**Glossary of Terms**

**Acceptable daily intake (ADI):** As against MRL, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends adoption of acceptable daily intake limits, which ensure on the basis of present knowledge, the maximum possible accumulation of pesticides in the human body of an individual during his life time.

**Illegal residue:** Pesticide residue is over the tolerance established by the Central Committee for Food Standards under PFA rules 1955.

**Marketplace Surveillance:** Samples taken throughout the channels of trade including wholesale and retail markets and points of origin.

**Over tolerance limit:** Pesticide residues found above the legally allowed level (tolerance) established by Central Committee for Food Standards under PFA rule 1955.

**Point of origin:** Points of origin, samples are those taken at the fields.

**Pre-harvest Monitoring:** This program is designed to monitor residues during growing season and before a crop is marketed. Sample are taken from the fields at any time during growing season prior to harvest.
**Tolerance limit (Maximum residue limit, MRL)**: The use of pesticides invariably leads to their residues in fruit and vegetable crops, the Central Committee for Food Standards under PFA rules 1955 must adopt a tolerance limits, or grant an exemption from tolerance. The tolerance is highest level of a pesticide that is allowed on the particular commodity. The tolerance is set for regulatory purpose and is established at a level that incorporates an adequate margin of safety.

**Waiting periods**: As the major portion of pesticide residues entering into human body and the environment is through the treated plant materials and food, it is necessary that the residue at source be kept under control. One way is to observe recommended safe waiting periods between treatment and harvest of fruits and vegetables, for human consumption. During the waiting period, the residues from pesticide schedules reach below MRL and consumer safety is ensured.