

23 March 2022
195-22

Call for submissions – Proposal M1020

Maximum Residue Limits (2021)

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) has assessed a proposal to consider varying maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) and has prepared a draft food regulatory measure. Pursuant to section 61 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (FSANZ Act), FSANZ now calls for submissions to assist consideration of the draft food regulatory measure.

For information about making a submission, visit the FSANZ website at [Current calls for public comment and how to make a submission](#).

All submissions on applications and proposals will be published on our website. We will not publish material that we accept as confidential, but will record that such information is held. In-confidence submissions may be subject to release under the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. Submissions will be published as soon as possible after the end of the submission period.

Under section 114 of the FSANZ Act, some information provided to FSANZ cannot be disclosed. More information about the disclosure of confidential commercial information is available on the FSANZ website at [information for submitters](#).

For information on how FSANZ manages personal information when you make a submission, see FSANZ's [Privacy Policy](#).

Submissions should be made in writing; be marked clearly with the word 'Submission'. You also need to include the correct proposal number and name. Electronic submissions can be made through the FSANZ website via the link [how to make a submission](#). You can also email your submission to submissions@foodstandards.gov.au. FSANZ also accepts submissions in hard copy to our Australia and/or New Zealand offices.

There is no need to send a hard copy of your submission if you have submitted it by email or via the FSANZ website. FSANZ endeavours to formally acknowledge receipt of submissions within 3 business days.

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS:

Australia 6pm (Canberra time) 27 April 2022

Outside Australia 6pm (Canberra time) 18 May 2022

Submissions received after this date will not be considered unless an extension had been given before the closing date. Extensions will only be granted due to extraordinary circumstances during the submission period. Any agreed extension will be notified on the FSANZ website and will apply to all submitters.

Questions about making a submission or application and proposal processes can be sent to standards.management@foodstandards.gov.au.

Submissions in hard copy may be sent to the following addresses:

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Supporting documents

The following document(s), which informed the assessment of this Proposal, are available on the FSANZ website at [M1020 - Maximum Residue Limits \(2021\)](https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1020---Maximum-Residue-Limits-(2021).aspx)¹:

SD1 M1020 Supporting document 1

¹ [https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1020---Maximum-Residue-Limits-\(2021\).aspx](https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1020---Maximum-Residue-Limits-(2021).aspx)

Executive summary

Proposal M1020 seeks to align maximum residue limits (MRLs) for agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals listed in Schedule 20 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) to both domestic and international MRLs. Through alignment of MRLs with our international trading partners, Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) is fulfilling the objective to promote consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures, without reducing the safeguards that apply to public health and consumer protection. The proposal relates to Australia only, as the *Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning the Joint Food Standards System* (the Treaty) excludes MRLs for agvet chemicals in food from the system that sets joint food standards.

An MRL is the highest residue limit of an agvet chemical that can be legally present in food for sale, whether produced in Australia or imported. MRLs are determined through good agricultural practice, based on the amount of chemical needed to control pests and diseases. Combined with a dietary exposure assessment, using Australian consumption data, the process applied to the consideration by FSANZ for aligning an MRL ensures that residues of agvet chemicals in food are kept as low as possible, are consistent with their approved uses and are at levels assessed to be safe for human consumption.

Proposal M1020 includes consideration of MRLs:

- gazetted by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA)
- adopted at the 2021 Codex Alimentarius Commission meeting, and
- requested by stakeholders seeking alignment with standards set by trading partners.

Codex MRLs comprised more than half of all requests for consideration in this proposal and were subjected to a screening process prior to inclusion. Other harmonisation requests considered included deletions, reductions and increases in MRLs reflecting agvet chemical usage in Australia and internationally.

International stakeholders may be affected by proposed deletions or reductions to a number of MRLs currently listed in Schedule 20. Proposed changes, including deletions to MRLs in Schedule 20, are listed in Supporting Document 1 (SD1).

FSANZ has prepared a draft variation to amend Schedule 20 of the Code. If the draft variation is approved, the proposed MRL changes will permit the sale of foods containing legitimate residues of agvet chemicals at levels consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases and/or manage inadvertent presence of low-level pesticide residues in a plant commodity. Residues at these levels were assessed to be safe for human consumption.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Proposal

M1020 has been prepared to consider the variation of agricultural and veterinary (agvet) maximum residue limits (MRLs) in Schedule 20 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). It includes considerations of MRL variations proposed by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), MRLs newly adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission ([CAC44](#)²), and MRL harmonisation requests from other interested parties. The objective is to promote consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures without reducing public health and consumer protection safeguards.

The proposal relates to Australia only as the *Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning the Joint Food Standards System* (the Treaty) excludes MRLs for agvet chemicals in food from the system that sets joint food standards.

'M' proposals are generally undertaken annually. Such proposals consider requests for MRL variations to allow the sale of imported food with legitimate residues of agvet chemicals used in their production, based on good agricultural practice (GAP) and to align Schedule 20 with the APVMA domestic MRLs. Proposal M0120 also seeks to rectify a small number of inadvertent errors in Schedule 20 that have been identified by stakeholders, as well as varying previous M proposal harmonisation requests where the source MRL has changed. Finally, MRLs for two chemicals deferred by the Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) Board during M1018 are being reconsidered as part of M1020.

1.2 The current standard

There are two sets of MRL standards recognised in Australia:

1. Standard 1.4.2 – Agvet chemicals provides the permission requirements for residue limits of agvet chemicals in food for sale / imported into Australia for sale. Schedule 20 – Maximum residue limits and Schedule 21 – Extraneous residue limits list the agvet chemicals, the foods and the relevant MRL. Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods describes foods listed in Schedules 20 and 21. Standard 1.4.2 and MRLs in the Schedules are adopted by state and territory jurisdictions for monitoring the maximum permitted concentration of agvet chemical residues in all foods for sale on the Australian market. The Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment monitors agvet residues at the point of entry into Australia for imported food.
2. The APVMA MRL Standard sets out the maximum residues of permitted and approved chemicals in treated food commodities under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (Agvet Code). The APVMA MRL Standard lists all domestically established MRLs and is used by jurisdictions to control the use of agvet chemicals at the point of food production.

Schedule 20 of the Code lists MRLs for agvet chemicals which may occur in foods following legitimate use in food production. MRLs prescribed in the Code constitute legal limits and apply to all foods sold in Australia, including imported foods. Some MRLs only apply to a specific commodity or a group of commodities while others apply to all foods except animal

² <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/it/?meeting=CAC&session=44>

food products.

Food products containing residues with no listed MRLs or that exceed relevant MRLs in the Code cannot be legally sold in Australia. This ensures that residues of agvet chemicals in food are kept as low as possible, are consistent with their approved uses and are at levels assessed to be safe for human consumption.

1.3 Reasons for preparing the Proposal

This proposal was prepared to vary MRLs in Schedule 20 to align the Code with Codex and trading partner standards for food commodities to be imported and legally sold in Australia, as well as deletions, reductions or increases of MRLs proposed by the APVMA. The call for requests closed on 25 June 2021. The MRL changes requested were for 166 chemicals and 737 chemical-food commodity combinations. In addition to the Codex MRLs considered by FSANZ, there were submissions by 19 stakeholders, of which four were Australian and 15 international. Of the total M1020 requests, 40 chemicals and 256 chemical-food commodity combinations were Codex MRLs proposed by the Codex Committee for Pesticide Residues and adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission in 2021.

Requests were made by:

1. Almond Board of California
2. American Peanut Council
3. Australian Food & Grocery Council
4. Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
5. BASF
6. California Cherry Board
7. California Fresh Fruit Association
8. California Table Grape Commission
9. Cranberry Marketing Committee, in coordination with the Cranberry Institute
10. Food and Beverage Importers Association
11. Knoell Germany GmbH
12. McCormick Foods Australia Pty Ltd
13. National Potato Council
14. North American Blueberry Council
15. Syngenta Australia Pty Ltd
16. Taiwan Ministry of Economic Affairs
17. Top Class Fruit Supply Ltd
18. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
19. United States Hop Industry Plant Protection Committee

The majority of the requests were from food importers seeking the addition of new or varied MRLs for food commodities to align with international MRLs. Combined with the proposed inclusion of the recently adopted Codex MRLs, FSANZ is fulfilling its objective to promote consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures without reducing the safeguards that apply to public health and consumer protection. This also facilitates trade of food commodities to be imported and legally sold in Australia. Requests received by the APVMA include deletions, reductions or increases to accommodate changes in the Australian usage of pesticides.

Countries that establish MRLs routinely use GAP and Good Veterinary Practice (GVP) to ensure the safety and quality of food and other agricultural products. However, agvet chemicals are used differently in countries around the world as pests, diseases and environmental factors differ and therefore use patterns will vary. This means that residues in imported food may legitimately differ from those in domestically produced food.

The proposed MRLs will permit the sale of foods containing residues, protect public health and safety and minimise residues in foods consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases. The focus of FSANZ's scientific assessment was on the safety of the residues for Australian consumers. The proposed MRLs may minimise trade disruption and extend consumer choice for a range of commodities.

1.3.1 International standards

FSANZ may consider varying MRLs for agvet chemicals in food commodities where interested parties or stakeholders have demonstrated a need to include an MRL in schedule 20 of the Code, because of differences between the schedule and Codex or other trading partner standards.

Although the recognition of international standards and food trade issues are considered, the primary consideration in assessing a requested variation is the protection of public health and safety, with a focus of the scientific assessment being on the safety of the residues for Australian consumers.

Appendix 1 in SD1 lists the requested and proposed MRLs for various commodities that have been established by Codex and other international agencies.

1.4 Procedure for assessment

The Proposal is being assessed under the General Procedure.

2 Summary of the assessment

The proposed MRLs are listed in Appendix 1 of SD1, which provides a summary of dietary exposure estimates undertaken for Australian consumers for each agvet chemical and relevant food commodity. Appendix 2 of SD1 provides summary information on the assessment of the requested chemicals for suitability to establish MRLs for *All other foods except animal food commodities* and lists chemicals for which MRLs proposed by FSANZ have been supported by the APVMA.

2.1 Risk assessment

Toxicological and microbiological review of new chemicals

Eleven requests for chemicals not listed in Schedule 20 were received as part of M1020. Of these, five had no health-based guidance values (HBGV) established by the APVMA or Joint Food and Agriculture Organization / World Health Organization Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), and were excluded from further consideration. The remaining chemicals were found to show no evidence for the development of antimicrobial resistance and were progressed to the dietary exposure assessment (DEA) stage.

Dietary exposure assessment

The presence of low levels of residues from registered and approved agvet chemicals in food commodities, should not present an unacceptable risk to public health and safety when used according to label instructions. To ensure this is the case, an assessment of the estimated short term (acute) and/or long term (chronic) dietary exposure to the chemical residue is undertaken to confirm that the estimated exposures are unlikely to exceed relevant HBGVs for an agvet chemical³. To assess the public health and safety implications of chemical residues in food, FSANZ estimates the Australian population's dietary exposure to agvet chemical residues from potentially treated foods in the diet and compares the dietary exposure with the relevant HBGVs. The relevant HBGV values are the acceptable daily intake (ADI) and the acute reference dose (ARfD).

In Australia, the ADI and ARfD for agvet chemicals are currently established by the APVMA⁴ following an assessment of the toxicity of each chemical. In cases where an Australian ADI or ARfD has not been established, the ADI, and where appropriate the ARfD, adopted by JMPR may be used for risk assessment purposes. Where there is no APVMA or JMPR HBGV and the agvet chemical is listed in the latest version of Schedule 20, consideration will be given to using another HBGV established by a credible agency for the DEA.

Where agvet chemicals have not previously been included in the Code, the residue definition for the requested agvet chemical differs from that in the Code, or an amendment to the residue definition is proposed, a new or updated residue definition may be determined. This is based on a number of considerations including the nature of the residues determined in residue trials, the toxicological properties of residues and the practicality of analytical methods. Residue definitions may differ for plant and animal commodities. Residue definitions established by JMPR and overseas regulatory bodies are taken into account.

FSANZ conducts and reviews DEAs using internationally recognised risk assessment methodologies. Variations to MRLs in the Code will not be supported where estimated dietary exposures to the residues of a chemical indicate a potential unacceptable risk for the Australian population or a population subgroup.

The steps undertaken in conducting a DEA are:

- Determine the concentration of residues of an agvet chemical and/or its metabolites in a treated food commodity,
- Estimate dietary exposure to a chemical from relevant foods, using chemical residue data and food consumption data from Australian national nutrition surveys, and
- Complete a risk characterisation by comparing the estimated dietary exposures to the relevant HBGV(s).

The dietary exposure estimates for this proposal indicate that the proposed MRLs pose negligible chronic and acute health and safety risks to Australian consumers.

³ For information on how DEAs are carried out please visit the Dietary exposure and intake assessment webpage: www.foodstandards.gov.au/science/exposure/Pages/dietaryexposureandin4438.aspx

⁴ Until November 1992, HBGVs for agvet chemicals were recommended by the former Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals Standing Committee (PACSC) of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC). The responsibility for establishing HBGVs transferred to the Australian Department of Health on 12 March 1993. On 1 July 2016, the task of establishing HBGVs was transferred to the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

Consideration of MRLs adopted by Codex

As part of M1020, FSANZ considered 494 food commodity MRLs for 47 agvet chemicals adopted at [CAC44](#)². Not all Codex MRLs are required to be included in schedule 20 as other domestically-established or harmonisation-proposal requested MRLs may be appropriate. As such, FSANZ implemented a screening process prior to including Codex MRLs adopted in 2019 for consideration in the annual proposal process.

Each Codex MRL was screened (see SD1) and only considered for inclusion in the harmonisation proposal if:

- It was higher than the relevant existing Schedule 20 MRL
- it was higher than an existing *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL
- it was higher than a request to align with a third country MRL
- it was at the same limit as a temporary ('T') status MRL for the same commodity/group
- the DEA using Australian food consumption data was acceptable, and
- support for the MRL was received from the APVMA.

Once a chemical was determined suitable for inclusion in the Harmonisation Proposal, it proceeded through the same process as all other requests.

2.2 Risk management

FSANZ is committed to establishing MRLs for residues of agvet chemicals that may legitimately occur in food commodities following their prescribed use in food production, to ensure that such food may be legally sold. The safety of the consumption of any residues in the context of the Australian diet is a key consideration.

FSANZ received several harmonisation requests for agvet chemicals with a name that differs to that listed in Schedule 20. This may be due to presence within the pesticide mix of: multiple isomers; a metabolite posing a greater hazard; or a range of chemicals being classed as a single group based on similarity of mode of action and HBGVs. The following requested chemicals met this criteria:

Chemical(s) as requested	Current Schedule 20 entry	
Beta-cyfluthrin	Cyfluthrin	Both chemicals are isomers of the same chemical and are captured under the current entry in Schedule 20.
Emamectin benzoate	Emamectin	The requested chemical is the benzoate salt form of the active compound and is captured under the current entry in Schedule 20.
Esfenvalerate	Fenvalerate	Both chemicals are isomers of the same chemical and are captured under the current entry in Schedule 20.
Metalaxyl-M	Metalaxyl	Both chemicals are isomers of the same chemical and are captured under the current entry in Schedule 20.
Maneb Mancozeb	Dithiocarbamates	Maneb and mancozeb belong to a group of chemicals called dithiocarbamates, with a similar mode of action. These are captured as a group entry in Schedule 20.

2.2.1 Update on decisions deferred from M1018 (2020) MRL harmonisation proposal

In consideration of M1018, the FSANZ Board deferred its decision for:

- ractopamine in cattle products; and
- flumequine in fresh water fish products

Consideration of MRLs for ractopamine in cattle products

The purpose of the delay was to allow FSANZ time to undertake a range of targeted consultations, to provide the Board with a broader understanding of issues raised by stakeholders during the call for submissions stage. The findings from these consultations will be submitted to the Board for their consideration of the M1018 ractopamine MRLs with M1020.

Consideration of MRLs for flumequine in fresh water fish products

On request from the Board, FSANZ has undertaken a further review of flumequine in fresh water fish products in the context of the issue of anti-microbial resistance. The findings from this review will be submitted to the Board to assist with their consideration of the M1018 flumequine MRLs with M1020.

2.2.2 Proposed amendments to the FSANZ's food classification system

Concurrent to M1020, FSANZ has been undertaking a proposal to align the foods and classes of foods for plant commodities in Schedule 22 with the food classification systems used by Codex and the APVMA. In the M1020 proposed amendments to Schedule 20, the commodities to which an MRL will apply may differ to what is listed in the existing version of Schedule 22. For example, MRLs may be established for a new subgroup within a broad food group. For further information, please visit the [M1019 - Review of Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods](#)⁵ page on the FSANZ website.

2.2.3 Impacts on imported foods due to MRL variations proposed by the APVMA

The APVMA may request or implement a modification to an MRL in Schedule 20 due to changes in domestic use patterns. A proposed deletion of an MRL may occur because the pesticide is no longer required for domestic production of a food. A proposed reduction or deletion may follow a chemical review. Changes in domestic use or results from a chemical review may lead to removal of the entire entry for an agvet chemical from Schedule 20. If an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL had been established for the agvet chemical being removed, it too may be deleted or amended accordingly. Changes may also be identified in consumption patterns of a commodity, resulting in the DEA no longer supporting the MRL. Where a previously requested MRL has been omitted or reduced in the source country, FSANZ will propose to remove or align with the new, lower MRL.

FSANZ is committed to ensuring the implications of MRL modifications proposed by the APVMA do not adversely affect trade. If FSANZ identifies an MRL deletion/reduction that could potentially impact the importation of a food, FSANZ can seek a delay in the implementation of the variation. For MRLs proposed to be reduced or deleted as a result of an APVMA chemical review, FSANZ will seek advice from the APVMA on whether it is appropriate to retain the MRL ([see also 2.4.3](#)). In other circumstances and where appropriate, FSANZ will not delete or vary the identified MRL for at least 12 months if

⁵ [www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1019---Review-of-Schedule-22-%E2%80%93-Foods-and-classes-of-foods-\(2021\).aspx](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1019---Review-of-Schedule-22-%E2%80%93-Foods-and-classes-of-foods-(2021).aspx)

objections are posed and are supported by adequate data or information demonstrating that the residues are legitimate and likely to occur in imported food. If no comments and supporting information are received, deletions/reductions will occur on gazettal.

To help identify possible impacts on imported foods from the deletion or reduction of MRLs proposed by the APVMA but not currently listed in the current compilation of Schedule 20, these are included in SD1⁶.

FSANZ requests comment on any possible ramifications of the proposed variations for imported foods. Where applicable, supporting evidence should be provided.

2.2.4 Impacts on imported foods due to MRL variations resulting from corrections to the Code

FSANZ is proposing several corrections to Schedule 20, of which some will result in deletions of MRLs. These are outlined in Table 1 in SD1. In order to ensure the proposed deletions do not adversely affect trade, FSANZ is seeking feedback. As stated in [Section 2.2.3](#), if an objection is raised against the proposed changes, FSANZ may not delete the MRL for at least 12 months, providing adequate data or information demonstrating that the residues are legitimate and likely to occur in imported food. If no comments and supporting information are received, deletions/reductions will occur on gazettal.

FSANZ requests comment on any possible ramifications of the proposed deletions for imported foods outlined in Table 1 of SD1. Where applicable, supporting evidence should be provided.

2.2.5 Systematic review and establishment of an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL

FSANZ has considered 297 of the 514 agvet chemicals listed in Schedule 20 and established 149 *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRLs. Ten *All other foods* MRLs established by the APVMA are also listed in Schedule 20. As an ongoing process to consider the remaining agvet chemicals, FSANZ works with the APVMA and Australian state and territory jurisdictions to undertake risk management in instances of an inadvertent presence of an agvet chemical in food crops. An example of why there may be inadvertent presence could be from [spray drift](#)⁷ effecting a non-target crop. If there are no existing MRLs for the chemical in use in the non-target crop, there will be zero tolerance for any residues in the non-target crop, which may result in non-compliant food entering the food supply. If a DEA supports that inadvertent low-level residues do not pose public health and safety concerns, FSANZ can establish an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL as a risk management response.

FSANZ considered establishing *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRLs for two agvet chemicals, where normally FSANZ would have determined “no practical limit” is possible and three *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRLs as part of the systematic process to manage inadvertent residues. The APVMA supported the proposed *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRLs.

⁶ In Table 1 and Table 2 SD1, all requests by the APVMA are identified under the column ‘Origin of MRL requested’ as ‘APVMA’.

⁷ For further information about spray drift, visit the APVMA website: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/51381>

This year, the systematic review is proposing the addition of the following *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRLs:

Chemical	Proposed AoF [†] limit (mg/kg)*	Contribution to total %ADI	Total %ADI	NESTI
Ametryn	0.05	18	5	Not required
Dichlobenil	0.05	19	10	<1
Diphenylamine	0.05	1	23	Not required
Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (EPTC)	0.04	7	2	Not required
Oxyfluorfen	0.05	24	3	Not required

† AoF is the abbreviation used for *All other foods except animal food commodities*.

* At the proposed limit, the proposed AoFs contribute ≤ 20% to the total dietary exposure.

2.2.6 Conclusion

FSANZ will only approve variations to MRLs in the Code where the risk assessment concludes that the estimated dietary exposures do not exceed the relevant HBGVs. FSANZ may consider including MRLs in Schedule 20 to harmonise with those established by Codex or a trading partner's government authority in circumstances where the risk assessment shows they do not present health and safety concerns to consumers.

As outlined in [Section 2.1](#), the dietary exposure estimates undertaken for each of the proposed MRLs indicate that they pose negligible chronic and/or acute safety risks from agvet chemical residues to Australian consumers. In these circumstances, and for reasons outlined in this consultation paper, preparation of the draft variation to include the proposed MRLs in Schedule 20 is an appropriate risk management approach.

2.3 Risk communication

2.3.1 Consultation

Consultation is a key part of FSANZ's standards development process.

As part of the public consultation process, the community and interested parties are to be notified of the proposed changes and the opportunity for comment via the FSANZ Notification Circular, a media release, social media and our digital newsletter - Food Standards News.

FSANZ is seeking public comment on the draft variation to Schedule 20 (Attachment A). FSANZ is particularly interested in comments on any impacts (costs/benefits) likely to result from the proposed variations, potential impacts on imported foods, and any public health and safety considerations associated with the proposed changes.

Individuals and organisations making submissions to this proposal will be notified of the outcomes of the assessment.

2.3.2 World Trade Organization (WTO)

As a member of the WTO, Australia is obliged to notify WTO members where proposed mandatory regulatory measures are inconsistent with any existing or imminent international standards and the proposed measures may have a significant effect on trade.

Amending MRLs in Schedule 20 may have an effect on international trade. The MRLs constitute a mandatory requirement and apply to all food products of a particular class whether produced domestically or imported. Foods with agvet chemical residues not listed in

Schedule 20 or that exceed the relevant MRLs listed in the Code cannot legally be sold in Australia. Therefore, a notification has been made to the WTO as required by Australia's obligations under the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement to enable other WTO members to comment on proposed amendments.

With respect to international law, the incorporation of Codex MRLs into the Code is consistent with Australia's obligations under the *WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures* (SPS Agreement) which reference Codex standards as representing the international consensus.

2.4 FSANZ Act assessment requirements

When assessing this Proposal and the subsequent development of a food regulatory measure, FSANZ has had regard to the following matters in section 59 of the FSANZ Act:

2.4.1 Section 59

2.4.1.1 Consideration of costs and benefits

In 2010, the Office of Best Practice Regulation provided FSANZ with a standing exemption (ID 12065) from preparing a Regulation Impact Statement for MRL proposals and applications. However, a limited impact analysis on different stakeholders is provided below.

The direct and indirect benefits that would arise from a food regulatory measure developed or varied as a result of this proposal outweigh the costs to the community, industry and government. The proposed MRL variations benefit growers and producers, state and territory agencies and the Australian Government in that they serve to further harmonise agricultural and food standards. Achieving consistency between agricultural and food legislation assists in the efficient enforcement of regulations and minimises compliance costs to primary producers.

Food importers may benefit from the additional or increased MRLs following approval of the proposed draft variations. Consumers may benefit because the proposed variations extend the options to source a wider variety of safe foods. Conversely, importers and consequently consumers may be disadvantaged where proposed additional or increased MRLs are not progressed as this may unnecessarily limit the variety of certain foods.

For M1020, the consideration and assessment of Codex MRLs adopted in 2021 for inclusion in the proposal reduces the onus on stakeholders to apply for newly adopted Codex MRLs and promotes consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures.

Any MRL deletions or reductions have the potential to restrict importation of foods and could potentially result in higher food prices and a reduced product range available to consumers. However, if a need is identified through consultation, there is scope under current processes to consider retaining specific MRLs for imported foods where the residues do not present a health risk to consumers, and there is a legitimate Codex or trading partner MRL ([See section 2.2.2](#)).

2.4.1.2 Other measures

There are no other measures (whether available to FSANZ or not) that would be more cost-effective than a food regulatory measure developed or varied as a result of the proposal.

2.4.1.3 Any relevant New Zealand standards

The *Agreement between the Governments of Australia and New Zealand concerning a Joint Food Standards System* (the Treaty) excludes MRLs for agvet chemicals in food from the system that sets joint food standards. Australia and New Zealand, therefore, independently and separately develop MRLs for agvet chemicals in food commodities. However, under the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement (TTMRA), Australia and New Zealand accept food commodities that are legal for sale in each country, regardless of the sale-related regulatory requirements in the individual country.

All food imported or domestically-produced for sale in New Zealand (except for food imported from Australia) must comply with the current [Maximum residue levels \(MRLs\) for agricultural compounds – Food notice](#)⁸ and amendments. Agvet chemical residues in food must comply with the specific MRLs listed in the Food Notice including the 'default' MRL of 0.1 mg/kg where no specific MRL is listed. If a food is imported and no domestic MRL has been established, Codex MRLs can be recognised.

MRLs in the Code may differ from those in the New Zealand MRL Food Notice for a number of legitimate reasons including different use patterns of the chemicals.

2.4.1.4 Any other relevant matters

Other relevant matters are considered below.

2.4.2. Subsection 18(1)

FSANZ has also considered the three objectives in subsection 18(1) of the FSANZ Act during the assessment.

2.4.2.1 Protection of public health and safety

FSANZ conducted DEAs to assess the suitability of increased or new MRLs requested by both the APVMA and other parties.

FSANZ has also considered antimicrobial resistance implications for variations requested for fungicides and veterinary chemicals such as antibiotics as part of this proposal in consultation with the APVMA.

Using the best available scientific data and internationally recognised risk assessment methodologies, FSANZ concluded that the proposed MRLs will pose negligible public health and safety risks to consumers.

2.4.2.2 The provision of adequate information relating to food to enable consumers to make informed choices

This objective is not relevant to matters under consideration in this proposal.

2.4.2.3 The prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct

This objective is not relevant to matters under consideration in this proposal.

⁸ MRLs for Agricultural Compounds in New Zealand: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/processing/agricultural-compounds-and-vet-medicines/maximum-residue-levels-for-agricultural-compounds/>

2.4.3 Subsection 18(2) considerations

FSANZ has also had regard to:

- **the need for standards to be based on risk analysis using the best available scientific evidence**

The proposed amendments to Schedule 20 are based on risk analysis that used the best available scientific evidence and internationally recognised risk assessment methodologies. FSANZ conducted a risk assessment which concluded that the estimated dietary exposures, for each proposed MRL, using Australian food consumption data do not exceed HBGVs.

The APVMA separately undertake formal legislative reviews or reconsideration of domestically approved chemicals to scientifically reassess the risks with agvet chemicals to ensure that agvet chemicals are used safely and effectively. FSANZ and the APVMA liaise closely in regards to the outcomes of these chemical reviews and amendments to MRLs in Schedule 20 are made accordingly.

- **the promotion of consistency between domestic and international food standards**

The proposed changes remove identified inconsistencies between agricultural and food standards and assist to align the Code with trading partner standards and Codex. The consideration of recently adopted Codex MRLs through the annual harmonisation proposal process promotes consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures without reducing the safeguards that apply to public health and consumer protection.

- **the desirability of an efficient and internationally competitive food industry**

The proposed changes will minimise potential costs to primary producers, rural and regional communities and importers in terms of permitting the sale of food containing legitimate levels of agvet residues.

- **the promotion of fair trading in food**

This is addressed in [section 2.4.1.1](#).

- **any written policy guidelines formulated by the Forum on Food Regulation**

FSANZ has had regard to the Forum's Policy Guideline on the Regulation of Residues of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Food⁹. It forms a framework for the consideration of alternative approaches to address issues surrounding the regulation of residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food.

⁹ The policy guideline is available on the Food Regulation Secretariat website:
<http://foodregulation.gov.au/internet/fr/publishing.nsf/Content/publication-Policy-Guideline-on-the-Regulation-of-Residues-of-Agricultural-and-Veterinary-Chemicals-in-Food>

3 Draft variation

The draft variation to the Code is at Attachment A and, if approved, is intended to take effect on gazettal.

MRLs in the tables of the draft variation are expressed as mg per kg. An asterisk (*) indicates that the maximum residue limit is set at the limit of determination for the relevant analytical method for the chemical and the symbol 'T' indicates that the MRL is a temporary MRL. This temporary categorisation enables further work to be carried out in Australia or overseas for reconsideration at some future date. It can also be used in Australia when an MRL is being phased out. Temporary MRLs are often established by the APVMA and their expiration periods can vary depending on the particular chemical.

A draft explanatory statement is at Attachment B. An explanatory statement is required to accompany an instrument lodged on the Federal Register of Legislation.

Attachments

- A. Draft variation to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code
- B. Draft Explanatory Statement

Attachment A – Draft variation to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code



Food Standards (Proposal M1020 – Maximum Residue Limits (2021)) Variation

The Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand gives notice of the making of this variation under section 92 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*. The variation commences on the date specified in clause 3 of this variation.

Dated [To be completed by Standards Management Officer]

Standards Management Officer
Delegate of the Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Note:

This variation will be published in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. FSC XX on XX Month 20XX. This means that this date is the gazettal date for the purposes of clause 3 of the variation.

1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (Proposal M1020 – Maximum Residue Limits (2021)) Variation*.

2 Variation to a standard in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*

The Schedule varies a Standard in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*.

3 Commencement

The variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

[1] Schedule 20 is varied by

[1.1] omit the chemicals listed and all entries for those chemicals.

Agvet chemical: Fenarimol <i>Permitted residue: Fenarimol</i>	Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide <i>Permitted residue: Tebufenozide</i>
Agvet chemical: Methidathion <i>Permitted residue: Methidathion</i>	Agvet chemical: Thifensulfuron-methyl <i>Permitted residue: Thifensulfuron-methyl</i>

[1.2] insert in alphabetical order, the new chemicals listed; and their corresponding residue definition(s), food commodities and associated MRLs.

Agvet chemical: Cyhexatin <i>Permitted residue: Sum of azocyclotin and cyhexatin, expressed as cyhexatin</i>	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.4
Peppers, chili, dried	Eggs	*0.01
5	Lemons and Limes	0.9
Agvet chemical: Dinocap <i>Permitted residue: Sum of dinocap isomers and dinocap phenols, expressed as dinocap</i>	Mammalian fats [except Milk fats]	*0.01
Peppers, chili, dried	Mandarins	0.9
2	Meat (mammalian)	*0.01
Agvet chemical: Fenamidone <i>Permitted residue: Fenamidone</i>	Milks	*0.01
Celery	Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.8
Peppers, chili, dried	Peppers [except Martynia; Okra; Roselle]	0.5
40	Peppers, chili, dried	5
30	Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01
Agvet chemical: Tolfenpyrad <i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Tolfenpyrad</i>	Poultry fats	*0.01
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of tolfenpyrad, and free and conjugated PT-CA (4-[4-[(4-chloro-3-ethyl-1-methylpyrazol-5-yl) carbonylamino] phenoxy] benzoic acid and OH-PT-CA (4-[4-[[4-chloro-3(1-hydroxyethyl)-1-methylpyrazol-5-yl] carbonylamino] phenoxy] benzoic acid) (released with alkaline hydrolysis), expressed as tolfenpyrad</i>	Poultry meat	*0.01
Bulb onions	Pummelos	0.8
0.09		
Citrus oil, edible		80

Agvet chemical: Triazophos	
<i>Permitted residue: Triazophos</i>	
Coriander, seed	0.1

Agvet chemical: Valifenalate	
<i>Permitted residue: Valifenalate</i>	
Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.01
Eggplant	0.4
Eggs	*0.01

Table grapes	0.3
Mammalian fats [except Milk fats]	*0.01
Meat (mammalian)	*0.01
Milks	*0.01
Onion, bulb	0.5
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.01
Poultry meat	*0.01
Shallot	0.5
Tomato	0.4

[1.3] omit the food commodities and associated MRLs for the chemicals listed

Agvet chemical: Abamectin	
<i>Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a</i>	
Fig	T0.05

Agvet chemical: Acetamiprid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N2-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid</i>	
Cucumber	T0.2
Date	T5
Spices	0.1

Agvet chemical: Acifluorfen	
<i>Permitted residue: Acifluorfen</i>	
Chia	T*0.01

Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen	
<i>Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin: Afidopyropen</i>	
<i>Permitted residue: commodities of animal origin: Afidopyropen and the carnitine conjugate of cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (M4401060), expressed as afidopyropen</i>	
Celery	3
Rhubarb	0.1

Agvet chemical: Ametryn	
<i>Permitted residue: Ametryn</i>	
Cotton seed	0.05
Pome fruits	0.1

Agvet chemical: Amitrole	
<i>Permitted residue: Amitrole</i>	
Pineapple	*0.01
Sugar cane	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Azinphos-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Azinphos-methyl</i>	
Blueberries	5
Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.05
Grapes	2
Litchi	2
Macadamia nuts	*0.01
Meat (mammalian)	*0.05
Milks	*0.05
Pome fruits	1
Stone fruits	2

Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin	
<i>Permitted residue: Azoxystrobin</i>	
Banana	T0.5
Galangal, greater	T0.1
Turmeric, root	T0.1

Agvet chemical: Bentazone	
<i>Permitted residue: Bentazone</i>	
Beans, dry	0.5
Peas, dry	0.5
Pulses [except beans, dry; peas, dry]	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Boscalid

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Boscalid

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents

Stone fruits [except cherries]	3.5
Root and tuber vegetables	1

Agvet chemical: Buprofezin

Permitted residue: Buprofezin

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except tomato]	T2
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Agvet chemical: Carbendazim

Permitted residue: Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim

Spices	*0.1
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Agvet chemical: Carbofuran

Permitted residue: Sum of carbofuran and 3-hydroxycarbofuran, expressed as carbofuran

Barley	0.2
Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.05
Eggs	*0.05
Meat (mammalian)	*0.05
Milks	*0.05
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.05
Poultry meat	*0.05
Rice	0.2
Sugar cane	*0.1
Wheat	0.2

Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole

Permitted residue—plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk: Chlorantraniliprole

Permitted residue—milk: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[[(hydroxymethyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole

Pulses [except mung bean (dry)]	0.01
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Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos

Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos

Cereal grains [except sorghum]	T0.1
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Agvet chemical: Clothianidin

Permitted residue: Clothianidin
see also Thiamethoxam

Cereal grains [except maize, popcorn and sorghum]	*0.02
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Agvet chemical: Cyclaniliprole

Permitted residue: Cyclaniliprole

Meat (mammalian)	*0.01
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Agvet chemical: Cyfluthrin

Permitted residue: Cyfluthrin, sum of isomers

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Carambola	T0.1
Cereal grains	2
Cotton seed	0.01
Cotton seed oil, crude	0.02
Eggplant	T0.2
Legume vegetables	0.5
Okra	T0.2
Pecan	T0.05
Peppers, sweet	T0.2
Pulses	0.5
Rape seed (canola)	*0.05
Tomato	0.2
Wheat bran, processed	5

Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin

Permitted residue: Cyhalothrin, sum of isomers

Cumin seed	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin

Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers

Cereal grains [except wheat]	1
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Agvet chemical: Dichlorvos

Permitted residue: Dichlobenil

Cereal grains	*0.01
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Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole

Permitted residue: Difenoconazole

Cereal grains	*0.01
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Agvet chemical: Dimethoate

Permitted residue: Sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate

see also Omethoate

Artichoke, globe	T1
Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; mango]	5
Banana passionfruit	5
Broccoli	T0.3
Cabbages, head	T0.2
Carrot	T0.3
Cauliflower	T0.3
Celery	T0.5
Grapes	T*0.1
Oilseed [except peanut]	0.2
Parsnip	T0.3
Peppers, chili	T5
Pulses	T0.5
Radish	T3
Stone fruits [except cherries]	T*0.02
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	T0.3

Agvet chemical: Dimethomorph

Permitted residue: Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph

Spices	0.05
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Agvet chemical: Diquat

Permitted residue: Diquat cation

Anise myrtle leaves	T0.5
Lemon myrtle leaves	T0.5
Native pepper (<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>) leaves	T0.5
Tea, green, black	T0.5

Agvet chemical: EPTC

Permitted residue: EPTC

Vegetables	*0.04
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Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl

Permitted residue: Sum of fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop and their conjugates, expressed as fluazifop

Berries and other small fruits	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Fluensulfone

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Sum of fluensulfone and 3,4,4-trifluorobut-3-ene-1-sulfonic acid (M-3627), expressed as fluensulfone

Cereal grains	0.03
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Agvet chemical: Fluopicolide

Permitted residue: Fluopicolide

Celery	20
Peppers, chili, dried	7

Agvet chemical: Fluopyram

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluopyram

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of fluopyram and 2-(trifluoromethyl)-benzamide, expressed as fluopyram

Cereal grains	0.03
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Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad

Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad

Chick-pea (dry)	T*0.01
Citrus fruits	0.2
Lentil (dry)	T*0.01

Agvet chemical: Forchlorfenuron

Permitted residue: Forchlorfenuron

Blueberries	T*0.01
Kiwifruit	T*0.01
Mango	T*0.01
Plums (including prunes)	T*0.01
Prunes	T*0.01

Agvet chemical: Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium

Permitted residue: Sum of glufosinate-ammonium, N-acetyl glufosinate and 3-[hydroxy(methyl)-phosphinoyl] propionic acid, expressed as glufosinate (free acid)

Berries and other small fruits	0.1
Cereal grains	*0.1
Stone fruits	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Glyphosate

Permitted residue: Sum of glyphosate, N-acetyl-glyphosate and aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate

Adzuki bean (dry)	10
Berries and other small fruits [except cranberry]	*0.05
Cowpea (dry)	10
Guar bean (dry)	10
Mung bean (dry)	10
Pulses [except adzuki bean (dry); cowpea (dry); guar bean (dry); mung bean (dry); soya bean (dry)]	5
Root and tuber vegetables	*0.1
Tree nuts	0.2

Agvet chemical: Hexazinone

Permitted residue: Hexazinone

Pineapple	1
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Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid

Permitted residue: Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid

Lemon verbena (fresh weight)	T5
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Agvet chemical: Iprodione

Permitted residue: Iprodione

Berries and other small fruits [except grapes]	12
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Agvet chemical: Kresoxim-Methyl

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Kresoxim-methyl

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of a-(p-hydroxy-o-tolyloxy)-o-tolyl (methoxyimino) acetic acid and (E)-methoxyimino[a-(o-tolyloxy)-o-tolyl]acetic acid, expressed as kresoxim-methyl

Pome fruits [except Pear]	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Mandestrobin

Permitted residue: Mandestrobin

Dried grapes (raisins)	7
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Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid

Permitted residue: Mandipropamid

Celery	20
Peppers, chili, dried	10

Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole

Permitted residue: Mefentrifluconazole

Barley	T0.2
Cereal grains [except wheat; corn]	4
Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	3
Maize	0.01
Oats	T0.2
Popcorn	0.01
Prunes	4
Stone fruits [except apricot cherries; plums]	1.5

Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone

Permitted residue: Sum of metaflumizone, its E and Z isomers and its metabolite 4-{2-oxo-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethyl}-benzotrile expressed as metaflumizone

Citrus fruits	2
Soybean	0.2

Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl

Permitted residue: Metalaxyl

Spices	*0.1
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Agvet chemical: Metconazole

Permitted residue: Metconazole

Almonds	0.04
Potato	0.04
Stone fruits	0.2
Sweet potato	0.04

Agvet chemical: Omethoate

Permitted residue: Omethoate

see also Dimethoate

Fruit	2
Lupin (dry)	0.1
Oilseed	0.05
Vegetables [except as otherwise listed under this chemical]	2

Agvet chemical: Paraquat

Permitted residue: Paraquat cation

Anise myrtle leaves	T0.5
Cassava	T*0.05
Lemon myrtle leaves	T0.5
Native pepper (<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>) leaves	T0.5
Tea, green, black	T0.5
Vegetables [except as otherwise listed under this chemical]	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin	
<i>Permitted residue: Pendimethalin</i>	
Berries and other small fruits	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Penthioopyrad	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Penthioopyrad</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of penthiopyrad and 1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, expressed as penthiopyrad</i>	
Blueberries	3

Agvet chemical: Procymidone	
<i>Permitted residue: Procymidone</i>	
Adzuki beans (dry)	T0.2
Bergamot	T3
Broad beans (green pods and immature seeds)	T10
Burnet, salad	T3
Chervil	T2
Common bean (pod and/or immature seeds)	T3
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T3
Coriander, seed	T3
Dill, seed	T3
Fennel, bulb	T1
Fennel, seed	T3
Galangal, Greater	T0.5
Herbs	T3
Kaffir lime leaves	T3
Lemon grass	T3
Lemon verbena (fresh weight)	T3
Mizuna	T2
Pome fruits	T1
Root and tuber vegetables [except potato]	T1
Rose and dianthus (edible flowers)	T3
Rucola (rocket)	T1
Snow pea	T5
Spinach	T2
Turmeric, root (fresh)	T0.5

Agvet chemical: Propoxur	
<i>Permitted residue: Propoxur</i>	
Potato	10

Agvet chemical: Prothiofos	
<i>Permitted residue: Prothiofos</i>	
Table grapes	2

Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen	
<i>Permitted residue: Pydiflumetofen</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except grapes; strawberry]	3
Celery	T15
Root and tuber vegetables	T0.05

Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-ethyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of quizalofop-ethyl and quizalofop acid and other esters, expressed as quizalofop-ethyl</i>	
Quinoa	T*0.02

Agvet chemical: Saflufenacil	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Sum of saflufenacil, N'-(2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-1-yl]benzoyl-N-isopropyl sulfamide and N-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-(((isopropylamino)sulfonyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl]urea, expressed as saflufenacil equivalents</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Saflufenacil</i>	
Oilseed [except cotton seed; linseed; rapeseed; sunflower seed]	*0.03

Agvet chemical: Spinetoram	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of Ethyl-spinosyn-J and Ethyl-spinosyn-L</i>	
Stalk and stem vegetables	2
Stone fruits	0.2

Agvet chemical: Spinosad	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of spinosyn A and spinosyn D</i>	
Root and tuber vegetables	0.02

Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor	
<i>Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor</i>	
Grapes	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Tebuconazole</i>	
Almonds	*0.01
Asparagus	T*0.02
Cereal grains [except barley and oats]	0.2
Citrus fruits	T0.05
Tree nuts [except almonds]	0.05
Walnuts	T*0.05

Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide	
<i>Permitted residue: Tebufenozide</i>	
Persimmon, Japanese	T0.05
Pistachio nut	0.1

Agvet chemical: Terbacil	
<i>Permitted residue: Terbacil</i>	
Almonds	0.5
Pome fruits	*0.04

Stone fruits	*0.04
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Agvet chemical: Thiabendazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Thiabendazole</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of thiabendazole and 5-hydroxythiabendazole, expressed as thiabendazole</i>	
Peanut	T*0.01

[1.4] insert, in alphabetical order, the food commodities and associated MRLs for the chemicals listed.

Agvet chemical: Abamectin	
<i>Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	0.5

Agvet chemical: Acephate	
<i>Permitted residue: Acephate (Note: the metabolite methamidophos has separate MRLs)</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	50

Agvet chemical: Acequinocyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of acequinocyl and its metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, expressed as acequinocyl</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Blueberries	3

Agvet chemical: Acetamiprid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N2-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid</i>	
Celery	1.5
Spices [except Spices, seeds]	0.1
Spices, seeds	2
Strawberry	0.5

Agvet chemical: Acetochlor	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of compounds hydrolysable with base to 2-ethyl-6-methylaniline (EMA) and 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-6-methylaniline (HEMA), expressed in terms of Acetochlor</i>	
Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05
Soya bean (dry)	1.5

Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen	
<i>Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin: Afidopyropen</i>	
<i>Permitted residue: commodities of animal origin: Afidopyropen and the carnitine conjugate of cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (M440I060), expressed as afidopyropen</i>	
Apples, dried (peeled)	0.02
Coriander, leaves	5
Dill, leaves	5
Mammalian fats [except Milk fats]	*0.01
Orange oil, edible	0.7
Peppers, chili, dried	1
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.03
Poultry fats	*0.01
Stalk and Stem Vegetables - Stems and Petioles	3
Tomato, dried	0.7

Agvet chemical: Ametryn	
<i>Permitted residue: Ametryn</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05

Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin	
<i>Permitted residue: Azoxystrobin</i>	
Currants, black, red, white	5
Guava	0.2

Agvet chemical: Bentazone	
<i>Permitted residue: Bentazone</i>	
Dry beans	0.5
Dry peas	0.5
Dry underground pulses	*0.01
Herbs	0.1
Potato	0.15
Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr	
<i>Permitted residue: Benzovindiflupyr</i>	
Blueberries	2
Coffee beans	0.15
Ginseng	0.3
Peppers, chili, dried	9
Sugar beet	0.08
Agvet chemical: Bifenazate	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of bifenazate and bifenazate diazene (diazene-carboxylic acid, 2-(4-methoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl] 1-methylethyl ester), expressed as bifenazate</i>	
Peppers, chili	3
Agvet chemical: Boscalid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Boscalid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents</i>	
Barley, grain	4
Cassava	2
Peaches (including Nectarines and Apricots)	4
Plums (including fresh prunes)	3.5
Potato	2
Prunes, dried	5
Root and tuber vegetables [except Cassava; Potato]	1
Tea, green, black	40
Agvet chemical: Buprofezin	
<i>Permitted residue: Buprofezin</i>	
Citrus oil, edible	6
Eggs	*0.01
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except Peppers, chili; Tomato]	0.4
Olive oil, virgin	20
Peppers, chili	10
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.01

Poultry meat	*0.01
Agvet chemical: Carbaryl	
<i>Permitted residue: Carbaryl</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	2
Agvet chemical: Carbendazim	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim</i>	
Blackberry	*0.1
Spices [except Spices, seeds]	*0.1
Spices, seeds	5
Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos	
<i>Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos</i>	
Cereal grains [except Rice; Sorghum]	T0.1
Rice	0.5
Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole	
<i>Permitted residue—plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk: Chlorantraniliprole</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—milk: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[[(hydroxymethyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole</i>	
Dry beans [except Mung beans (dry); Soya bean (dry)]	0.3
Dry peas	0.3
Dry underground pulses	0.07
Palm fruit (African oil palm)	0.8
Palm kernel oil, crude	2
Soya bean (dry)	0.07
Agvet chemical: Chlorothalonil	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Chlorothalonil</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-trichloroisophthalonitrile metabolite, expressed as chlorothalonil</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except Currant, black; Grapes]	T10
Peppers, chili, dried	70
Agvet chemical: Clothianidin	
<i>Permitted residue: Clothianidin</i>	
Cereal grains [except Maize; Popcorn; Rice; Sorghum]	*0.02
Rice	0.5

Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyantraniliprole</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	5

Agvet chemical: Cyazofamid	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyazofamid</i>	
Peppers, chili	0.8

Agvet chemical: Cyclaniliprole	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyclaniliprole</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Brassica leafy vegetables	10
Bush berries	1.5
Cane berries	0.8
Citrus fruits	0.4
Citrus oil, edible	50
Elderberries	1.5
Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes	0.05
Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter squashes	0.1
Gelder rose	1.5
Leafy greens	7
Low growing berries	0.4
Mammalian fats [except Milk fats]	0.25
Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	0.25
Milk fats	0.2
Peppers, chili, dried	1.5
Poultry fats	*0.01
Tea, green, black	50
Tomato, dried	0.35

Agvet chemical: Cycloxydim	
<i>Permitted residue: Cycloxydim, metabolites and degradation products which can be oxidized to 3-(3-thianyl) glutaric acid S-dioxide and 3-hydroxy-3-(3-thianyl) glutaric acid S-dioxide, expressed as cycloxydim</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	90

Agvet chemical: Cyfluthrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyfluthrin, sum of isomers</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	1

Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers</i>	
Cereal grains [except Rice; Wheat]	1
Ginseng	*0.03
Ginseng, dried	0.15
Ginseng, extract	*0.06
Rice	2

Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyprodinil</i>	
Celery	30
Peppers, chili, dried	9
Soya bean (dry)	0.3

Agvet chemical: Cyromazine	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyromazine</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	10

Agvet chemical: Dichlobenil	
<i>Permitted residue: Dichlorvos</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Celery	0.07
Peppers, chili, dried	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Dichlorvos	
<i>Permitted residue: Dichlobenil</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.01
Cereal grains [except Rice]	*0.01
Rice	7

Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Difenoconazole</i>	
Blueberries	4
Cereal grains [except Rice]	*0.01
Rice	8

Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron	
<i>Permitted residue: Diflubenzuron</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	20
Rice	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Dimethoate	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate</i>	
<i>see also Omethoate</i>	
Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except Avocado; Mango; Pineapple]	5
Cotton seed	*0.1
Currant, black, red, white	*0.01
Oilseed [except Cotton seed; Peanut]	0.2
Pineapple	0.07

Agvet chemical: Dimethomorph

Permitted residue: Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph

Celery	15
Peppers, chili, dried	5
Spices [except Peppers, chili, dried]	0.05

Agvet chemical: Dinotefuran

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Dinotefuran

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of Dinotefuran and 1-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-3-furylmethyl) urea (UF) expressed as dinotefuran

Celery	0.6
Peppers, chili, dried	5
Rice	8

Agvet chemical: Diphenylamine

Permitted residue: Diphenylamine

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
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Agvet chemical: Dithiocarbamates

Permitted residue: Total dithiocarbamates, determined as carbon disulphide evolved during acid digestion and expressed as milligrams of carbon disulphide per kilogram of food

Coriander, seed	0.1
Pepper, black, white	0.1

Agvet chemical: Diuron

Permitted residue: Sum of diuron and 3,4-dichloroaniline, expressed as diuron

Blueberries	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Emamectin

Permitted residue: Sum of emamectin B1a and emamectin B1b

Peppers, chili, dried	0.2
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Agvet chemical: EPTC

Permitted residue: EPTC

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.04
Potato	0.1
Vegetables [except Potato]	*0.04

Agvet chemical: Ethiprole

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Ethiprole

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of ethiprole and 5-amino-1-(2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-ethylsulfonylpyrazole-3-carbonitrile (ethiprole-sulfone), expressed as parent equivalents.

Rice	3
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Agvet chemical: Ethofumesate

Permitted residue: Ethofumesate

Strawberry	0.03
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Agvet chemical: Ethoprophos

Permitted residue: Ethoprophos

Peppers, chili, dried	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Etofenprox

Permitted residue: Etofenprox

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Rice	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin

Permitted residue: Fenazaquin

Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.02
Meat (mammalian)	*0.02
Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	*0.02
Milks	*0.02
Milks (in the fat)	*0.02
Tree nuts	0.02

Agvet chemical: Fenbuconazole

Permitted residue: Fenbuconazole

Peppers, chili, dried	2
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Agvet chemical: Fenhexamid

Permitted residue: Fenhexamid

Currant, black, red, white	20
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Agvet chemical: Fenpropathrin

Permitted residue: Fenpropathrin

Cranberry	2
Peppers, chili, dried	10

Agvet chemical: Fenpyrazamine	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenpyrazamine</i>	
Strawberry	3

Agvet chemical: Fenvalerate	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenvalerate, sum of isomers</i>	
Cherries	3

Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop and their conjugates, expressed as fluazifop</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except Bush berries; Elderberries; Guelder rose, Strawberry]	0.2
Bush berries	0.3
Elderberries	0.3
Guelder rose	0.3
Strawberry	3

Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of fludioxonil and oxidisable metabolites, expressed as fludioxonil</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fludioxonil</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	4

Agvet chemical: Fluensulfone	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Sum of fluensulfone and 3,4,4-trifluorobut-3-ene-1-sulfonic acid (M-3627), expressed as fluensulfone</i>	
Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks	0.08
Celery	2
Citrus oil, edible	1.5
Dried grapes (=currants; raisins; sultanas)	2
Maize Cereals	0.15
Peppers, chili, dried	7
Rice Cereals	0.05
Sorghum Grain and Millet	0.05
Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks	0.08

Agvet chemical: Fluopicolide	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluopicolide</i>	
Celery	20
Peppers, chili, dried	7

Agvet chemical: Fluopyram	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluopyram</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of fluopyram and 2-(trifluoromethyl)-benzamide, expressed as fluopyram</i>	
Cereal grains [except Rice]	0.03
Peppers, chili, dried	30
Rice	4

Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone	
<i>Permitted residue: Flupyradifurone</i>	
Cacao beans	*0.01
Cane berries	6
Coffee beans	0.9
Peppers, chili, dried	9

Agvet chemical: Flutriafol	
<i>Permitted residue: Flutriafol</i>	
Celery	3
Peppers, chili, dried	10
Strawberry	1.5

Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad</i>	
Celery	10
Citrus oil, edible	90
Lemons and Limes	1
Mandarins	1
Oranges, Sweet, Sour	1.5
Pummelos	0.6

Agvet chemical: Fosetyl-aluminium	
<i>Permitted residue: Fosetyl-aluminium</i>	
Blackberries	70
Coffee beans	30
Eggs	*0.05
Flowerhead brassicas	*0.2
Head brassicas	*0.2
Kale	*0.2
Kiwifruit	150
Mammalian fats [except Milk fats]	0.3
Pineapple	15
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.05
Poultry fats	*0.05
Poultry meat	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium

Permitted residue: Sum of glufosinate-ammonium, N-acetyl glufosinate and 3-[hydroxy(methyl)-phosphinoyl] propionic acid, expressed as glufosinate (free acid)

Berries and other small fruits [except Strawberry]	0.1
Cherries	*0.05
Cereal grains [except Rice]	*0.1
Peaches (including Nectarines and Apricots)	0.3
Plums	0.3
Rice	0.9
Strawberries	0.3

Agvet chemical: Glyphosate

Permitted residue: Sum of glyphosate, N-acetyl-glyphosate and aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate

Almonds	1
Berries and other small fruits [except Cranberry; Raspberries, red, black]	*0.05
Dry beans [except Soya bean (dry)]	15
Dry peas	10
Dry underground pulses	5
Potato	0.2
Raspberries, red, black	0.2
Root and tuber vegetables [except Potato]	*0.1
Tree nuts [except Almonds]	0.2

Agvet chemical: Imazethapyr

Permitted residue: Imazethapyr

Rape seed (canola)	0.05
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Agvet chemical: Iprodione

Permitted residue: Iprodione

Berries and other small fruits [except Blackberries; Grapes]	12
Blackberries	25

Agvet chemical: Isofetamid

Permitted residue: Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin: Isofetamid

Permitted residue: commodities of animal origin: Sum of isofetamid and 2-[3-methyl-4-[2-methyl-2-(3-methylthiophene-2- carboxamido) propanoyl]phenoxy]propanoic acid (PPA), expressed as isofetamid

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Dry beans [except Soya bean (dry)]	0.09
Dry peas	0.09

Agvet chemical: Isoxaflutole

Permitted residue: Sum of isoxaflutole and 2-cyclopropylcarbonyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-oxopropanenitrile, expressed as isoxaflutole

Sugar cane	*0.01
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Agvet chemical: Kresoxim-Methyl

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Kresoxim-methyl

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of a-(p-hydroxy-o-tolyloxy)-o-tolyl (methoxyimino) acetic acid and (E)-methoxyimino[a-(o-tolyloxy)-o-tolyl]acetic acid, expressed as kresoxim-methyl

Pome fruits [except Pear; Persimmon, Japanese]	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Mandestrobin

Permitted residue: Mandestrobin

Dried grapes (=Currants; Raisins; Sultanas)	10
Eggs	*0.01
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.01
Poultry meat	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid

Permitted residue: Mandipropamid

Celery	20
Peppers, chili, dried	10

Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole*Permitted residue: Mefentrifluconazole*

Baby leaves	30
Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks	4
Brassica leafy vegetables	30
Bulb onions	0.2
Bush berries	5
Cane berries	3
Cottonseed	0.2
Dried grapes (=currants; sultanas)	3
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except Melons]	0.2
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.9
Green onions	4
Leafy greens [except Lettuce, head]	30
Leaves of root and tuber vegetables	20
Lettuce, head	5
Low growing berries	2
Maize Cereals	0.01
Melons (including Watermelon)	0.5
Peaches (including Nectarines and Apricots)	1.5
Prunes, dried	4
Rice Cereals	4
Rape seed	1
Root vegetables [except Sugar beet]	0.7
Sorghum Grain and Millet	4
Sunflower seeds	0.15
Sugar cane	1.5
Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks	4

Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone*Permitted residue: Sum of metaflumizone, its E and Z isomers and its metabolite 4-{2-oxo-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethyl}-benzonitrile expressed as metaflumizone*

Apple	0.9
Citrus fruits [except Oranges, Sweet, Sour]	2
Dried grapes (=currants; raisins; sultanas)	13
Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.02
Eggs	0.02
Mammalian fats [except Milk fats]	0.6
Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	*0.02
Melons [except Watermelons]	1
Milk fats	0.7
Milks	0.02
Orange oil, edible	100
Oranges, Sweet, Sour	3
Peppers, chili, dried	6
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.02
Poultry fats	0.08
Poultry meat (fat)	*0.02
Soya bean (including Soya bean (dry))	0.2

Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl*Permitted residue: Metalaxyl*

Peppers, chili, dried	10
Spices [except Peppers, chili, dried]	*0.1

Agvet chemical: Metconazole*Permitted residue: Metconazole*

Banana	*0.1
Beans with pods	*0.05
Cherries	0.3
Cotton seed	0.3
Dry beans [except Soya bean (dry)]	*0.04
Dry peas	0.15
Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.04
Eggs	*0.04
Garlic	*0.05
Maize (not including Sweet corn)	0.015
Mammalian fats [except milk fats]	*0.04
Meat (mammalian)	*0.04
Milks	*0.04
Onion, bulb	*0.05
Peaches (including apricots; nectarines)	0.2
Peanut oil, edible	0.06
Plums	0.1
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.04
Poultry fats	*0.04
Poultry meat	*0.04
Prunes, dried	0.5
Rape seed	0.15
Rape seed oil, edible	0.5
Soya bean (dry)	0.04
Sugar beet	0.07
Sugar cane	0.06
Sunflower seeds	1.5
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.015
Tree nuts	*0.04
Tuberous and corm vegetables	*0.04

Agvet chemical: Methamidophos*Permitted residue: Methamidophos*

Peppers, chili, dried	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Methomyl*Permitted residue: Methomyl*

Peppers, chili, dried	10
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Agvet chemical: Methoprene

Permitted residue: Methoprene, sum of cis- and trans-isomers

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Peanut	5

Agvet chemical: Methoxyfenozide

Permitted residue: Methoxyfenozide

Celery	15
Peppers, chili, dried	20
Raspberries, red, black	6

Agvet chemical: Novaluron

Permitted residue: Novaluron

Blueberries	7
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Agvet chemical: Omethoate

Permitted residue: Omethoate
see also Dimethoate

Abiu	2
Asparagus	*0.002
Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except Avocado; Mango; Pineapple]	2
Avocado	0.1
Beetroot	*0.05
Blackberries	T3
Cactus fruit	2
Citrus fruits	0.5
Cottonseed	*0.05
Eggplant	T0.07
Legume vegetables	1
Mango	0.1
Melons [except Watermelon]	0.2
Oilseed [except Cottonseed; Peanut]	0.05
Onion, bulb	0.5
Peanut	*0.01
Pineapple	0.03
Potato	0.05
Pulses	0.1
Raspberries, red, black	T3
Rhubarb	0.3
Rollinia	2
Santols	2
Squash, summer (zucchini)	0.2
Strawberry	*0.01
Sweet potato	0.05
Turnip, garden	*0.1
Vaccinium berries (including Bearberry) [except Cranberry]	T2
Watermelon	0.2
Wheat bran, processed	0.05

Agvet chemical: Oxamyl

Permitted residue: Sum of oxamyl and 2-hydroxyimino-N,N-dimethyl-2-(methylthio)-acetamide, expressed as oxamyl

Potato	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin

Permitted residue: Oxathiapiprolin

Avocado	0.1
Blueberries	0.5
Hops, dried cones	5
Peppers, chili, dried	4
Pomegranate	0.1
Strawberry	0.4
Tree nuts	0.01

Agvet chemical: Oxyfluorfen

Permitted residue: Oxyfluorfen

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
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Agvet chemical: Paraquat

Permitted residue: Paraquat cation

Vegetables [except Potato; Pulses]	*0.05
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Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin

Permitted residue: Pendimethalin

Berries and other small fruits [except Blueberries]	*0.05
Blueberries	0.1
Celery	0.09
Mints	0.2
Peppermint oil, edible	6

Agvet chemical: Penthioopyrad

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Penthioopyrad

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Sum of penthiopyrad and 1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, expressed as penthiopyrad

Bush berries	7
Cane berries	10
Celery	15
Elderberries	7
Guelder rose	7
Peppers, chili, dried	14

Agvet chemical: Phorate

Permitted residue: Sum of phorate, its oxygen analogue, and their sulfoxides and sulfones, expressed as phorate

Coriander, seed	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Picoxystrobin

Permitted residue: Picoxystrobin

Coffee beans	0.04
Cottonseed	2
Edible offal (mammalian)	0.02
Mammalian fats [except Milk fats]	0.02
Meat mammalian (in the fat)	0.02
Milks	*0.01
Sorghum, grain	0.02
Tea, green, black	15

Agvet chemical: Piperonyl butoxide

Permitted residue: Piperonyl butoxide

Peppers, chili, dried	20
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Agvet chemical: Pirimicarb

Permitted residue: Sum of pirimicarb, demethyl-pirimicarb and the N-formyl-(methylamino) analogue (demethylformamido-pirimicarb), expressed as pirimicarb

Peppers, chili, dried	20
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Agvet chemical: Prochloraz

Permitted residue: Sum of prochloraz and its metabolites containing the 2,4,6-trichlorophenol moiety, expressed as prochloraz

Pepper, black, white	10
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Agvet chemical: Procymidone

Permitted residue: Procymidone

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Durian (in the pulp)	0.05

Agvet chemical: Profenofos

Permitted residue: Profenofos

Coriander, seed	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Propamocarb

Permitted residue: Propamocarb (base)

Peppers, chili, dried	10
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Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen

Permitted residue: Pydiflumetofen

Aquatic root and tuber vegetable	T0.05
Berries and other small fruits [except Blueberries; Grapes; Strawberry]]	3
Blueberries	5
Cottonseed	0.3
Maize flour	0.07
Maize oil, edible	0.08
Mammalian fats [except milk fats]	0.1
Peanut oil, edible	0.15
Peppers, chili, dried	5
Potato, dried	0.5
Poultry fats	*0.01
Root vegetables	0.1
Tuberous and corm vegetables	0.1
Small seed oilseeds	0.9
Stalk and Stem Vegetables - Stems and Petioles	15
Sunflower seeds	0.3
Tomato, dried	7

Agvet chemical: Propiconazole

Permitted residue: Propiconazole

Plums (including prunes)	2
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Agvet chemical: Pyrethrins

Permitted residue: Sum of pyrethrins i and ii, Cinerinsi i and ii and jasmolins i and ii, determined after calibration by means of the International Pyrethrum Standard

Peppers, chili, dried	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil

Permitted residue: Pyrimethanil

Almond	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Pyriofenone

Permitted residue: Pyriofenone

Mammalian fats [except Milk fats]	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Pyriproxyfen

Permitted residue: Pyriproxyfen

Blueberries	1
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Agvet chemical: Quinclorac

Permitted residue: Quinclorac

Rice, husked	10
Rice, polished	8

Agvet chemical: Quinoxifen	
<i>Permitted residue: Quinoxifen</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	10

Agvet chemical: Quintozene	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of quintozene, pentachloroaniline and methyl pentachlorophenyl sulfide, expressed as quintozene</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	0.1

Agvet chemical: Rimsulfuron	
<i>Permitted residue: Rimsulfuron</i>	
Cranberry	0.02

Agvet chemical: Saflufenacil	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Sum of saflufenacil, N'-(2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-1-yl]benzoyl-N-isopropyl sulfamide and N-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-(((isopropylamino)sulfonyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl]urea, expressed as saflufenacil equivalents</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Saflufenacil</i>	
Oilseed [except Cotton seed; Linseed; Mustard seed; Rapeseed; Sunflower seed]	*0.03
Mustard seed	0.6

Agvet chemical: Spinetoram	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of Ethyl-spinosyn-J and Ethyl-spinosyn-L</i>	
Celery	6
Cherries	0.2
Peaches (including Nectarines and Apricots)	0.3
Peppers, chili, dried	4
Plums	0.3
Stalk and stem vegetables [except Celery]	2

Agvet chemical: Spinosad	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of spinosyn A and spinosyn D</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	3
Potato	0.1
Root and tuber vegetables [except Potato]	0.02

Agvet chemical: Spiromesifen	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of spiromesifen and 4-hydroxy-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-2-one, expressed as spiromesifen</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	5
Potato	0.02

Agvet chemical: Spirotetramat	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of spirotetramat, and cis-3-(2,5-dimethylphenyl)-4-hydroxy-8-methoxy-1-azaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-one, expressed as spirotetramat</i>	
Carrot	0.04
Peppers, chili, dried	15
Strawberry	0.3
Sugar beet	0.06
Sugar beet, molasses	0.3

Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor	
<i>Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor</i>	
Blueberries	2
Celery	1.5
Peppers, chili, dried	15
Table grapes	2
Wine grapes	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Tebuconazole</i>	
Cereal grains [except Barley; Oats; Rice]	0.2
Citrus fruits [except Mandarins; Oranges, Sweet, Sour]	T0.05
Mandarins	0.7
Orange oil, edible	10
Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.4
Rice	1.5
Tree nuts	0.05

Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide	
<i>Permitted residue: Tebufenozide</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	10

Agvet chemical: Terbacil	
<i>Permitted residue: Terbacil</i>	
Apple	*0.04
Peach	*0.04

Agvet chemical: Thiabendazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Thiabendazole</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of thiabendazole and 5-hydroxylthiabendazole, expressed as thiabendazole</i>	
Mango	7

Agvet chemical: Thiacloprid	
<i>Permitted residue: Thiacloprid</i>	
Mustard seed	0.5

Agvet chemical: Thiamethoxam	
<i>See also Clothianidin</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Thiamethoxam</i>	
<i>Commodities of animal origin: Sum of thiamethoxam and N-(2-chloro-thiazol-5-ylmethyl)-N'-methyl-N'-nitro-guanidine, expressed as Thiamethoxam (Note: the metabolite clothianidin has separate MRLs)</i>	
Celery	1

Agvet chemical: Tolclofos-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Tolclofos-methyl</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.01

[1.5] omit and substitute the maximum residue limit of each food commodity listed for the chemicals listed.

Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen	
<i>Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin: Afidopyropen</i>	
<i>Permitted residue: commodities of animal origin: Afidopyropen and the carnitine conjugate of cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (M440I060), expressed as afidopyropen</i>	
Edible offal (mammalian)	0.2

Agvet chemical: Azinphos-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Azinphos-methyl</i>	
Strawberry	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin	
<i>Permitted residue: Azoxystrobin</i>	
Celery	5

Eggs	*0.01
Leafy greens [except Chard; Purslane; Spinach]	0.7
Mammalian fats [except Meat fats]	*0.01
Meat (mammalian)	*0.01
Milks	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.01
Poultry meat	*0.01
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01

Agvet chemical: Triadimefon	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of triadimefon and triadimenol, expressed as triadimefon</i>	
<i>see also Triadimenol</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	5

Agvet chemical: Triadimenol	
<i>Permitted residue: Triadimenol</i>	
<i>see also Triadimefon</i>	
Peppers, chili, dried	5

Agvet chemical: Trifloxystrobin	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminoxyethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents</i>	
Rice	5

Agvet chemical: Bentazone	
<i>Permitted residue: Bentazone</i>	
Rice	0.05

Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr	
<i>Permitted residue: Benzovindiflupyr</i>	
Sugar cane	0.4

Agvet chemical: Boscalid

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Boscalid

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents

Cherries	5
Mango	2

Agvet chemical: Bupirimate

Permitted residue: Bupirimate

Strawberry	1.5
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Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole

Permitted residue—plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk: Chlorantraniliprole

Permitted residue—milk: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[[(hydroxymethyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole

Celery	7
Hops, dry	40
Rice	0.4

Agvet chemical: Clofentezine

Permitted residue: Clofentezine

Hops, dry	7
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Agvet chemical: Chlorothalonil

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Chlorothalonil

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-trichloroisophthalonitrile metabolite, expressed as chlorothalonil

Celery	20
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Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole

Permitted residue: Cyantraniliprole

Celery	15
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Agvet chemical: Cyclaniliprole

Permitted residue: Cyclaniliprole

Edible offal (mammalian)	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil

Permitted residue: Cyprodinil

Basil	40
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Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole

Permitted residue: Difenoconazole

Brassica leafy vegetables	T5
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Agvet chemical: Dimethoate

Permitted residue: Sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate

see also Omethoate

Beetroot	*0.1
Cereal grains	0.5
Legume vegetables	2
Melons [except Watermelon]	5
Peanut	0.02
Pulses	0.7
Strawberry	*0.02
Watermelon	5
Wheat bran, processed	1

Agvet chemical: Fenpyroximate

Permitted residue: Fenpyroximate

Raspberries, red, black	3
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Agvet chemical: Fipronil

Permitted residue: Sum of fipronil, the sulphenyl metabolite (5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-[(trifluoromethyl)sulphenyl]-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile), the sulphonyl metabolite (5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-[(trifluoromethyl)sulphonyl]-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile), and the trifluoromethyl metabolite (5-amino-4-trifluoromethyl-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile)

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Fluensulfone

Rice	0.01
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Agvet chemical: Fluensulfone

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Sum of fluensulfone and 3,4,4-trifluorobut-3-ene-1-sulfonic acid (M-3627), expressed as fluensulfone

Sugar cane	0.06
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Agvet chemical: Flutolanil

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Flutolanil

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Flutolanil and metabolites hydrolysed to 2-
trifluoromethyl-benzoic acid and expressed as
flutolanil

Potato	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Imazapic

Permitted residue: Sum of imazapic and its
hydroxymethyl derivative

Soya bean (dry)	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid

Permitted residue: Sum of imidacloprid and
metabolites containing the 6-
chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as
imidacloprid

Carrot	T0.05
Celery	6
Potato	0.4

Agvet chemical: Mepanipyrim

Permitted residue: Mepanipyrim

Strawberry	3
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Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone

Permitted residue: Sum of metaflumizone, its E and
Z isomers and its metabolite 4-{2-oxo-2-[3-
(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethyl}-benzotrile expressed
as metaflumizone

Coffee beans	0.15
Grapes	5
Maize	0.04

Agvet chemical: Metconazole

Permitted residue: Metconazole

Blueberries	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Metribuzin

Permitted residue: Metribuzin

Potato	0.6
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Agvet chemical: Omethoate

Permitted residue: Omethoate

see also Dimethoate

Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1
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Olive oil, refined	T0.01
Peppers, sweet	0.3
Tomato	0.02

Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen

Permitted residue: Pydiflumetofen

Edible offal (mammalian)	1
Eggs	0.02
Maize	0.04
Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	0.1
Peanut	0.05
Sweet corn (on-the-cob)	0.03

Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Pyraclostrobin

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Sum of pyraclostrobin and metabolites hydrolysed to
1-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-ol, expressed as
pyraclostrobin

Spinach	0.6
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Agvet chemical: Quinclorac

Permitted residue: Quinclorac

Rice	10
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Agvet chemical: Thiabendazole

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Thiabendazole

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Sum of thiabendazole and 5-hydroxythiabendazole,
expressed as thiabendazole

Sweet potato	9
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Agvet chemical: Tolclofos-methyl

Permitted residue: Tolclofos-methyl

Potato	0.3
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Attachment B – Draft Explanatory Statement

1. Authority

Section 13 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (the FSANZ Act) provides that the functions of Food Standards Australia New Zealand (the Authority) include the development of standards and variations of standards for inclusion in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code).

Division 2 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act specifies that the Authority may prepare a proposal for the development or variation of food regulatory measures, including standards. This Division also stipulates the procedure for considering a proposal for the development or variation of food regulatory measures.

FSANZ prepared Proposal M1020 to consider amending certain maximum residue limits (MRLs) in the Code for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals that may occur in food. The Authority considered the Proposal in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 and has prepared a draft variation.

2. Variation will be a legislative instrument

If approved, the draft variation would be a legislative instrument for the purposes of the *Legislation Act 2003* (see section 94 of the FSANZ Act) and be publicly available on the Federal Register of Legislation (www.legislation.gov.au).

If approved, this instrument would not be subject to the disallowance or sunset provisions of the *Legislation Act 2003*. Subsections 44(1) and 54(1) of that Act provide that a legislative instrument is not disallowable or subject to sunset if the enabling legislation for the instrument (in this case, the FSANZ Act): (a) facilitates the establishment or operation of an intergovernmental scheme involving the Commonwealth and one or more States; and (b) authorises the instrument to be made for the purposes of the scheme. Regulation 11 of the *Legislation (Exemptions and other Matters) Regulation 2015* also exempts from sunset legislative instruments a primary purpose of which is to give effect to an international obligation of Australia.

The FSANZ Act gives effect to an intergovernmental agreement (the Food Regulation Agreement) and facilitates the establishment or operation of an intergovernmental scheme (national uniform food regulation). That Act also gives effect to Australia's obligations under an international agreement between Australia and New Zealand. For these purposes, the Act establishes the Authority to develop food standards for consideration and endorsement by the Food Ministers Meeting (FMM). The FMM is established under the Food Regulation Agreement and the international agreement between Australia and New Zealand, and consists of New Zealand, Commonwealth and State/Territory members. If endorsed by the FMM, the food standards on gazettal and registration are incorporated into and become part of Commonwealth, State and Territory and New Zealand food laws. These standards or instruments are then administered, applied and enforced by these jurisdictions' regulators as part of those food laws.

3. Purpose

The purpose of the proposed variation to Schedule 20 is to vary maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food commodities. Section S20—3 currently lists the MRLs for agricultural and veterinary chemicals which may occur in foods. If an MRL is not listed for a particular agricultural or veterinary chemical food combination, there must be no detectable residues of that chemical in that food. This general

prohibition means that, in absence of the relevant MRL in the Code, food may not be sold where there are detectable residues.

MRL variations may be required to permit the sale of foods containing legitimate residues. These are technical amendments following changes in use patterns of agricultural and veterinary chemicals available to chemical product users. These changes include the development of new products and crop uses, and the withdrawal of older products following review. In regard to Australia's WTO obligations, MRLs may be harmonised with international or trading partner standards. Internationally, farmers face different pest and disease pressures and therefore agricultural and veterinary chemical use patterns and the legitimate residues in food associated with these uses may vary accordingly.

A risk assessment including a dietary exposure assessment is conducted before MRLs are varied to ensure that the proposed limits pose negligible public health and safety concerns to consumers.

4. Documents incorporated by reference

The draft variation does not incorporate any documents by reference.

5. Consultation

In accordance with the procedure in Division 2 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act, the Authority's consideration of Proposal M1020 will include one round of public consultation following an assessment and the preparation of a draft variation and associated assessment summary.

A Regulation Impact Statement was not required because the Office of Best Practice Regulation provided FSANZ with a standing exemption (ID 12065) from preparing a Regulation Impact Statement for MRL proposals and applications.

6. Statement of compatibility with human rights

This instrument is exempt from the requirements for a statement of compatibility with human rights as it is a non-disallowable instrument under section 44 of the *Legislation Act 2003*.

7. Variation

Item [1] varies Schedule 20.

Item [1.1] omits the chemicals listed and all entries for those chemicals.

Item [1.2] inserts in alphabetical order, the new chemicals listed; and their corresponding residue definition(s), food commodities and associated MRLs.

Item [1.3] omits the food commodities and associated MRLs for the chemicals listed.

Item [1.4] inserts, in alphabetical order, the food commodities and associated MRLs for the chemicals listed.

Item [1.5] omits and substitutes the maximum residue limit of each food commodity listed for the chemicals listed.