

## 1. Terminology

- 1) The term “Analyte(s)” refers to substances that should be analyzed using the analytical methods stipulated in this document. The relevant compositional substances of agricultural chemicals, feed additives or veterinary drugs (hereinafter referred to as “agricultural chemicals”) (including substances formed through chemical reactions with these substances) and any related substances (such as salts, or optical isomers for agricultural chemicals, feed additives or veterinary drugs) are listed in the Tables in item 6 (1), item 7 (1), and item 9 (1), Section A *General Compositional Standards for Food, Part 1 Food* under the *Specifications and Standards for Food, Food Additives, Etc.* (Ministry of Health and Welfare Notification No. 370, 1959; hereinafter referred to as “MHLW Notification No. 370”)
- 2) The term “Analytical result” means a value that will be compared with the maximum residue limit of the targeted compound which residues in a food listed in MHLW Notification No. 370.
- 3) The term “Nuts and seeds” refers to oil seeds, nuts, cacao beans, and coffee beans.
- 4) The term “Limit of quantification” refers to the minimum amount or concentration of an analyte which confirmed that the amount or the concentration can be determined with appropriate accuracy.
- 5) The term “Type” refers to the source of the analytical method used for analysis, which is classified as follows:
  - A: Official analytical methods stipulated by Ministerial Ordinance Concerning Compositional Standards, Etc. for Milk and Milk Products (Ministry of Health and Welfare Ordinance No. 52, 1951), MHLW Notification No. 370 and announcement (excluding type C)
  - B: Analytical methods stipulated by the governmental organizations, etc., of foreign countries (excluding Type A)
  - C: Analytical methods established by the investigational commission of experts in Japan
  - D: Analytical methods described in the references (excluding types A to C)