall not be considered as damaged;
- (e) Rancidity or decay; and,
- (f) Uncured kernels which are wet, rubbery and "green".

4 Provisions concerning quality**4.1 General**

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of edible sweet chestnuts at the export 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, the edible sweet chestnuts must be:

- (a) intact
- (b) sound; produce affected by rotting or other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption is excluded
- (c) clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter
- (d) practically free from pests
- (e) practically free from damage caused by pests
- (f) unsprouted
- (g) free of abnormal external moisture
- (h) free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

4.2.2 The development and condition of the edible sweet chestnuts 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 Classification

Edible sweet chestnuts are classified into three classes defined below:

4.3.1 "Extra" Class

Edible sweet chestnuts in this class must be of superior quality. They must be well developed, of normal shape, uniform colouring and of fresh appearance.

They must be clean, carefully selected and 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.

4.3.2 Class I

Edible sweet chestnuts in this class must be of good quality. They must be fairly well developed, of normal shape and of fresh appearance.

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.

4.3.3 Class II

This class includes edible sweet chestnuts which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

Defects in shape, development and colouring may be allowed provided the edible sweet chestnuts retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation.

5 Provisions concerning sizing

Size is determined by the maximum and minimum number of nuts per kg. The minimum size is set at 125 nuts per kg.

For uniformity, the difference in weight between the 10 smallest and the 10 largest nuts taken in a sample of 1 kg in each package should not be more than 80 g.

Sizing is compulsory for all classes.

6 Provisions concerning tolerances

Tolerances in respect of quality and size 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

6 per cent by number per kg of nuts with superficial damage or kernel defects. Nuts with slight kernel defects visible from the outside shall not, however, account for more than 2 per cent of the total.

6.1.2 Class I

10 per cent by number per kg of nuts with superficial damage or kernel defects (even the presence of dead grubs). Nuts with kernel defects visible from the outside shall not, however, account for more than 4 per cent of the total.

6.1.3 Class II

15 per cent by number per kg of nuts with superficial damage or kernel defects (even the presence of dead grubs). Nuts with kernel defects visible from the outside shall not, however, account for more than 7 per cent of the total.

Within the 15 % tolerance, no more than 5 % of the nuts with slight germination are allowed.

6.2 Size tolerances

For all classes: 10 per cent by number per kg of nuts conforming to the size immediately above and/or below that specified in the marking.

7 Provisions concerning presentation

7.1 Uniformity

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only edible sweet chestnuts of the same origin, quality and size and appreciably of the same degree of ripeness or development.

However, in a consignment of marrons no more than 20 per cent of septate nuts may be allowed.

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

7.2 Packaging

The edible sweet chestnuts must be packed in such a way as to ventilate and protect the produce properly.

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 or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

7.3 Presentation

The edible sweet chestnuts may be presented in packages of a net weight of 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, or 50 kg.

8 Marking or labelling

8.1 Consumer packages

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

8.1.1 Nature of produce

If the produce is not visible from the outside, each package shall be labelled as to the name of the produce and may be labelled as to the name of the variety and/or commercial type.

8.2 Non-retail containers

Each package² must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked and visible from the outside:

² 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 containing such package units.

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.³

8.2.2 Nature of produce

- "Marrons" or "châtaignes" if the contents are not visible from the outside
- Name of the variety or usual trade name for the "Extra" Class.

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
- Size expressed as minimum and maximum number of nuts contained in 1 kg
- Net weight.

8.2.5 Official control mark (optional)

9 Contaminants

9.1 Heavy metals

Sweet chestnuts shall comply with those maximum levels for heavy metals established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity.

9.2 Pesticide residues

Sweet chestnuts shall comply with those maximum pesticide residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity. Annex E provides current MRLs for the USA, EU and Codex markets.

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.

³ 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.



Chestnut tree

Mature sweet chestnuts




Chestnuts

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 ⁽¹⁾	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/053:2010, Sweet chestnut — Specification and grading</u> <hr/> Customs office foreseen Place and date of issue Valid until (date): Signatory (name in block letters): Signature Seal of competent authority			
13. Observations:			
(1) Where the goods are being re-exported, indicate the origin in box 9.			

Annex D
(informative)

Chestnut — Fact sheet

Castanea sativa



Authority	Mill.
Family	Magnoliopsida:Hamamelidae:Fagales:Fagaceae
Synonyms	<i>Castanea vesca</i> Gaertn., <i>Castanea vulgaris</i> Lam., <i>Fagus castanea</i> L.
Common names	chestnut, European chestnut, French chestnut, Italian chestnut, Spanish chestnut, Sardinian chestnut, sweet chestnut, Congo stick, chataignier, castagno, Kastanienbaum, Edelkastanie, ægte kastanie, castanheiro vulgar, Castaneae folium, aña, Marronnier, Kastanie, Chataigne, Chataignier, Castagna, Castana.
Editor	
Ecocrop code	2234

Description

A tall deciduous tree reaching up to 30 m in height. The leaves are simple, oblong-lanceolate, up to 22 cm long, coarsely serrate, the catkins erect. The fruit is a spiny 2-4-valved burr, containing 1-4 nuts. Nuts flattened to subglobose 1-3 cm in diameter.

Uses

The nuts are eaten raw, roasted, boiled or dried, or ground and prepared into soup, chocolates, pastries, etc. The bark contains tannin. The wood is fairly easy to work and is used for broad carving, fencing, general carpentry and for the manufacture of cellulose. The tree is also planted as an ornamental and for erosion control.

Killing temperature

Flowers will not tolerate frost.

Growing period

Perennial deciduous tree. Grafted seedlings may bear after 2 years, and ungrafted seedlings after 8 years.

Further information

Scientific synonyms: *C. vulgaris*, *C. vesca*. European chestnut originated in the Mediterranean region from Italy to Iran. It requires low to medium humidity in summer, and medium to high in winter. It require some winter chilling. In the Himalaya it can be found at elevations between 700 and 2000 m and in Indonesia at 1400 m latitude. The present average yield in California is about 2200 kg/ha, but new high-yielding varieties are expected to yield 3360-4480 kg/ha.

Annex E (informative)

Chestnut — Codex, EU and USA pesticide residue limits

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
2,4-D	0.2	0.2	<i>{0.05}</i>
	1. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	2. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Tree Nuts" group.		
	3. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 4	Cod	EU 5
Acequinocyl	0.02	---	<i>{0.01}</i>
	4. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acequinocyl/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	5. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acequinocyl/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 6	Cod	EU 7
Acetamiprid	0.1	---	<i>{0.01}</i>
	6. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	7. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 8	Cod	EU 9
Azoxystrobin	0.02	---	0.1
	8. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	9. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
Benoxacor	0.01	---	---
	US 10	Cod	EU
Beta-cyfluthrin	0.01	---	---
	10. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Beta-cyfluthrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	US	Cod 11	EU 12
Bifenazate	0.2	0.2	<i>{0.01}</i>
	11. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenazate/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Tree Nuts" group.		
	12. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenazate/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		

	US 13	Cod	EU 14
Bifenthrin	0.05	---	0.05
	13. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	14. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 15	Cod 16	EU 17
Boscalid	0.7	{0.05}	1
	15. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.7 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	16. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree Nuts" group.		
	17. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 18	Cod 19	EU 20
Carbaryl	0.1	1	{0.05}
	18. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carbaryl/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	19. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carbaryl/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Tree Nuts" group.		
	20. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carbaryl/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 21	Cod	EU 22
Carfentrazone-ethyl	0.1	---	{0.01}
	21. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	22. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 23	Cod	EU 24
Cyfluthrin	0.01	---	0.02
	23. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	24. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 25
Deltamethrin	0.1	---	{0.05}
	25. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Deltamethrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 26
Dicofol	0.1	---	{0.05}
	26. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dicofol/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
Diflubenzuron	0.06	---	{0.05}
	US 27	Cod	EU
Emamectin	0.02	---	---
	27. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Emamectin /Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	US 28	Cod	EU 29
EPTC	0.1	---	{0.05}
	28. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the EPTC/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nuts" group.		
	29. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the EPTC/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		

	US 30	Cod	EU 31
Etoazole	0.01	---	0.02
	30. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Etoazole/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	31. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Etoazole/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 32	Cod	EU 33
Fenbutatin-oxide	0.5	---	{0.05}
	32. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenbutatin-oxide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	33. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenbutatin-oxide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 34	Cod	EU 35
Fenpropathrin	0.1	---	{0.01}
	34. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenpropathrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	35. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenpropathrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 36	Cod	EU 37
Fenpyroximate	0.1	---	{0.05}
	36. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenpyroximate/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	37. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenpyroximate/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 38	Cod	EU 39
Flubendiamide	0.06	---	{0.01}
	38. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flubendiamide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.06 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	39. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flubendiamide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 40	Cod	EU 41
Flumioxazin	0.02	---	0.05
	40. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flumioxazin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	41. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flumioxazin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 42	Cod	EU 43
Fluoride	10	---	25
	42. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluoride/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 10 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	43. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluoride/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 25 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
Gamma Cyhalothrin	0.05	---	---
	US 44	Cod 45	EU
Glufosinate-ammonium	0.1	0.1	0.1
	44. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glufosinate-ammonium/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	45. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glufosinate-ammonium/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tree Nuts" group.		

	US 46	Cod	EU 47
Glyphosate	1	---	{0.1}
	46. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	47. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 48
Halosulfuron-methyl	0.05	---	{0.01}
	48. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Halosulfuron-methyl/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 49	Cod	EU 50
Hexythiazox	0.3	---	0.5
	49. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Hexythiazox/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.3 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	50. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Hexythiazox/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 51	Cod	EU 52
Imidacloprid	0.05	---	0.05
	51. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	52. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 53
Inorganic bromide resulting from fumigation	200	---	{50}
	53. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Inorganic bromide resulting from fumigation/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 50 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 54	Cod	EU 55
Lambda Cyhalothrin	0.05	---	0.05
	54. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	55. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 56
Malathion	1	---	{0.02}
	56. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Malathion/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 57	Cod	EU 58
Metconazole	0.04	---	{0.02}
	57. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metconazole/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.04 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	58. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metconazole/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 59	Cod	EU 60
Methidathion	0.05	---	0.05
	59. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methidathion/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	60. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methidathion/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 61	Cod 62	EU 63
Methoxyfenozide	0.1	0.1	{0.02}
	61. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	62. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tree Nuts" group.		
	63. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		

	US 64	Cod	EU 65
Metolachlor	0.1	---	{0.05}
	64. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metolachlor/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	65. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metolachlor/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 66	Cod	EU 67
Napropamide	0.1	---	{0.05}
	66. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Napropamide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	67. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Napropamide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 68	Cod	EU 69
Oryzalin	0.05	---	{0.01}
	68. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oryzalin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	69. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oryzalin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 70
Oxyfluorfen	0.05	---	0.05
	70. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxyfluorfen/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 71	Cod 72	EU 73
Paraquat dichloride	0.05	0.05	{0.02}
	71. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Paraquat dichloride/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	72. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Paraquat dichloride/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree Nuts" group.		
	73. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Paraquat dichloride/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 74
Pendimethalin	0.1	---	{0.05}
	74. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pendimethalin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 75	Cod	EU 76
Penoxsulam	0.01	---	0.01
	75. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Penoxsulam/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	76. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Penoxsulam/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 77	Cod 78	EU
Phosmet	0.1	0.2	2
	77. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Phosmet/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nuts" group.		
	78. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Phosmet/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Tree Nuts" group.		
	US 79	Cod	EU 80
Propiconazole	0.1	---	{0.05}
	79. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Propiconazole/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	80. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Propiconazole/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 81	Cod	EU
Propylene chlorohydrin	10	---	---
	81. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Propylene chlorohydrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 10 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		

	US 82	Cod	EU
Propylene oxide	300	---	---
	82. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Propylene oxide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 300 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	US 83	Cod	EU
Pyraclostrobin	0.04	---	{0.02}
	83. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.04 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	US 84	Cod	EU 85
Pyridaben	0.05	---	0.5
	84. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyridaben/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	85. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyridaben/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 86	Cod	EU 87
Pyriproxyfen	0.02	---	0.05
	86. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	87. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 88	Cod	EU 89
Rimsulfuron	0.01	---	0.05
	88. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Rimsulfuron/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	89. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Rimsulfuron/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 90	Cod	EU 91
Sethoxydim	0.2	---	{0.1}
	90. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	91. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 92	Cod	EU 93
Spinetoram	0.04	---	0.05
	92. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.04 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	93. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 94	Cod	EU
Spinosad	0.02	---	0.05
	94. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
Spirodiclofen	0.1	---	{0.02}
	US 95	Cod	EU 96
Spirotetramat	0.25	---	{0.1}
	95. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.25 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	96. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 97	Cod 98	EU 99
Sulfuryl fluoride	3	3	10
	97. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sulfuryl fluoride/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	98. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sulfuryl fluoride/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3 PPM for its "Tree Nuts" group.		
	99. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sulfuryl fluoride/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 10 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		

	US 100	Cod	EU 101
Tebuconazole	0.05	---	0.05
	100. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebuconazole/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	101. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebuconazole/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 102	Cod	EU 103
Tebufenozide	0.1	---	{0.05}
	102. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Nuts" group.		
	103. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 104	Cod	EU 105
Thiamethoxam	0.02	---	0.05
	104. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	105. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US 106	Cod 107	EU 108
Trifloxystrobin	0.04	{0.02}	{0.02}
	106. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifloxystrobin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.04 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	107. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifloxystrobin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tree Nuts" group.		
	108. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifloxystrobin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 109
Trifluralin	0.05	---	0.1
	109. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Fruit Fresh or Frozen; Nuts" group.		
	US 110	Cod	EU 111
Zeta-Cypermethrin	0.05	---	0.05
	110. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Nut, Tree, Group 14" group.		
	111. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Chestnut combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)" group.		

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