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Approval report – Proposal M1023

2024 MRL Harmonisation Proposal

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) prepared and assessed a proposal to consider the Schedule 20-Maximum residue limits for agricultural and veterinary chemicals in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code for the purpose of international alignment. The proposal seeks to promote consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures and to remove non-tariff barriers to trade, without reducing public health and consumer protection safeguards. Following assessment, FSANZ prepared a food regulatory measure with amendments to Schedule 20.

On 22 January 2026, FSANZ sought submissions on the draft variations and published an associated report. FSANZ received 3 submissions.

FSANZ approved the draft variation, with amendments, on 29 April 2026. The Food Ministers' Meeting was notified of FSANZ's decision on 11 May 2026.

This report is provided pursuant to paragraph 63(1)(b) of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*.

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The following document, which informed the assessment of this proposal, is available on the FSANZ website at [M1023 - Maximum Residue Limits \(2024\)](https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/food-standards-code/proposals/m1023-2024-mrl-harmonisation-proposal)¹

SD1 M1023 Supporting document at Approval

¹ <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/food-standards-code/proposals/m1023-2024-mrl-harmonisation-proposal>. Accessed 10 January 2026

Executive summary

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) considered and assessed varying Schedule 20 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) following its consideration of maximum residue limits (MRLs) that were:

- adopted at the 2024 Codex Alimentarius Commission meeting
- requested by stakeholders seeking alignment with standards set by international trading partners
- requested by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to reflect changes in agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemical usage in Australia.

Amendments were also considered to vary Schedule 20 of the Code to:

- correct typographical and transcription errors
- update commodity names, and
- update references to exceptions for certain chemical entries.

The proposal relates to Australia only. Under the *Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning the Joint Food Standards System*, MRLs for agvet chemicals in food are excluded from the jointly developed food standards. As a result, Australia and New Zealand establish MRLs for agvet chemical residues in food commodities independently through separate regulatory processes.

Following assessment, FSANZ prepared a draft variation and called for submissions. In all, 3 submissions were received. Issues raised in those submissions are addressed at Section 2.1 of this report.

Having had regard to all submissions received and for reasons set out in this report, FSANZ decided to approve the draft variation to Schedule 20 of the Code proposed at the call for submissions with amendments.

The effect of the approved draft variation to Schedule 20 (as amended) will be to permit the sale of foods containing legitimate residues of agvet chemicals at levels consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases and/or management of the 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

M1023 was prepared to consider the variation of agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemical maximum residue limits (MRLs) in Schedule 20 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). M1023 includes the consideration of MRL variations proposed by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), MRLs proposed at the 55th session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR55) and adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC47)², and MRL harmonisation requests from other interested parties. The objective of this proposal is to promote consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures and to remove non-tariff barriers to trade, without reducing public health and consumer protection safeguards. M1023 also sought to rectify a small number of formatting and transcription errors in Schedule 20.

The proposal relates to Australia only. 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. MRLs for agvet chemical residues in food commodities are therefore developed independently and separately by Australia and New Zealand.

1.2 The current standards

Australian food laws require food for sale, whether domestically produced or imported, to comply with relevant requirements in the Code. The Code requirements relevant to this proposal are summarised below.

- Section 1.1.2—2(3) provides that, for Code purposes, an *agvet chemical* means ‘an agricultural chemical product or a veterinary chemical product, within the meaning of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (Agvet Code).’³
- Paragraph 1.1.1—10(6)(d) provides that, unless expressly permitted by the Code, food for sale must not have, as an ingredient or component, a detectable amount of an agvet chemical or a metabolite or degradation product of an agvet chemical.
- Standard 1.4.2 and the associated Schedules 20 and 21 set out the relevant permissions and permitted maximum and extraneous residue limits for agvet chemicals in food for sale.
- These permissions and residue limits are set by reference to a particular food or food group. Standard 1.4.2 applies, together with Schedules 20 and Schedule 21, to a particular food or food group as described in Schedule 22.
- Standard 1.4.2 also prescribes a method to calculate maximum and extraneous residue limits in a food commodity by reference to the portion of that commodity that is specified in Schedule 22.

State and Territory government regulators in Australia apply the above standards to food for sale that is produced in Australia. The Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry applies these standards to food imported for sale into Australia. Application of the current standards means that food products containing residues of an agvet chemical

² The 55th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR55). <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/zh/?meeting=CCPr&session=55> and the 47th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC47). <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/pl/?meeting=CAC&session=47>. Accessed 8 October 2025

³ The Agvet Code is the Code set out in the Schedule to the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994*. The APVMA are responsible for development and administration of the AgVet Code.

with no permitted residue limit set by the Code, or which exceed a permitted limit set by the Code, cannot be sold in Australia. The aim is to ensure 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.

1.2.1 Maximum residue limits established by the APVMA

The APVMA regulates agvet chemical use within Australia. An agvet chemical product must be approved and registered by the APVMA before it can be manufactured, imported, supplied, sold or used in Australia⁴. In approving an agvet chemical product, the APVMA will establish MRLs for treated food commodities, if residues are to be expected. After undertaking public consultation, the APVMA will publish these MRLs in the Agvet Code⁵. The APVMA will then amend Schedule 20 of the Code to align the domestic MRLs across both codes. These MRLs are used by Australian jurisdictions to regulate agvet chemical use at the point of food production.

1.2.2 FSANZ MRL harmonisation proposals

The MRLs set by the APVMA for domestic use of an agvet chemical may differ from those established by Australia's trading partners and Codex. Agvet chemical use by our trading partners will be dependent on the pests, diseases and environmental factors specific to their country. This means that residues in imported food may legitimately differ from domestically produced food. To meet the food for sale requirements in Australia and thus be permitted for importation, the MRL for the imported food must be listed in Schedule 20 of the Code. If no MRL exists in Schedule 20 or is below a trading partners MRL, then an amendment to the Code can be requested.

For this reason, FSANZ undertakes an annual MRL harmonisation proposal ('M' proposal) to consider requests by stakeholders to align MRLs listed in Schedule 20 with our trading partners. The APVMA may also request variations to Schedule 20 as part of the M proposal. The primary purpose is to facilitate the sale of imported foods containing residues of legally applied agvet chemicals and align domestic MRL standards. M1023 is such a proposal.

1.3 Reasons for preparing the proposal

This proposal was prepared to consider varying MRLs in Schedule 20 to align the Code with Codex and our trading partner standards for food commodities to be imported and legally sold in Australia.

1.3.1 International standards

FSANZ considers 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 the scientific assessment focussing on the safety of the residues for Australian consumers.

4. This requirement does not apply to agvet chemicals exempted by the Agvet Code.

5. Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (MRL Standard for Residues of Chemical Products) Instrument 2023: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/F2023L01350/latest/versions> Accessed 8 October 2025.

1.3.2 MRL harmonisation requests

Through the call for requests, which closed on 6 December 2024, FSANZ received 149 requests to amend 126 chemical listings in Schedule 20 from 12 stakeholders, of which 3 were Australian and 9 international. The majority of stakeholders were food importers seeking the addition of a new or varied MRL for food commodities.

Requests were made by:

1. Australian Food and Grocery Council
2. BASF SE, Germany
3. California Cherry Board, USA
4. German Hop Growers Association
5. Malaysian Department of Agriculture
6. Mars Food & Nutrition Australia
7. Syngenta Australia Pty Ltd
8. National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards, Thailand
9. The Cranberry Institute, USA
10. The North American Blueberry Council, USA
11. United States Hop Industry Plant Protection Committee
12. United States National Potato Council.

The APVMA proposed a range of MRL variations that included deletions, reductions and additions. FSANZ also considered MRL changes by Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) and adopted by Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) in 2024. In total, FSANZ considered MRL changes to 217 chemicals and 526 chemical-commodity combinations in M1023.

Adopted MRLs will permit the sale of foods containing agvet chemical residues, protect public health and safety, and minimise agvet chemical residues in foods consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases. The adopted MRLs may also minimise trade disruption and extend manufacturer and consumer choice for a range of commodities.

1.4 Procedure for assessment

The proposal was assessed under the General Procedure.

1.5 Decision

The draft variation to Schedule 20 of the Code proposed at the call for submissions was approved with amendments, outlined in section 1.5.1 below. The variation takes effect on gazettal. The approved variation as amended is at Attachment A.

The related explanatory statement is at Attachment B. An explanatory statement is required to accompany an instrument if it is lodged on the Federal Register of Legislation.

The draft variation on which submissions were sought is at Attachment C.

1.5.1 Amendments to draft variation following call for submissions

The draft variation to Schedule 20, proposed at the call for submissions, was amended as follows:

- For the chemical captan, the instruction to insert the commodity “Citrus fruits” has been amended to “Citrus fruits [except Mandarins, Tangelo, large- sized cultivars]”. The amendment was necessary to exclude other citrus commodities already listed in

Schedule 20 which have lower MRLs.

- For the chemical carbofuran, the instruction to insert the commodity “Oranges, sweet, sour” and MRL of 0.5 mg/kg has been removed because the source MRL in Codex no longer exists.
- For the chemical chlorothalonil, an instruction to insert the commodity “Citrus fruits” at an MRL of 0.5 mg/kg has been added because it was missing from the draft variation.
- For the chemical cyantraniliprole, the instruction to insert the commodity “Tea, green, black (fermented and dried)” has been amended to refer to “Tea, green, black”. The amendment aligns the commodity name with Schedule 22.
- For the chemical cyhalothrin, the instruction to insert the commodity name “Citrus fruits” has been amended to “Citrus fruits [except lemon and limes] (subgroup)”. The existing commodity in Schedule 20 includes the exception for the lemons and limes subgroup which has a lower MRL.
- For the chemical difenoconazole, the instruction to decrease the MRL of Stone fruits from 2.5 mg/kg to 1.5 mg/kg has been identified as an error and has therefore been removed. The instruction to replace the commodity name “Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]” with “Stone fruits [except prunes]” has been retained.
- For the chemical fluxapyroxad, the instruction to insert the commodity Grapefruit at the MRL of 1 mg/kg has been removed. It is not required because Grapefruit is included in the subgroup Pummelos and Grapefruit, for which the MRL has been amended from 0.6 to 1 mg/kg.
- For the chemical metalaxyl, the commodity name “Citrus fruit (group)” has been replaced with “Citrus fruits” to align with Schedule 22 descriptions which have been implemented through Proposal P1065 — Code Revision – 2025 Amendments (Compositional requirements for Special Medical Purpose Product for infants and other miscellaneous amendments) (P1065). The group qualifier has also been removed to make the commodity name uniform throughout Schedule 20.
- For the chemical metolachlor, the instruction to insert the commodity “Citrus fruits” at the MRL of 0.01 mg/kg has been removed because the requested MRL for Citrus Fruits is already covered by a higher *All other foods except animal foods commodity* MRL.
- For the chemical pyriproxyfen, the group qualifier from Citrus Fruits has been removed to make the commodity name uniform throughout Schedule 20. Also, the instruction to correct the commodity name “Peppers, chilli, dried)” by removing the extra closing bracket has been removed as this has already been corrected through P1065.

These changes do not impact the risk assessment decision.

2 Summary of the findings

2.1 Summary of issues raised in submissions

Consultation is a key part of FSANZ’s standards development process. FSANZ acknowledges the time and effort taken by individuals and organisations to make submissions.

FSANZ sought public comments to help finalise the assessment of proposed MRLs and related changes. Comments were invited on any impacts (costs/benefits) of the proposed variations, in particular likely impacts on the importation of food if specific variations are advanced, and any public health and safety concerns associated with the proposed changes.

FSANZ received submissions from the Australian Food and Grocery Council (AFGC), BASF

Germany and New South Wales Food Authority. A summary of the issues raised in these 3 submissions and responses from FSANZ are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of issues raised in submissions

Submitter	Issue(s) raised	Response from FSANZ
Australian Food and Grocery Council (AFGC)	AFGC supports the assessment and variations to the Code as proposed under M1023.	FSANZ acknowledges the submission and notes its support for the assessment and the proposed variations to the Code.
AFGC	Noted that SD1 of the call for submissions (CFS) referred to new MRLs for the agvet chemicals, chlorfluazuron and chlorothalonil, in citrus fruit. These MRLs were not included in the proposed draft variation at CFS.	<p>FSANZ notes that for the chemical chlorothalonil, the insertion of a Citrus fruits MRL of 0.5 mg/kg was inadvertently missed from the draft variation at CFS. The approved draft variation has been amended now include an instruction to insert an MRL for Citrus fruits of 0.5.</p> <p>The chemical chlorfluazuron was included in SD1 in error. FSANZ did not set a new MRL for this chemical due to the assessment undertaken at CFS that concluded that there was insufficient evidence that microbiological effects were considered adequately in the derivation of Health-Based Guidance Values (HBGVs). However, based on the further review of the mode of action for chlorfluazuron since the CFS, this chemical will be considered further during the next harmonisation proposal. As such, the MRL for citrus fruit in chlorfluazuron has been removed from SD1 for M1023.</p>
BASF, Germany	A separate MRL for fluxapyroxad in grapefruits at 1 mg/kg is not needed as it is already covered by the subgroup pummelos and grapefruits at the same MRL.	FSANZ agrees that this MRL amendment is not necessary. The grapefruit entry has been removed from the approved variation.
NSW Food Authority	For the agvet chemical chlorfluazuron, the citrus fruits MRL should be removed from SD1. The SD1 states that the request for chlorfluazuron was deemed not suitable for harmonisation due to insufficient evidence that microbiological effects were considered in the derivation of Health-Based Guidance Values (HBGVs).	Based on further review of the mode of action for chlorfluazuron since the call for submissions, this chemical will be considered further during the next harmonisation proposal.
	There is currently no tolerance for carbendazim in domestic citrus fruits. All use of carbendazim in citrus fruits was prohibited by APVMA in 2010 due to public health, occupational safety and residue concerns, and the existing MRL of 10 mg/kg was removed from the MRL Standard in 2011.	<p>FSANZ notes currently there is no domestic MRL in the APVMA standard for carbendazim in citrus fruits. The two MRL standards which apply in Australia have different purposes. APVMA MRL standards are established to support the registration and safe use of agvet chemicals whereas FSANZ MRL standards are established to apply to residues in foods at the point of sale and ensure the protection of public health and safety through the regulation of residues in the food supply. The FSANZ MRL standard includes both APVMA established MRLs and import MRLs.</p> <p>Globally, growers face different pest and disease pressures and environmental conditions resulting in variation in agvet chemicals use patterns and MRLs between countries which can result in non-tariff barriers to trade. The increase in the import MRL for oranges for carbendazim in Schedule 20 of the Code from 0.2 to 1 mg/kg reflects use in other countries with the revised MRL aligning with the Codex MRL.</p>

Submitter	Issue(s) raised	Response from FSANZ
	<p>Cyhalothrin is currently permitted for use in citrus fruits but under strict MRLs, with *0.01 mg/kg applying to most citrus and 0.2 mg/kg for lemons and limes, consistent with Codex and EU standards. Proposal M1023 seeks to increase the cyhalothrin MRL to 1 mg/kg, representing a five-fold increase for lemons and limes and a 100-fold increase for other citrus fruits.</p> <p>NSW Food Authority queries the justification for aligning the MRL with a single trading partner (Brazil) when other trading partners do not allow such levels.</p>	<p>Cyhalothrin is currently permitted for use on citrus fruits in Australia, with a MRL of *0.01 mg/kg, and there is an import MRL in the Code of 0.2 mg/kg for lemons and limes. This proposal seeks to increase the MRL for cyhalothrin in citrus fruits to 1 mg/kg to harmonise with the MRL established in Brazil. MRLs are established based on the levels of chemical residues that may remain in food following the approved use of agricultural chemicals.</p> <p>In assessing this amendment, FSANZ undertook a comprehensive dietary exposure assessment using Australian food consumption data. The assessment considered residues across all permitted foods for which cyhalothrin residues may be present and showed that the estimated dietary exposures remain below the relevant health-based guidance values including with the higher MRL for citrus fruits. On this basis, FSANZ concluded that the proposed MRL does not raise public health or safety concerns.</p> <p>FSANZ recognises that the MRLs for agvet chemicals may differ between countries due to variations in approved uses, climatic conditions and agricultural practices. Proposal M1023 considers requests to harmonise Australian MRLs with those of individual trading partners where the use of the chemical is supported by legitimate Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) approved by a competent regulatory authority in the exporting country. In this case, the requested MRL reflects an approved use of cyhalothrin in Brazil. Harmonisation requests by trading partners to amend the Code are assessed on a case-by-case basis and are only recommended where the available data demonstrate that the proposed MRL would not raise public health or safety concerns for Australian consumers. Including an MRL in the Code does not permit domestic use of the chemical.</p>
	<p>Table 4 in SD1 Appendix 1 shows that the proposed MRL of 1 mg/kg for carbendazim in oranges, sweet, sour and proposed MRL of 1 mg/kg for cyhalothrin in citrus fruits would result in the national estimate of short-term intake (NESTI) equivalent to 99% of the acute reference dose (ARfD) for children aged 2–6 years. Although this represents a worst-case scenario, the NSW Food Authority is concerned that children could be exposed to carbendazim or cyhalothrin at levels approaching the ARfD. Given that the Australian Dietary Guidelines (the ADGs) encourage fruit consumption, including oranges and orange juice. NSW Food Authority requests more information from FSANZ on the food consumption data used in the NESTI calculation and how it compares with recommended fruit intake levels.</p>	<p>FSANZ conducted a NESTI calculation using a conservative “worst case scenario”. This approach assumed residues at either the maximum permitted residue limit (MRL) or the highest residue observed in supervised trial conducted according to GAP, with consumption of large portion sizes (97.5th percentile consumers). This internationally accepted best practice methodology applies high consumption amounts derived from the data collected from the 2011-12 National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and highest concentration data along with highly conservative and protective safety factors applied to the ARfD. The ARfD is set at a level 100 times lower than the threshold toxicological dose. Therefore, exposures below 100% of (ARfD) are considered acceptable to protect public health and safety.</p>
	<p>Under Proposal M1008, FSANZ reduced the carbendazim MRL in oranges to 0.2 mg/kg, resulting in a NESTI of 29% of the ARfD for</p>	<p>FSANZ periodically reviews MRLs in response to harmonisation requests, changes in MRLs established by trading partners and updates to Codex MRLs. Food</p>

Submitter	Issue(s) raised	Response from FSANZ
	<p>children aged 2–6 years. If the same methodology were applied in Proposal M1023, increasing the MRL to 1 mg/kg would be expected to exceed the ARfD (up to 145%), yet the reported NESTI is 99%. NSW Food Authority seeks clarification on the basis for this difference, including whether it reflects changes in consumption data or the ARfD since 2012.</p>	<p>consumption pattern also changes over time, and health-based guidance values such as Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) and ARfDs may be revised as new scientific evidence becomes available. FSANZ takes these factors into account when conducting the risk assessments; therefore, amendments to MRLs are a routine part of FSANZ’s process. Our assessment under Proposal M1008 used food consumption information generated through the 1995 National Nutrition Survey whereas assessment undertaken within M1023 used food consumption data from the 2011-12 National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey. The ARfD has not changed since 2012.</p>
	<p>Queries whether the existing ‘all other foods except animal food commodities’ MRL of 0.02 mg/kg for metolachlor applies to citrus fruits. If so, requests clarification if this Proposal intends to impose a more stringent MRL (of 0.01 mg/kg) for metolachlor in citrus fruits.</p>	<p>For metolachlor, the MRL for the ‘all other foods except animal foods’ commodity does apply to citrus fruits. Therefore, a separate commodity specific MRL for citrus fruit is unnecessary. The approved variation has been amended accordingly to remove the separate citrus fruits entry.</p>
	<p>Schedule 20 includes default MRLs for “all other foods except animal food commodities” for some chemicals and queries whether these apply when no specific food-chemical MRL is listed. If applicable, NSW recommends updating the “Pre-M1023 MRL” column in Table 4 of SD1 Appendix 1 to reflect these existing default MRLs, as listing them as “None” may be misleading.</p>	<p>FSANZ agrees with the proposed amendment and has amended Table 4 of SD1.</p>
	<p>Codex/Brazil do not set MRLs for orange juice concentrate.</p> <p>Submitter recommends amending the ‘Commodity description in trading partners standards’ column in Table 4 in SD1 Appendix 1 to replace ‘Orange Juice Concentrate’ with the relevant commodity name from which the proposed MRL is derived.</p> <p>Submitter also queries whether the relevant Brazilian MRLs are for orange juice concentrate or for fresh/whole citrus fruits or oranges. Given orange juice concentrate is highly concentrated compared to fresh oranges, NSW Food Authority requested more information from FSANZ on the proposed harmonisation with Brazilian MRLs.</p>	<p>FSANZ agrees that using the same commodity name as per the Codex or importing country approval would add clarity.</p> <p>As such, the entries for “Orange Juice Concentrate” have been replaced in SD1 with the relevant commodity name (citrus, citrus fruits or orange, sweet, sour) from which the proposed MRLs are derived.</p> <p>Subclause 1.4.2—3(3) provides that unless a maximum amount of a permitted residue of an agvet chemical is specified for a processed food, the same maximum amount applies to both the processed and the unprocessed food.</p>
	<p>For Cyfluthrin in Citrus fruits, it is recommended to add ‘Citrus fruits [except kumquats]’ in ‘Pre-M1023 MRL’ in Table 4 in SD1 Appendix 1 to correctly describe the subject of the current MRL.</p>	<p>FSANZ agrees. SD1 has been amended accordingly.</p>
	<p>In Table 4 in SD1 Appendix 1, for Cyhalothrin in Citrus fruits, the word ‘None’ in the ‘Pre-M1023 MRL’ column should be replaced with ‘Citrus fruits [except lemon and limes (subgroup)] *0.01,</p>	<p>FSANZ agrees. SD1 has been amended accordingly.</p> <p>The approved variation has also been amended to replace “Citrus fruits” with ‘Citrus</p>

Submitter	Issue(s) raised	Response from FSANZ
	<p>Lemons and limes (subgroup) 0.2’.</p> <p>The draft variation should be amended to either: add repeal of the existing listing ‘Lemons and limes (subgroup) 0.2’ or to amend the commodity name of the new listing from ‘Citrus fruits’ to ‘Citrus fruits [except lemons and limes (subgroup)]’.</p>	<p>fruits [except lemons and limes (subgroup)]’ in the amendment to the table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin in item [43]</p>
	<p>For Metalaxyl in Citrus fruits, it is recommended to add ‘Grapefruit 1, Lemon 1’ in ‘Pre-M1023 MRL’ column in Table 4 in SD1 Appendix 1.</p>	<p>FSANZ agrees. SD1 has been amended accordingly.</p>
	<p>For Pirimicarb in Citrus fruits, it is recommended to replace ‘None’ with ‘Fruit [except listed under this chemical] 0.5’ in ‘Pre-M1023 MRL’ column in Table 4 in SD1.</p>	<p>FSANZ agrees. SD1 has been amended accordingly.</p>
	<p>For Tebuconazole in Citrus fruits, it is recommended to replace ‘None’ with ‘Citrus fruits [except mandarins (subgroup); oranges, sweet, sour] 0.2, Mandarins 0.7, Oranges, Sweet, Sour 0.4’ in ‘Pre-M1023 MRL’ in Table 4 in SD1 Appendix 1.</p>	<p>FSANZ agrees. SD1 has been amended accordingly.</p>
	<p>Queries if there is difference between food commodity names ‘Citrus fruit (group)’ and ‘Citrus fruits’ in the Draft variation. If the two mean the same, recommends using consistent terminology.</p>	<p>The approved variation has been amended to use the term “Citrus fruits” without a group qualifier, to ensure consistency with the commodity name already listed in Schedule 20.</p>
	<p>For Tetracycline in Edible offal (mammalian), recommends replacing ‘Edible offal (mammalian) 1’ with ‘None’ in ‘Pre-M1023 MRL’ in Table 4 in SD1 Appendix 1 to correctly reflect the current Schedule 20 with no MRL set for tetracycline in edible offal (mammalian).</p>	<p>FSANZ agrees. SD1 has been amended accordingly.</p>

2.2 Risk assessment

The approved MRLs are listed in Appendix 1 of SD1, which provides a summary of dietary exposure estimates undertaken for Australian consumers for requested agvet chemical and relevant food commodities. 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.

Chemicals under review by the APVMA

Requests were received for commodity MRLs for acetamiprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran and thiamethoxam. A review of these chemicals by the APVMA is currently in progress. Therefore, the MRL requests were excluded from this M proposal. Once the APVMA have published and implemented the final regulatory decisions, requestors are encouraged to re-submit their requests, if still applicable.

Requests that did not meet the MRL harmonisation requirements

Requests were received for commodity MRLs for 28 chemicals where the chemical was not approved for use in the country where the food commodity was to be sourced for importation into Australia. Therefore, the requests did not meet the requirements stipulated in section 4.2.1 in the [Guide to submitting requests for maximum residue limit \(MRL\) harmonisation proposals](#)⁶. FSANZ only considered requests to harmonise MRLs in the Code where the MRL has been set by the chemical regulatory authority setting permissions of use in the country or jurisdiction where the food commodity is grown or produced. As a result, these MRL harmonisation requests were excluded from this M proposal.

Microbiological and toxicological review of new chemicals

Commodity MRLs for 20 chemicals currently not listed in Schedule 20 were requested for consideration in M1023. As stated in the [Guide to submitting requests for maximum residue limit harmonisation proposals](#)⁵, FSANZ gives specific regard to requests for agvet chemicals, including antimicrobials, which are considered on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the APVMA.

Out of these 20 chemicals, 15 did not have a Health-Based Guidance Value (HBGV) from an acceptable source and sulfometuron methyl did not have suitable evidence demonstrating that existing HBGVs had adequately considered potential microbiological effects and therefore these chemicals were not progressed further. Chlorfluazuron and fenthion will be considered further during the next harmonisation Proposal following further review of the mode of action since the call for submissions. Accordingly, only 2 chemicals, isoflucypram and tricyclazole, were approved for inclusion in Schedule 20.

FSANZ has recently updated the microbiological assessment process for harmonisation requests (see [Proposal M1021](#)). Microbiologically active chemicals are not considered appropriate for harmonisation if they are antimicrobials of importance in Australia or the microbiological effects of consumption have not been considered in the development of HBGVs.

For isoflucypram and tricyclazole, a competent authority considered and determined that

⁶ FSANZ's Guide to submitting requests for maximum residue limit (MRL) harmonisation proposals: <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Guide-for-Submitting-Requests-for-MRL-Proposals>. Accessed 5 March 2026.

there was no evidence supporting the need for microbiological HBGVs and no evidence of microbiological effects was identified since the determination. Sulfometuron methyl was deemed not suitable for harmonisation because microbiological effects were not considered at the time HBGVs were derived (1991) and evidence of potential microbiological effects have been reported since the HBGV was derived.

FSANZ's own assessment of isoflucypram and tricyclazole did not identify any additional toxicological hazards. Therefore, the requests for MRL harmonisation associated with these 2 chemicals proceeded to the dietary exposure assessment (DEA) stage.

Consideration of MRLs for antibiotics

No antibiotics were considered as part of this proposal.

Consideration of MRLs adopted by Codex

FSANZ considered food commodity MRLs proposed at the 55th session of CCPR and adopted at CAC47⁷. However, not all of these Codex MRLs were included in the Schedule 20 variation because some MRLs already existed at a level equal to or higher in Schedule 20, or it was more appropriate to align with requested trading partner MRLs.

In line with the process for routine consideration of Codex MRLs adopted post-2019 in the harmonisation proposal, FSANZ applied a standardised screening process to the Codex MRLs adopted by CAC and only considered those for inclusion in M1023 if the MRL was:

- higher than the relevant existing Schedule 20 MRL
- higher than an existing *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL
- higher than a request to align with a third country MRL
- at the same limit as a temporary ('T') status MRL existing in Schedule 20 for the same commodity/group
- acceptable based on the outcome of a DEA using Australian food consumption data
- supported by the APVMA.

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

Dietary exposure assessment

The presence of low levels of residues from registered and approved agvet chemicals in food commodities is not considered to present a public health and safety concern 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 by FSANZ to confirm the estimated exposures are unlikely to exceed HBGVs for an agvet chemical⁸. 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 HBGVs typically used are the acceptable daily intake (ADI) and the acute reference dose (ARfD).

⁷ The 55th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR55). <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/zh/?meeting=CCpr&session=55> and the 47th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC47). <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/pl/?meeting=CAC&session=47>. Accessed 5 March 2026

⁸. For further information on how DEAs are carried out please visit the Dietary exposure and intake assessment webpage: <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/science-data/dietaryexposureandintakeassessments>. Accessed 5 March 2026.

In Australia, the ADI and ARfD for agvet chemicals are currently set by the APVMA⁹ following an assessment of the toxicity of each chemical. In cases where an Australian ADI or ARfD has not been set, the ADI and, where appropriate, the ARfD adopted by JMPR is 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 other HBGVs set by the trading partner's government agency responsible for instituted MRLs.

FSANZ conducted and reviewed DEAs using internationally established risk assessment methodologies. Variations to MRLs in the Code were not supported where estimated dietary exposures to the residues of a chemical indicated a potential unacceptable risk for the Australian population or a population subgroup.

The steps undertaken in conducting a DEA are to:

- 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
- complete a risk characterisation by comparing the estimated dietary exposures to the HBGV(s).

The dietary exposure estimates for this proposal indicated the proposed MRLs did not raise public health and safety concerns to Australian consumers.

2.2.1 Amendments to the Supporting Document 1 after the call for submissions

Following the call for submissions, amendments and minor typographical corrections were made to SD1. None of these changes had any impact on the risk assessment decision. The amendments made to SD1 are outlined below.

Following the call for submissions, further review of the modes of action for chlorfluazuron and fenthion was undertaken. As a result of this subsequent review, the decision for these entries was revised, and it was determined that these chemicals are more appropriately considered in a future harmonisation proposal. Consistent with this revision, the text in Table 1 and the associated explanatory text below the table (under the subheading *Microbiological and toxicological review of new chemicals*) stating that chlorfluazuron and fenthion were not suitable for consideration due to the lack of a microbiological-based guidance value from an acceptable source has been removed.

In Table 3, a row for the agvet chemical azoxystrobin was inserted to correct the commodity name from egg plant to eggplant. This change was necessary to align the commodity name with Schedule 22.

In Table 3, a row for the agvet chemical difenoconazole was inserted to correct the commodity name from stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese] to stone fruits [except prunes]. This amendment was necessary to exclude prunes, for which a higher MRL has been proposed.

Amendments to Table 4 only

- The column headings 'Pre M1023 MRL (mg/kg)' and 'Post M1023 MRL (mg/kg)' were amended to 'Pre M1023 MRL of the commodity (mg/kg)' and 'Post M1023 MRL of the commodity (mg/kg)', respectively. This change was necessary to distinguish MRLs

9. On 1 July 2016, the task of establishing HBGVs was transferred to the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

that apply specifically to the commodity, rather than those covered under *All other foods except animal food commodities*.

- All commodities listed as orange juice concentrate under the column *Commodity description in trading partners standards* were renamed as either citrus, or orange, sweet, sour, or citrus fruits (group) to clarify the commodity to which the harmonised MRL applies.
- The entry for chloroflurazuron was deleted, as its inclusion in the supporting document was erroneous and this chemical was not included in the draft variation.
- For cyflumetofen, 'None' was replaced with 'T0.5' in the *Pre-M1023 MRL* column for cucumber.
- For cyfluthrin, 'citrus fruits [except kumquats]' was added to the *Pre-M1023 MRL* column.
- For cyhalothrin, 'None' was replaced in the *Pre-M1023 MRL* column with 'citrus fruits [except lemons and limes] (subgroup) 0.01, and Lemons and limes (subgroup) 0.02'.
- For cypermethrin, for the commodity of bush berries (subgroup), '0.5' was replaced with 'Blueberries 0.8' in the *Pre-M1023 MRL* column, and 'Increase' was replaced with 'New' in the *MRL Change* column.
- For difenoconazole, the commodities 'cherries (subgroup)', 'nectarines', 'peaches' and 'plums (including fresh prunes) (subgroup)' were removed as these were erroneously present in the table.
- For metalaxyl, grapefruit and lemon MRLs were added to the *Pre-M1023 MRL* column.
- For pirimicarb, 'None' was replaced with 'Fruit [except those listed under this chemical] 0.5' in the *Pre-M1023 MRL* column.
- The entry for prosulfocarb and its associated commodity was removed. This request should have been excluded as it was already repealed from the Code following APVMA variation Variation Instrument No. APVMA 1, 2025.
- For tebuconazole, 'None' was replaced in the *Pre-M1023 MRL* column with 'Citrus fruits [except mandarins (subgroup); oranges, sweet, sour] 0.2, Mandarins 0.7, Oranges, sweet, sour 0.4' to reflect current Schedule 20 MRLs; and 'New' was amended to 'Increase' in the *MRL Change* column.
- For tetracycline, for the commodity of edible offal (mammalian), 'Edible offal (mammalian) 1' was replaced with 'None' in the *Pre-M1023 MRL* column, and 'Decrease' was replaced with 'New' in the *MRL Change* column.

The following changes in Table 4 also resulted in amendments to the approved draft variation and these changes are outlined in section 1.5.1.

In Table 4, for the chemical fluxapyroxad, the commodity grapefruit was deleted because it is already covered by the pummelos and grapefruit subgroup with the same MRL.

In Table 4, for the chemical carbofuran, the commodity Oranges, Sweet, Sour (subgroup) was removed because the permission has been repealed from source MRL.

In Table 4, for the chemical difenoconazole, the instruction to repeal the commodity 'stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]' and MRL of 2.5 with the commodity 'stone fruits [except prunes]' and MRL of 1.5 has been repealed. This was an error identified and corrected.

In Appendix 2, the entry for chloroflurazuron was removed, as the inclusion of this chemical in the supporting document was erroneous.

2.3 Risk management

FSANZ undertakes dietary exposure and risk assessments to support decisions on MRLs for agvet chemicals that may occur in food commodities following their approved use. FSANZ maintains Schedules 20, 21 and 22 of the Code to ensure such food may be legally sold on the Australian market. Consideration of dietary exposure to residues in the context of the Australian diet is a key element of FSANZ's risk assessment process for MRL harmonisation.

2.3.1 Differences in chemical names used across jurisdictions

FSANZ received harmonisation requests for azocyclotin, carbosulfan, lambda- and gamma-cyhalothrin, mepiquat chloride and s-metolachlor which are captured in Schedule 20 by the existing entry for cyhexatin, carbofuran, cyhalothrin, mepiquat and metolachlor respectively. This difference in the chemical names is due to the alternative name of the chemicals and potential presence of multiple isomers within the pesticide mix. Therefore, there is no requirement to add new entries for these chemicals.

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

After seeking specific comment from stakeholders, FSANZ approved 52 amendments to MRLs in Schedule 20, requested by the APVMA. All of these amendments were identified by the text 'APVMA' under the column 'Origin of MRL requested' in the table in Appendix 1 of SD1. The amendments include deleting or reducing MRLs, adding the temporary ("T") prefix, increasing the MRL and substituting the commodity names. The MRL amendments were requested by the APVMA because:

- of changes in domestic use patterns; or
- the agvet chemical is no longer required for domestic production of a food; or
- of the results of a chemical review.

Where an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL existed for the agvet chemical being amended, it was reviewed accordingly.

2.3.3 Review and establishment of *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRLs

In accordance with the principles established under P1027, FSANZ reviewed and/or assessed all of the chemicals requested for consideration in M1023 for an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL. Proposal P1027 established FSANZ's approach to managing the inadvertent presence of low-level agvet chemical residues in food, such as those arising from spray drift or crop rotation. Further details regarding P1027 are provided in the SD. The outcomes of FSANZ's assessment are provided in Appendix 2 to SD1 at approval. Eight new *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRLs were proposed and approved. A repeal of the existing MRL for *All other foods except animal food commodities* is also approved for indoxacarb and lufenuron. A list of the outcome of the review of existing as well as approved *All other foods except animal commodities* MRLs is provided in Appendix 2 to SD1 at approval.

2.3.4 Conclusion

Following assessment, FSANZ prepared a draft variation to amend Schedule 20 and called for submissions.

FSANZ only considered varying MRLs in the Code where the risk assessment concluded that the estimated dietary exposures did not exceed the HBGVs. FSANZ also considered

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 showed they did not increase the level of concern about the risk to public health.

As outlined in section 2.2, the dietary exposure estimates undertaken for each of the proposed MRLs indicated that they did not raise public health and safety concerns for Australian consumers in relation to exposure to agvet chemical residues.

In these circumstances, and for reasons outlined in this report, FSANZ decided to approve the draft variation proposed at the call for submissions, with amendments as set out in section 1.5.1 above.

2.4 Risk communication

2.4.1 Consultation

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

FSANZ adopted a standard communication strategy for this proposal. The call for submissions report was published on the FSANZ website on 22 January 2026 and promoted through the FSANZ notification circular, Food Standards News and a media release. Subscribers and interested parties were also notified about the availability of reports for public comment.

FSANZ sought public comment on the proposed changes to Schedule 20 which are at Attachment C and welcomed all comments. FSANZ expressly sought comments on any impacts (costs/benefits) of the proposed draft variation, likely impacts on importation of food if variations are advanced and any public health and safety considerations associated with the proposed changes.

FSANZ acknowledges the time taken by individuals and organisations to make submissions on this proposal. Three submissions were received. Details of the issues raised in the submissions and FSANZ's responses to them is at Table 1 of this report.

Every submission on the proposal was considered by the FSANZ Board in deciding whether to approve the draft variation at Attachment A of this report. All comments are valued and contribute to the rigour of our assessment.

2.4.2 World Trade Organization

As a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Australia is obliged to notify WTO members where proposed mandatory regulatory measures are not substantially the same as existing international standards and the proposed measure may have a significant effect on trade.

Amending the MRLs in Schedule 20 may impact international trade. An MRL constitutes a mandatory requirement and applies 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, FSANZ made a notification to the WTO as required by Australia's obligations under the *WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures* (SPS Agreement) to enable other WTO members to comment on proposed amendments. FSANZ did not receive any submissions from the WTO notification within the given response period.

2.5 FSANZ Act assessment requirements

When assessing this proposal and the subsequent development of the food regulatory measures, FSANZ has had regard to the following matters in section 59 of the FSANZ Act.

2.5.1 Section 59

2.5.1.1 Consideration of costs and benefits

FSANZ considered the costs and benefits of amendments to Schedule 20 in the Code (the amendments), as required by the FSANZ Act. A Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) was not prepared for the reasons explained below.

FSANZ expects the benefits of the amendments will likely outweigh the costs. This assessment is discussed in more detail below.

The costs and benefits of the amendments are limited to Australia because Schedule 20 does not apply in New Zealand.

Regulation impact statement requirements

The Office of Impact Analysis' (OIA's) [Regulatory Impact Analysis Guide for Minister's Meetings and National Standards Setting Bodies](#)¹⁰ (June 2023) (the Guide) provides that FSANZ, as the relevant decision maker, determines if a RIS is required.

Having regard to the nature of the proposed amendments, FSANZ's current assessment is that a RIS is not required for the 2024 MRL harmonisation proposal amendments (M1023). That is because the impacts of the proposed amendments are likely to be minor for:

- Public health and safety – all harmonisation requests go through a rigorous evaluation process (DEA) and are only accepted if they are within HBGVs.
- Trust in the food regulatory system.
- Viable, sustainable and competitive food systems.

While a RIS has not been prepared, FSANZ is still required by the FSANZ Act to assess the costs and benefits of the amendments. This assessment is presented in the next section.

Impacts on industry

Some of the amendments harmonise Australian agricultural and food standards with international standards. Harmonisation simplifies compliance with MRLs when Australian requirements are the same as export markets and import countries. These amendments would largely benefit Australian-based growers, primary producers and food importers through lower compliance costs.

The amendments increase or decrease MRLs (depending on the chemical), which will have a mixed impact on industry. Industry may be prevented from importing some products where there is exceedance of an MRL. Conversely, industry may be able to import other products that presently cannot be imported due to exceedance of the current MRL. Where some MRLs become more stringent, FSANZ currently understands this is unlikely to affect the viability of domestic businesses.

Impacts on consumers

¹⁰ [Regulatory Impact Analysis Guide for Minister's Meetings and National Standards Setting Bodies: https://oia.pmc.gov.au/resources/guidance-impact-analysis/regulatory-impact-analysis-guide-ministers-meetings-and-national](https://oia.pmc.gov.au/resources/guidance-impact-analysis/regulatory-impact-analysis-guide-ministers-meetings-and-national). Accessed 5 March 2026

The amendments ensure the safety of food for sale in Australia, which benefits consumers.

As noted above, there is a mixed impact on imported food. However, in total, risk will be better managed, meaning the food is likely to have a higher value to many consumers.

Impacts on governments

Achieving consistency between agriculture and food legislation assists in the efficient enforcement of regulations. Setting MRLs within the Code allows food exceeding safe levels to be recalled from sale, providing an effective and efficient method of limiting exposure to unsafe food and protecting public health and safety.

Conclusions from cost and benefit assessment

FSANZ's assessment is that the direct and indirect benefits that would arise from the amendments most likely outweigh the associated costs.

The primary benefits are an overall reduction in compliance costs for industry and enforcement costs for governments. It is expected that the impact of restricting imports for some products will be balanced by less restriction on other products.

FSANZ considered all information received from the call for submissions and considered the assessment of the costs and benefits when deciding on approval of the draft variation.

2.5.1.2 Other measures

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

2.5.1.3 Any relevant New Zealand standards

The Treaty excludes MRLs for agvet chemicals in food from the system that sets joint food standards. Australia and New Zealand therefore independently 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](#)¹¹ and amendments. Agvet chemical residues in food must comply with the specific MRLs listed in the New Zealand Food Notice including the 'default' MRL of 0.1 mg/kg where no specific MRL is listed. Otherwise, if a food is imported and no domestic MRL has been set, 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.

2.5.1.4 Any other relevant matters

Other relevant matters are considered below.

11. MRLs for Agricultural Compounds in New Zealand: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/agriculture/agricultural-compounds-vet-medicines/maximum-residue-levels-agricultural-compounds/>. Accessed 23 November 2025.

2.5.2. Subsection 18(1)

FSANZ has also considered the 3 objectives in subsection 18(1) of the FSANZ Act during the assessment.

2.5.2.1 Protection of public health and safety

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

Using the best available scientific data and internationally recognised risk assessment methodologies, FSANZ concluded that the approved MRLs do not pose public health and safety concerns to consumers.

2.5.2.2 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.

2.5.2.3 The prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct

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

2.5.3 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 the estimated dietary exposures for each approved MRL, using Australian food consumption data, do not exceed HBGVs.

The APVMA separately undertakes formal legislative reviews or reconsideration of domestically approved chemicals. This involves scientifically reassessing the risks associated with agvet chemicals to ensure they are used safely and effectively. FSANZ and the APVMA liaise closely with regard 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 2.5.1.1](#).

- **any written policy guidelines formulated by the Food Ministers' Meeting**

FSANZ has had regard to the Food Ministers' Meeting [Policy Guideline on the Regulation of Residues of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Food](#)¹². 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.

3 Variations to the Code

The approved variation to Schedule 20 of the Code is at Attachment A.

MRLs in the tables in the approved variation are expressed as mg per kg. An asterisk (*) indicates that the MRL is set at the limit of determination, 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 a 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.

An explanatory statement for the variation to Schedule 20 is at Attachment B. This is required to accompany an instrument if it is lodged on the Federal Register of Legislation.

The original draft variation to Schedule 20 on which submissions were sought is at Attachment C.

Attachments

- A. Approved variation to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code
- B. Explanatory Statement
- C. Draft variation to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (call for submissions)

12. The policy guideline is available on the Food Regulation Secretariat website: <https://www.foodregulation.gov.au/resources/publications/policy-guideline-regulation-residues-agricultural-and-veterinary-chemicals-food>. Accessed 23 November 2025.

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



Food Standards (Proposal M1023 – Maximum Residue Limits (2024) – Schedule 20) 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 the Delegate]

[Insert Delegate's name and position title]

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 M1023 – Maximum Residue Limits (2024) – Schedule 20) 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

This variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

Schedule 20 Maximum residue limits

[1] Section S20—3

Repeal all entries for the following chemicals:

Dicamba
Nitrothal-isopropyl
Pyriithiobac sodium

[2] Section S20—3

Insert in alphabetical order the following chemicals, the corresponding residue definition(s), food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Agvet chemical: Azocyclotin

see *Cyhexatin*
Residues arising from the use of azocyclotin are covered by MRLs for cyhexatin

Agvet chemical: Cyhexatin

Permitted residue: Sum of cyhexatin and dicyclohexyltin oxide, expressed as cyhexatin

Agvet chemical: Dicamba

Permitted residue—commodities for plant origin: sum of dicamba and 3,6- dichloro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid (DCSA; free and conjugated), expressed as dicamba

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: dicamba

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Cereal grains [except maize; sweet corns]	*0.05
Cotton seed	3
Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05
Eggs	*0.05
Meat mammalian	0.05
Milks	0.1
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.05
Poultry meat	*0.05
Soya bean	10
Sugar cane	0.1
Sugar cane molasses	2

Agvet chemical: Flubendiamide

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Flubendiamide

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: sum of flubendiamide and 3- iodo-N-(2-methyl-4-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl] phenyl) phthalimide, expressed as flubendiamide.

Agvet chemical: Isoflucypram

Permitted residue: Sum of isoflucypram, isoflucypram-propanol (free and conjugated), isoflucypram-carboxylic acid, and isoflucypram-desmethyl-carboxylic acid, expressed as isoflucypram

Barley	0.1
Barley bran, unprocessed	0.05
Barley, flour	0.02
Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.01
Eggs	*0.01
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.01
Meat mammalian	*0.01
Milk fats	*0.005
Milks	*0.005
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.01
Poultry meat	*0.01
Triticale	0.05
Wheat	0.05
Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.015
Wheat germ	0.015

Agvet chemical: Tricyclazole

Permitted residue: Sum of tricyclazole and 1,3,4-triazolo[3,4-b][1,3]benzothiazol-5-methanol, expressed as tricyclazole.

Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1
Eggs	*0.01
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.01
Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	*0.01
Milks	*0.01
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.01
Poultry meat	*0.01
Rice	5
Rice, husked	0.3
Rice, polished	0.3

[3] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Acequinocyl)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[4] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[5] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Bulb vegetables	*0.01
Litchi	0.1
Passionfruit	0.1

[6] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen)

Repeal:

Cane berries	0.3
substitute:	

Cane berries	T0.3
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[7] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Repeal:

Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1.5
substitute:	

Stone fruits	2
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[8] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Omit “Egg plant”, substitute “Eggplant”

[9] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Repeal:

Mustard seeds	T0.01
substitute:	

Mustard seed	1
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[10] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.4

[11] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[12] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Bifenazate)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[13] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Bifenthrin)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Lemon balm	Balm, leaves
2	Lemon grass	Lemongrass

[14] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Bifenthrin)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits *0.05

substitute:

Citrus fruits 0.15

[15] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Boscalid)

Repeal:

Lupin (dry) T0.1

substitute:

Lupin (dry) T3

[16] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Boscalid)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[17] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Boscalid)

Insert:

Pomegranate 2

[18] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Broflanilide)

Omit:

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except cabbages, head]

substitute:

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except cabbages, head; Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]

[19] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Broflanilide)

Insert:

Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai) 2

[20] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Bromacil)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits [except kumquats] *0.04

substitute:

Citrus fruits 0.1

[21] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Captan)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[22] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Captan)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus fruits [except Mandarins; Tangelo, large-sized cultivars] 5

Hops, dry 150

[23] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbaryl)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[24] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbendazim)

Repeal:

Oranges 0.2

substitute:

Oranges, sweet, sour 1

[25] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbofuran)

Repeal

Cotton seed 0.1

Sunflower seed *0.1

[26] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carfentrazone-ethyl)

Omit:

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes]

substitute:

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; low growing berries]

[27] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carfentrazone-ethyl)

Insert:

Low growing berries 0.1

[28] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Potato *0.01

Root and tuber vegetables [except potato] T0.5

[29] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole)

Omit:

Stone fruits [except cherries (subgroup); plums (subgroup)]

substitute:

Stone fruits [except cherries; plums]

[30] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Mustard seed	2
Root and tuber vegetables	0.3

[31] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorothalonil)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.5
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[32] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Clofentezine)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.5
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[33] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Clothianidin)

Repeal:

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	T0.7
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substitute:

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except goji berry]	0.7
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[34] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Clothianidin)

Insert:

Goji berry	0.06
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[35] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Beans (dry)	0.3
Raspberries, red, black	4
Wine grapes	1

[36] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole)

Repeal:

Eggs	*0.01
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substitute:

Eggs	0.3
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[37] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Cane berries	4
Dried grapes	3
Dry beans (subgroup)	0.6
Dry peas (subgroup)	0.6
Grapes	2
Hops, dry	70
Tea, green, black	50

[38] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflufenamid)

Insert:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Cherries	0.6

[39] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflumetofen)

Omit "Pome fruits [except persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[40] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflumetofen)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Cucumber	10.5	0.5
2	Hops, dry	30	15

[41] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflumetofen)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Coffee beans	0.08
Nectarine, dried	2
Peach, dried	2

[42] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyfluthrin)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits [except kumquats]	0.2
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substitute:

Citrus fruits	0.3
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[43] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits [except lemon and limes (subgroup)]	*0.01
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substitute:

Citrus fruits [except lemon and limes (subgroup)]	1
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[44] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhexatin)

Insert:

Oranges, sweet, sour 0.2

[45] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Blueberries 0.8
Leek T0.5
Onion, bulb *0.01

[46] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin)

Repeal:

Avocado T0.2

substitute:

Avocado 0.5

[47] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin)

Omit:

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; raspberries, red, black]

substitute:

Berries and other small fruits [except blackberries; bush berries; grapes; raspberries, red, black]

[48] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Bulb onions *0.05
Bush berries 1.5
Papaya 0.5

[49] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Egg plant	Eggplant
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[50] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus fruits 0.5
Cranberry 6

[51] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5
Eggs	0.03
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.03
Meat Mammalian	0.03
Milks	0.03
Poultry, edible offal of	0.2
Poultry fats	0.3
Poultry meat	0.3

[52] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Deltamethrin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus fruits	0.1
Papaya	0.2

[53] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diafenthiuron)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.5
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[54] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenconazole)

Repeat each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Grapefruit	0.6
Lemon	0.6
Orange	0.6

[55] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenconazole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Cane berries	3
Citrus fruits	0.6
Maize cereals	0.015
Maize flour	0.015
Maize gluten	0.05
Maize oil, crude	0.02
Mustard greens	8
Mustard seed	0.1
Prunes	4
Radish	0.7
Radish leaves (including radish tops)	8
Sweet potato	4

[56] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Cereal grains [except rice; sweet corns]	Cereal grains [except maize cereals; maize flour; maize gluten; rice; sweet corns]
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits
3	Root and tuber vegetables [except celeriac; potato]	Root and tuber vegetables [except celeriac; potato; radish; sweet potato]
4	Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	Stone fruits [except prunes]

[57] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron)

Repeal:

Tea, green, black 0.1

substitute:

Tea, green, black 40

[58] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimethenamid-P)

Insert:

Tuberous and corm vegetables 0.01

[59] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimpropyridaz)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.09

[60] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dinocap)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Cucumber 0.07

Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except cucumber; summer squash; melons, except watermelon] *0.05

[61] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diquat)

Repeal:

Quinoa T5

[62] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diuron)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.1

[63] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dodine)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[64] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Emamectin)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.01

[65] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Etofenprox)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.2

[66] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenamidone)

Insert:

Tuberous and corm vegetables 0.02

[67] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenbuconazole)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.5

[68] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenbutatin oxide)

Insert:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.1

[69] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenbutatin oxide)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[70] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenoxycarb)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[71] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flonicamid)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[72] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Florylpicoxamid)

Repeal:

Wheat 0.02

[73] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Florylpicoxamid)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	0.09
2	Eggs	*0.01	0.02
3	Milks	*0.01	0.03
4	Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01	*0.02
5	Strawberry	1	1.5

[74] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Florylpicoxamid)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus fruits	0.2
Lentil (dry)	*0.02
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15
Mango	0.5
Meat (mammalian)	0.15
Peppers, chili, dried	8
Poultry fats	*0.02
Poultry meat	*0.02
Rape seed	0.15
Sugar beet	0.05
Tomato, dried	6
Wheat [except wheat bran, unprocessed; wheat gluten meal]	0.03
Wheat gluten meal	0.04

[75] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Lotus root	Lotus tuber
2	Root and tuber vegetables [except lotus root; potato; sweet potato; taro; water chestnut; yam bean; yams]	Root and tuber vegetables [except lotus tuber; potato; sweet potato; taro; water chestnut; yam bean; yams]

[76] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flubendiamide)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.4
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[77] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flubendiamide)

Omit:

Stalk and stem vegetables [except fennel, bulb]

substitute:

Stalk and stem vegetables

[78] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

Omit "Egg plant", substitute "Eggplant".

[79] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

Repeal:

Mustard seeds	*0.01
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substitute:

Mustard seed	0.02
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[80] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

Repeal:

Potato	0.1
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[81] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

Repeal:

Poultry, Edible offal of *0.02

substitute:

Poultry, edible offal of 4

[82]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.7	8
2	Eggs	*0.02	2
3	Poultry meat	*0.02	1.5

[83] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Cereal grains [except rice; sweet corns]	Cereal grains [except barley; buckwheat; oats; rice; rye; sorghum, grain; triticale; wheat; wheat bran; wheat germ]
2	Sweet Potato	Sweet potato

[84] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Barley	0.4
Buckwheat	0.4
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	1.5
Oats	0.4
Poultry fats	1
Rye	0.2
Sorghum, grain	0.6
Triticale	0.2
Wheat	0.2
Wheat bran, processed	0.6
Wheat germ	0.5

[85] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluquinconazole)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[86] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutianil)

Insert:

Hops, dry 2

[87] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutriafol)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Cereal grains [except barley and sweet corns]	Cereal grains [except barley; sweet corns]
2	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed
3	Oilseeds and oilfruits [except mustard seeds; oilfruits; peanut; rape seed (canola)]	Oilseeds and oilfruits [except mustard seed; oilfruits; peanut; rape seed (canola)]
4	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[88]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Repeal:

Soya bean (immature seeds) 0.5

[89]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Milk fats	0.1	0.5
2	Oats	2	3
3	Pummelos and Grapefruit	0.6	1
4	Soya bean (young pod)	1.5	2

[90]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Pig fat 0.2
Spinach 3

[91]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Folpet)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 10
Cranberry 25

[92]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fomesafen)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Citrus fruits	0.01

[93]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glyphosate)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Babaco	*0.05
Rollinia	*0.05

[94]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glyphosate)

Omit “Monstero”, substitute “Monstera”.

[95]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Haloxyfop)

Repeal:

Chia	T3
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[96]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Hexythiazox)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	1
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[97]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Hexythiazox)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[98]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Imazalil)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[99]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Imazapyr)

Omit “Mustard seeds”, substitute “Mustard seed”.

[100] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Imazapyr)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Rice	0.05	0.06
2	Wheat	*0.05	0.6

[101] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Imazapyr)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Rice bran, unprocessed	0.2
Rice, husked	0.07
Rice, polished	0.05
Wheat bran, unprocessed	1
Wheat germ	1

[102] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Garlic	T0.5
Persimmon, Japanese	T1
Tree tomato	T2

[103] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indaziflam)

Insert:

Bush berries	0.01
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[104] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Chia	T0.5
Olives	T0.2
Rape seed [canola]	T*0.05
Safflower seed	T0.5

[105] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Egg plant	Eggplant
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[106] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Ioxynil)

Repeal:

Sugar cane	*0.02
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[107] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Iprodione)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Beans [except broad bean; soya bean]	T2
Blackberries	25
Broad bean (green pods and immature seeds)	0.2

[108] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Iprodione)

Omit:

Potato	*0.05
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substitute:

Potato	0.05
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[109] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Iprodione)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Berries and other small fruits [except blackberries; blueberries; grapes]	Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; cane berries; grapes]
2	Egg plant	Eggplant
3	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[110] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Iprodione)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Beans with pods (immature pods and succulent seeds)	1.5
Cane berries (subgroup)	50
Potato, flakes/granules	0.05

[111] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isocycloseram)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Brussels sprouts	2
Cabbages, head	4
Cherries	1
Citrus oil, edible	80
Coffee beans	0.04
Cotton seed	0.5
Eggplant	0.3
Lemons and Limes	0.5
Maize	*0.01
Mammalian fats [except milk fats]	0.4
Mandarins	0.4
Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02
Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.4
Peaches (including apricots and nectarines)	0.3
Peppers, chili	0.6
Peppers, chili, dried	4.2
Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimienta)	0.3
Plums [except Prunes]	0.4
Pome fruits	0.4
Potato	*0.01
Prunes	1.5
Pummelos and Grapefruits	0.3
Soya bean (dry)	0.15
Tomato	0.5
Tomato, dried	2
Tomato, pomace	8

[112] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isocycloseram)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.01	0.3
2	Milks	*0.01	0.05

[113] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isocycloseram)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, flowerhead brassicas [except brussels sprouts; cabbages, head]
2	Citrus fruits	Citrus fruits [except lemons and limes; mandarins; oranges, sweet, sour; pummelos and grapefruits]
3	Coriander, roots	Coriander root
4	Coriander, seed	Coriander seed
5	Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except eggplant; peppers, chilli; peppers, sweet; tomato]

[114] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isofetamid)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Peaches (including nectarines and apricots)	Peaches (including apricots and nectarines)
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[115] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isotianil)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus oil, edible	40
Lemons and Limes	0.5
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.02
Mandarins	0.4
Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.4
Poultry fats	*0.02
Pummelos and Grapefruit	0.2

[116] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Linuron)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Chia	T*0.05
Turmeric, root	T*0.05

[117] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Lufenuron)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Cotton seed	T0.2
Cotton seed oil, crude	T0.5
Eggs	T0.05
Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	T1
Milks	T0.2
Poultry, edible offal of	T*0.01
Poultry meat (in the fat)	T1

[118] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Lufenuron)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Oranges, sweet, sour	Oranges, sweet, sour (subgroup)
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[119] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks	Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks [except barley bran, unprocessed; barley flour]
2	Cottonseed	Cotton seed
3	Plums	Plums [except dried prunes]
4	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits
5	Sunflower seeds	Sunflower seed
6	Wheat (subgroup)	Wheat [except wheat bran, unprocessed; wheat germ]

[120] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Hops, dry	15
Olives, for oil production	3
Table olives	2

[121] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mepiquat)

Repeal:

Cotton seed	1
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substitute:

Cotton seed	4
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[122] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mepiquat)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.1
Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	20
Grapes [except dried grapes]	4
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01
Poultry fats	*0.008

[123] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Grapefruit	1
Lemon	1
Oranges, sweet, sour	1

[124] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Herbs [except basil; basil, dry; parsley]	Herbs [except basil; basil, dry; hops, dry; parsley]
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[125] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	5
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[126] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metamitron)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[127] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Methiocarb)

Repeal:

Fruit [except as otherwise listed under this chemical]	T0.1
Grapes	0.5
Sweet corns	0.1
Truffle	T0.05
Vegetables	0.1
Wine	0.1

[128] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Methiocarb)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits	0.1
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substitute:

Citrus fruits	*0.06
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[129] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Methiocarb)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Artichoke, globe	*0.06
Berries and other small fruits	*0.06
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassica	0.1
Cereal grains	*0.06
Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.05
Eggs	*0.05
Lettuce, head	0.2
Meat (mammalian)	*0.05
Milks	*0.005
Oilseeds	*0.06
Pome fruits	*0.06
Potato	*0.06
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.05
Poultry meat	*0.05
Stone fruits	*0.06

[130] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metolachlor)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Dill, seed	Dill seed
2	Fennel, seed	Fennel seed
3	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed

[131] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metsulfuron-methyl)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Citrus fruits	0.01

[132] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Milbemectin)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.01
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[133] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Myclobutanil)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[134] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Naphthalene acetic acid)

Repeal:

Pineapple	1
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[135] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Napropamide)

Repeal:

Berries and other small fruits	*0.1
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[136] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Napropamide)

Insert:

Grapes *0.1

[137] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Napropamide)

Omit “Mustard seeds”, substitute “Mustard seed”.

[138] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Nicarbazin)

Insert:

Poultry fat/skin [except Chicken fat/skin]	*0.025
Poultry, kidney [except Chicken kidney]	*0.1
Poultry, liver [except Chicken liver]	0.1
Poultry muscle [except Chicken muscle]	*0.025

[139] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Novaluron)

Repeal:

Cotton seed	T1
Cotton seed oil, crude	T2

[140] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Novaluron)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.5
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[141] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin)

Repeal:

Blueberries	0.5
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[142] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin)

Insert:

Bush berries	0.5
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[143] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Paclobutrazol)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[144] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin)

Insert:

Low growing berries	0.1
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[145] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin)

Omit:

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries]

substitute:

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; low growing berries]

[146] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Penthiopyrad)

Repeal:

Stone fruits 5

substitute:

Stone fruits 4

[147] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Phorate)

Omit “Coriander, seed”, substitute “Coriander seed”.

[148] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Phorate)

Insert:

Mustard seed *0.02

[149] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Phosmet)

Omit “Lemon”, substitute “Lemons”.

[150] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Phosmet)

Insert:

Pome fruits 3

[151] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pirimicarb)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 3

[152] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Prochloraz)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus fruits 10

Peppers, chili 3

[153] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Propiconazole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Mammalian fats (except milk fats) 0.05

Poultry fats *0.01

Rice 30

Rice, husked 4

[154] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; strawberry]]	Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; strawberry]
2	Leafy vegetables	Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)]
3	Maize	Maize [except maize flour; maize oil, edible]

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
4	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed
5	Pome fruits [except persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits
6	Potato	Potato [except dried potato]
7	Tomato	Tomato [except dried tomato]

[155] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pymetrozine)

Insert:

Hops, dry 6

[156] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Brassica leafy vegetables T3
Mung bean (dry) T0.2
Papaya (pawpaw) T0.5

[157] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Common beans (succulent seeds)	Common bean (succulent seeds)
2	Grapes	Grapes [except dried grapes]
3	Lemon	Lemons
4	Olives for oil production	Olives, for oil production
5	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits
6	Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]
7	Tree nuts [except pistachio nut and walnut]	Tree nuts [except pistachio nut; walnuts]
8	Walnut	Walnuts

[158] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyridaben)

Repeal:

Tree nuts T*0.05

[159] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyridaben)

Insert:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.1

[160] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyridaben)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[161] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil)

Repeal:

Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, T5
Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; lettuce,
leaf; witloof chicory]

[162] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Honey 0.3
Table grapes 6

[163] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; strawberry]	Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes [except table grapes]; strawberry; table grapes]
2	Citrus fruits [except lemon]	Citrus fruits [except lemons]
3	Common bean	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)
4	Grapes	Grapes [except table grapes]
5	Lemon	Lemons
6	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[164] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyriproxyfen)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits 0.5

substitute:

Citrus fruits 1

[165] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyriproxyfen)

Omit:

Olives for oil production

substitute:

Olives, for oil production

[166] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyroxasulfone)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.02

[167] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrozasulfone)

Omit:

Cereal grains [except maize; popcorn and sweet corns]

substitute:

Cereal grains [except maize; popcorn; sweet corns]

[168] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-P-tefuryl)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.03

[169] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-P-tefuryl)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Currents, black, red, white	Currants, black, red, white
2	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed

[170] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spinetoram)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Cacao beans	Cacao bean
2	Fennel, seed	Fennel seed
3	Lemon grass	Lemongrass
4	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed
5	Olives for oil production	Olives, for oil production
7	Peaches (including nectarines and apricots)	Peaches (including apricots and nectarines)
8	Stalk and stem vegetables [except fennel, bulb; celery]	Stalk and stem vegetables [except celery; fennel, bulb]

[171] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spiromesifen)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.2
Citrus fruits [except Oranges (subgroup)] 0.07

[172] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spiropidion)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.1

[173] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spirothion)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Potato	Potato [except potato, flakes/granules]
2	Tomato	Tomato [except tomato, dried; tomato, puree]

[174] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor)

Repeal:

Potato 0.01

[175] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor)

Insert:

Tuberous and corm vegetables 0.05

[176] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except banana and pineapple]	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except banana; pineapple]
2	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed

[177] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Citrus fruits [except mandarins (subgroup); oranges, sweet, sour] 0.2
Mandarins 0.7
Oranges, Sweet, Sour 0.4

[178] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 5

[179] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[180] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tebufenpyrad)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[181] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetracycline)

Repeal:

Milks *0.1

substitute:

Milks *0.05

[182] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetracycline)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05
Eggs	*0.01
Meat (mammalian)	*0.01
Poultry, edible offal of	0.05
Poultry meat	*0.01

[183] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

Repeal:

Mandarins (subgroup)	1
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substitute:

Mandarins (subgroup)	1.5
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[184] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Small fruit vine climbing	Small fruit vine climbing [except dried grapes]
2	Stone fruits [except cherries]	Stone fruits [except cherries; prunes]

[185] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Thiabendazole)

Repeal:

Potato	5
Sweet potato	9

[186] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Thiabendazole)

Insert:

Tuberous and corm vegetables	10
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[187] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Thiophanate-methyl)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	5
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[188] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Thiophanate-methyl)

Repeal:

Almonds	0.1
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substitute:

Almonds	*0.15
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[189] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tiafenacil)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.01
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[190] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tiafenacil)

Omit "Mustard seeds", substitute "Mustard seed".

[191] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Trichlorfon)

Repeal:

Vegetables [except as otherwise listed under this chemical] 0.1

substitute:

Vegetables (except Beetroot; Brussels sprouts; Cape gooseberry; Cauliflower; Celery; Thai Eggplant; Pepino; Peppers; Pulses (dry); Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)) 0.1

[192] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Trichlorfon)

Insert:

Leafy vegetables 15

[193] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Trichlorfon)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Egg plant	Eggplant
2	Rollinia	Biriba [Rollinia]
3	Thai egg plant	Thai eggplant

[194] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triflumuron)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.05
Citrus fruits 0.05

[195] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triforine)

Insert:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.02

[196] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triforine)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

Attachment B: Explanatory Statement

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991

Food Standards (Proposal M1023 – Maximum Residue Limits (2024) – Schedule 20) Variation

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.

The Authority prepared Proposal M1023 to propose certain amendments in Schedule 20 of the Code, which are related to maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of specific agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals that may occur in food. The Authority considered the Proposal in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 and has approved the draft variation – the *Food Standards (Proposal M1023 – Maximum Residue Limits (2024) – Schedule 20) Variation*.

This Explanatory Statement accompanies the approved variation.

2. Variation will be a legislative instrument

The approved 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).

This instrument is not 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). The FSANZ 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; it consists of New Zealand, Commonwealth and State/Territory members. If endorsed by the FMM, food standards, once gazetted and registered, 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 Authority has approved a draft variation to Schedule 20 to vary maximum limits (MRLs) for residues of specific agvet chemicals that may occur in food commodities and to correct certain typographical, formatting and transcription errors, updating commodity names and references to exceptions and correcting the alphabetical listing of commodities for certain chemical entries in Schedule 20.

4. Documents incorporated by reference

The approved 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 M1023 included one round of public consultation following an assessment and the preparation of a draft variation and associated assessment summary. Submissions were called for on 22 January 2026 for a 6 week consultation period. Further details of the consultation process, the issues raised during consultation and by whom, and the Authority's response to these issues are available in an approval report published on the Authority's website at www.foodstandards.gov.au.

A Regulation Impact Statement has not been prepared because this proposal is currently considered to be likely minor in nature.

6. Statement of compatibility with human rights

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

7. Variation

References to 'variation' in this section are references to the approved variation.

Clause 1 of the variation provides that the name of the variation is the *Food Standards (Proposal M1023 – Maximum Residue Limits (2024) – Schedule 20) Variation*.

Clause 2 of the variation provides that the Code is amended by the Schedule to the variation.

Clause 3 of the variation provides that the variation will commence on the date of gazettal of the instrument.

Section S20—3 of the Code currently lists the MRLs for agvet chemicals which may occur in foods. If an MRL is not listed for a particular agvet chemical in that food, there must be no detectable residue of that chemical in that food. This general prohibition means that, in absence of the relevant MRL in the Code for a chemical, food may not be sold where there are detectable residues of that chemical.

MRLs in the 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.

Each item and subitem in the Schedule to the approved variation amends section S20—3 as follows.

7.1 Removing chemicals and all entries for those chemicals

Item [1] repeals the whole entry for the chemicals: Dicamba, Nitrothal-isopropyl and Pyriithiobac sodium.

7.2 Adding new chemicals and associated entries

Item [2] inserts, in alphabetical order, table entries for chemicals that are not currently listed in section S20—3. The new chemicals are: *Azocyclotin*, *Cyhexatin*, *Dicamba*, *Flubendiamide*, *Isoflucypram* and *Tricyclazole*.

The new table entries include the new chemical's name, residue definition, food commodities and associated MRLs.

7.3 Adding new food commodities and associated MRLs for listed chemicals

The following items add new food commodities and associated MRLs into the table entries for the chemicals listed: Items [10], [17], [19], [22], [27], [30], [31], [32], [34], [37], [38], [41], [44], [48], [50], [51], [52], [53], [55], [58], [59], [60], [62], [64], [65], [66], [67], [68], [74], [76], [84], [86], [90], [91], [92], [96], [101], [103], [110], [111], [115], [120], [122], [125], [129], [131], [132], [136], [138], [140], [142], [144], [148], [150], [151], [152], [153], [155], [159], [162], [166], [168], [171], [172], [175], [178], [182], [186], [187], [189], [192], [194] and [195]

7.4 Removing food commodities and associated MRLs for listed chemicals

The following items remove food commodities and their associated MRLs from the table entry for the chemical listed: Items [5], [25], [28], [35], [45], [54], [61], [72], [80], [88], [93], [95], [102], [104], [106], [107], [116], [117], [123], [127], [134], [135], [139], [141], [156], [158], [161], [174], [177] and [185]

7.5 Amending food commodities and/or associated MRLs for listed chemicals

The following items amend the table entries for the chemicals listed by changing: the amount of an MRL; the food commodity or commodities to which an MRL relates; or both: Items [3], [4], [6], [7], [8], [9], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [18], [20], [21], [23], [24], [26], [29], [33], [36], [39], [40], [42], [43], [46], [47], [49], [56], [57], [63], [69], [70], [71], [73], [75], [78], [79], [81], [82], [83], [85], [87], [89], [94], [97], [98], [99], [100], [105], [108], [109], [112], [113], [114], [118], [119], [121], [124], [126], [128], [130], [133], [137], [143], [145], [146], [147], [149], [154], [157], [160], [163], [164], [165], [167], [169], [170], [173], [176], [179], [180], [181], [183], [184], [188], [190], [191], [193] and [196]

Attachment C – Draft variation to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (call for submissions)



Food Standards (Proposal M1023 – Maximum Residue Limits (2024) – Schedule 20) 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 the Delegate]

[Insert Delegate's name and position title]

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 M1023 – Maximum Residue Limits (2024) – Schedule 20) 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

This variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

Schedule 20 Maximum residue limits

[1] Section S20—3

Repeal all entries for the following chemicals:

Dicamba
Nitrothal-isopropyl
Pyriithiobac sodium

[2] Section S20—3

Insert in alphabetical order the following chemicals, the corresponding residue definition(s), food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Agvet chemical: Azocyclotin

see *Cyhexatin*
Residues arising from the use of azocyclotin are covered by MRLs for cyhexatin

Agvet chemical: Cyhexatin

Permitted residue: Sum of cyhexatin and dicyclohexyltin oxide, expressed as cyhexatin

Agvet chemical: Dicamba

Permitted residue—commodities for plant origin: sum of dicamba and 3,6- dichloro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid (DCSA; free and conjugated), expressed as dicamba

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: dicamba

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Cereal grains [except maize; sweet corns]	*0.05
Cotton seed	3
Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05
Eggs	*0.05
Meat mammalian	0.05
Milks	0.1
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.05
Poultry meat	*0.05
Soya bean	10
Sugar cane	0.1
Sugar cane molasses	2

Agvet chemical: Flubendiamide

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Flubendiamide

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: sum of flubendiamide and 3- iodo-N-(2-methyl-4-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl] phenyl) phthalimide, expressed as flubendiamide.

Agvet chemical: Isoflucypram

Permitted residue: Sum of isoflucypram, isoflucypram-propanol (free and conjugated), isoflucypram-carboxylic acid, and isoflucypram-desmethyl-carboxylic acid, expressed as isoflucypram

Barley	0.1
Barley bran, unprocessed	0.05
Barley, flour	0.02
Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.01
Eggs	*0.01
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.01
Meat mammalian	*0.01
Milk fats	*0.005
Milks	*0.005
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.01
Poultry meat	*0.01
Triticale	0.05
Wheat	0.05
Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.015
Wheat germ	0.015

Agvet chemical: Tricyclazole

Permitted residue: Sum of tricyclazole and 1,3,4-triazolo[3,4-b][1,3]benzothiazol-5-methanol, expressed as tricyclazole.

Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1
Eggs	*0.01
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.01
Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	*0.01
Milks	*0.01
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.01
Poultry meat	*0.01
Rice	5
Rice, husked	0.3
Rice, polished	0.3

[3] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Acequinocyl)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[4] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[5] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Bulb vegetables	*0.01
Litchi	0.1
Passionfruit	0.1

[6] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen)

Repeal:

Cane berries	0.3
substitute:	

Cane berries	T0.3
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[7] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Repeal:

Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1.5
substitute:	

Stone fruits	2
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[8] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Omit “Egg plant”, substitute “Eggplant”

[9] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Repeal:

Mustard seeds	T0.01
substitute:	

Mustard seed	1
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[10] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.4

[11] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[12] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Bifenazate)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[13] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Bifenthrin)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Lemon balm	Balm, leaves
2	Lemon grass	Lemongrass

[14] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Bifenthrin)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits *0.05

substitute:

Citrus fruits 0.15

[15] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Boscalid)

Repeal:

Lupin (dry) T0.1

substitute:

Lupin (dry) T3

[16] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Boscalid)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[17] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Boscalid)

Insert:

Pomegranate 2

[18] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Broflanilide)

Omit:

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except cabbages, head]

substitute:

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except cabbages, head; Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]

[19] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Broflanilide)

Insert:

Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai) 2

[20] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Bromacil)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits [except kumquats] *0.04

substitute:

Citrus fruits 0.1

[21] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Captan)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[22] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Captan)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus fruits 5

Hops, dry 150

[23] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbaryl)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[24] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbendazim)

Repeal:

Oranges 0.2

substitute:

Oranges, sweet, sour 1

[25] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbofuran)

Repeal

Cotton seed 0.1

Sunflower seed *0.1

[26] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbofuran)

Insert:

Oranges, sweet, sour 0.5

[27] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carfentrazone-ethyl)

Omit:

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes]

substitute:

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; low growing berries]

[28] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carfentrazone-ethyl)

Insert:

Low growing berries 0.1

[29] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Potato	*0.01
Root and tuber vegetables [except potato]	T0.5

[30] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole)

Omit:

Stone fruits [except cherries (subgroup); plums (subgroup)]

substitute:

Stone fruits [except cherries; plums]

[31] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Mustard seed	2
Root and tuber vegetables	0.3

[32] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Clofentezine)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.5
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[33] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Clothianidin)

Repeal:

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	T0.7
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substitute:

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except goji berry]	0.7
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[34] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Clothianidin)

Insert:

Goji berry	0.06
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[35] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Beans (dry)	0.3
Raspberries, red, black	4
Wine grapes	1

[36] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole)

Repeal:

Eggs	*0.01
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substitute:

Eggs	0.3
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[37] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Cane berries	4
Dried grapes	3
Dry beans (subgroup)	0.6
Dry peas (subgroup)	0.6
Grapes	2
Hops, dry	70
Tea, green, black (fermented and dried)	50

[38] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflufenamid)

Insert:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Cherries	0.6

[39] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflumetofen)

Omit "Pome fruits [except persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[40] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflumetofen)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Cucumber	0.5	0.5
2	Hops, dry	30	15

[41] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflumetofen)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Coffee beans	0.08
Nectarine, dried	2
Peach, dried	2

[42] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyfluthrin)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits [except kumquats]	0.2
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substitute:

Citrus fruits	0.3
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[43] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits [except lemon and limes (subgroup)]	0.01
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substitute:

Citrus fruits	1
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[44] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhexatin)

Insert:

Oranges, sweet, sour 0.2

[45] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Blueberries 0.8
Leek T0.5
Onion, bulb *0.01

[46] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin)

Repeal:

Avocado T0.2

substitute:

Avocado 0.5

[47] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin)

Omit:

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; raspberries, red, black]

substitute:

Berries and other small fruits [except blackberries; bush berries; grapes; raspberries, red, black]

[48] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Bulb onions *0.05
Bush berries 1.5
Papaya 0.5

[49] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Egg plant	Eggplant
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[50] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus fruits 0.5
Cranberry 6

[51] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5
Eggs	0.03
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.03
Meat Mammalian	0.03
Milks	0.03
Poultry, edible offal of	0.2
Poultry fats	0.3
Poultry meat	0.3

[52] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Deltamethrin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus fruits	0.1
Papaya	0.2

[53] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diafenthiuron)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.5
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[54] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenconazole)

Repeat each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Grapefruit	0.6
Lemon	0.6
Orange	0.6

[55] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenconazole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Cane berries	3
Citrus fruits	0.6
Maize cereals	0.015
Maize flour	0.015
Maize gluten	0.05
Maize oil, crude	0.02
Mustard greens	8
Mustard seed	0.1
Prunes	4
Radish	0.7
Radish leaves (including radish tops)	8
Sweet potato	4

[56] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenconazole)

Repeat:

Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	2.5
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substitute:

Stone fruits [except prunes]	1.5
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[57] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Cereal grains [except rice; sweet corns]	Cereal grains [except maize cereals; maize flour; maize gluten; rice; sweet corns]
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits
3	Root and tuber vegetables [except celeriac; potato]	Root and tuber vegetables [except celeriac; potato; radish; sweet potato]

[58] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron)

Repeal:

Tea, green, black 0.1

substitute:

Tea, green, black 40

[59] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimethenamid-P)

Insert:

Tuberous and corm vegetables 0.01

[60] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimpropyridaz)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.09

[61] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dinocap)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Cucumber 0.07

Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except cucumber; summer squash; melons, except watermelon] *0.05

[62] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diquat)

Repeal:

Quinoa T5

[63] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diuron)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.1

[64] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dodine)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[65] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Emamectin)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.01

[66] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Etofenprox)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.2

[67] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenamidone)

Insert:

Tuberous and corm vegetables 0.02

[68] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenbuconazole)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.5

[69] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenbutatin oxide)

Insert:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.1

[70] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenbutatin oxide)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[71] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenoxycarb)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[72] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flonicamid)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[73] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Florylpicoxamid)

Repeal:

Wheat 0.02

[74] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Florylpicoxamid)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	0.09
2	Eggs	*0.01	0.02
3	Milks	*0.01	0.03
4	Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01	*0.02
5	Strawberry	1	1.5

[75] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Florylpicoxamid)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus fruits	0.2
Lentil (dry)	*0.02
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15
Mango	0.5
Meat (mammalian)	0.15
Peppers, chili, dried	8
Poultry fats	*0.02
Poultry meat	*0.02
Rape seed	0.15
Sugar beet	0.05
Tomato, dried	6
Wheat [except wheat bran, unprocessed; wheat gluten meal]	0.03
Wheat gluten meal	0.04

[76] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Lotus root	Lotus tuber
2	Root and tuber vegetables [except lotus root; potato; sweet potato; taro; water chestnut; yam bean; yams]	Root and tuber vegetables [except lotus tuber; potato; sweet potato; taro; water chestnut; yam bean; yams]

[77] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flubendiamide)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.4
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[78] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flubendiamide)

Omit:

Stalk and stem vegetables [except fennel, bulb]

substitute:

Stalk and stem vegetables

[79] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

Omit "Egg plant", substitute "Eggplant".

[80] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

Repeal:

Mustard seeds	*0.01
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substitute:

Mustard seed	0.02
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[81] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

Repeal:

Potato	0.1
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[82] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

Repeal:

Poultry, Edible offal of *0.02

substitute:

Poultry, edible offal of 4

[83]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.7	8
2	Eggs	*0.02	2
3	Poultry meat	*0.02	1.5

[84] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Cereal grains [except rice; sweet corns]	Cereal grains [except barley; buckwheat; oats; rice; rye; sorghum, grain; triticale; wheat; wheat bran; wheat germ]
2	Sweet Potato	Sweet potato

[85] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Barley	0.4
Buckwheat	0.4
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	1.5
Oats	0.4
Poultry fats	1
Rye	0.2
Sorghum, grain	0.6
Triticale	0.2
Wheat	0.2
Wheat bran, processed	0.6
Wheat germ	0.5

[86] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluquinconazole)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[87] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutianil)

Insert:

Hops, dry 2

[88] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutriafol)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Cereal grains [except barley and sweet corns]	Cereal grains [except barley; sweet corns]
2	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed
3	Oilseeds and oilfruits [except mustard seeds; oilfruits; peanut; rape seed (canola)]	Oilseeds and oilfruits [except mustard seed; oilfruits; peanut; rape seed (canola)]
4	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[89]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Repeal:

Soya bean (immature seeds) 0.5

[90]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Milk fats	0.1	0.5
2	Oats	2	3
3	Pummelos and grapefruit	0.6	1
4	Soya bean (young pod)	1.5	2

[91]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Grapefruit 1
Pig fat 0.2
Spinach 3

[92]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Folpet)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 10
Cranberry 25

[93]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fomesafen)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Citrus fruits	0.01

[94]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glyphosate)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Babaco	*0.05
Rollinia	*0.05

[95]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glyphosate)

Omit “Monstero”, substitute “Monstera”.

[96]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Haloxyfop)

Repeal:

Chia	T3
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[97]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Hexythiazox)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	1
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[98]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Hexythiazox)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[99]Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Imazalil)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[100] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Imazapyr)

Omit “Mustard seeds”, substitute “Mustard seed”.

[101] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Imazapyr)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Rice	0.05	0.06
2	Wheat	*0.05	0.6

[102] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Imazapyr)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Rice bran, unprocessed	0.2
Rice, husked	0.07
Rice, polished	0.05
Wheat bran, unprocessed	1
Wheat germ	1

[103] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Garlic	T0.5
Persimmon, Japanese	T1
Tree tomato	T2

[104] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indaziflam)

Insert:

Bush berries	0.01
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[105] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Chia	T0.5
Olives	T0.2
Rape seed [canola]	T*0.05
Safflower seed	T0.5

[106] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Egg plant	Eggplant
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[107] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Ioxynil)

Repeal:

Sugar cane	*0.02
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[108] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Iprodione)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Beans [except broad bean; soya bean]	T2
Blackberries	25
Broad bean (green pods and immature seeds)	0.2

[109] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Iprodione)

Omit:

Potato	*0.05
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substitute:

Potato	0.05
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[110] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Iprodione)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Berries and other small fruits [except blackberries; blueberries; grapes]	Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; cane berries; grapes]
2	Egg plant	Eggplant
3	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[111] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Iprodione)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Beans with pods (immature pods and succulent seeds)	1.5
Cane berries (subgroup)	50
Potato, flakes/granules	0.05

[112] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isocycloseram)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Brussels sprouts	2
Cabbages, head	4
Cherries	1
Citrus oil, edible	80
Coffee beans	0.04
Cotton seed	0.5
Eggplant	0.3
Lemons and Limes	0.5
Maize	*0.01
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.4
Mandarins	0.4
Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02
Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.4
Peaches (including apricots and nectarines)	0.3
Peppers, chili	0.6
Peppers, chili, dried	4.2
Peppers, sweet (including pimento or pimienta)	0.3
Plums (not including Prunes)	0.4
Pome fruits	0.4
Potato	*0.01
Prunes	1.5
Pummelos and Grapefruits	0.3
Soya bean (dry)	0.15
Tomato	0.5
Tomato, dried	2
Tomato, pomace	8

[113] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isocycloseram)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.01	0.3
2	Milks	*0.01	0.05

[114] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isocycloseram)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, flowerhead brassicas [except brussels sprouts; cabbages, head]
2	Citrus fruits	Citrus fruits [except lemons and limes; mandarins; oranges, sweet, sour; pummelos and grapefruits]
3	Coriander, roots	Coriander root
4	Coriander, seed	Coriander seed
5	Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except eggplant; peppers, chilli; peppers, sweet; tomato]

[115] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isofetamid)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Peaches (including nectarines and apricots)	Peaches (including apricots and nectarines)
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[116] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isotianil)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus oil, edible	40
Lemons and Limes	0.5
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.02
Mandarins	0.4
Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.4
Poultry fats	*0.02
Pummelos and Grapefruit	0.2

[117] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Linuron)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Chia	T*0.05
Turmeric, root	T*0.05

[118] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Lufenuron)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Cotton seed	T0.2
Cotton seed oil, crude	T0.5
Eggs	T0.05
Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	T1
Milks	T0.2
Poultry, edible offal of	T*0.01
Poultry meat (in the fat)	T1

[119] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Lufenuron)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Oranges, sweet, sour	Oranges, sweet, sour (subgroup)
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[120] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks	Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks [except barley bran, unprocessed; barley flour]
2	Cottonseed	Cotton seed
3	Plums	Plums [except dried prunes]
4	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits
5	Sunflower seeds	Sunflower seed
6	Wheat (subgroup)	Wheat [except wheat bran, unprocessed; wheat germ]

[121] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Hops, dry	15
Olives, for oil production	3
Table olives	2

[122] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mepiquat)

Repeal:

Cotton seed	1
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substitute:

Cotton seed	4
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[123] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mepiquat)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.1
Dried grapes (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	20
Grapes [except dried grapes]	4
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01
Poultry fats	*0.008

[124] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Grapefruit	1
Lemon	1
Oranges, sweet, sour	1

[125] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Herbs [except basil; basil, dry; parsley]	Herbs [except basil; basil, dry; hops, dry; parsley]
2	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[126] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl)

Insert:

Citrus fruit (group)	5
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[127] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metamitron)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[128] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Methiocarb)

Repeal:

Fruit [except as otherwise listed under this chemical]	T0.1
Grapes	0.5
Sweet corns	0.1
Truffle	T0.05
Vegetables	0.1
Wine	0.1

[129] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Methiocarb)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits	0.1
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substitute:

Citrus fruits	*0.06
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[130] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Methiocarb)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Artichoke, globe	*0.06
Berries and other small fruits	*0.06
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassica	0.1
Cereal grains	*0.06
Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.05
Eggs	*0.05
Lettuce, head	0.2
Meat (mammalian)	*0.05
Milks	*0.005
Oilseeds	*0.06
Pome fruits	*0.06
Potato	*0.06
Poultry, edible offal of	*0.05
Poultry meat	*0.05
Stone fruits	*0.06

[131] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metolachlor)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.01
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[132] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metolachlor)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Dill, seed	Dill seed
2	Fennel, seed	Fennel seed
3	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed

[133] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metsulfuron-methyl)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Citrus fruits	0.01

[134] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Milbemectin)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.01
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[135] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Myclobutanil)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[136] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Naphthalene acetic acid)

Repeal:

Pineapple	1
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[137] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Napropamide)

Repeal:

Berries and other small fruits *0.1

[138] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Napropamide)

Insert:

Grapes *0.1

[139] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Napropamide)

Omit “Mustard seeds”, substitute “Mustard seed”.

[140] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Nicarbazin)

Insert:

Poultry fat/skin [except Chicken fat/skin] *0.025

Poultry, kidney [except Chicken kidney] *0.1

Poultry, liver [except Chicken liver] 0.1

Poultry muscle [except Chicken muscle] *0.025

[141] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Novaluron)

Repeal:

Cotton seed T1

Cotton seed oil, crude T2

[142] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Novaluron)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.5

[143] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin)

Repeal:

Blueberries 0.5

[144] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin)

Insert:

Bush berries 0.5

[145] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Paclobutrazol)

Omit “Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]”, substitute “Pome fruits”.

[146] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin)

Insert:

Low growing berries 0.1

[147] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin)

Omit:

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries]

substitute:

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; low growing berries]

[148] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Penthiopyrad)

Repeal:

Stone fruits 5

substitute:

Stone fruits 4

[149] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Phorate)

Omit “Coriander, seed”, substitute “Coriander seed”.

[150] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Phorate)

Insert:

Mustard seed *0.02

[151] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Phosmet)

Omit “Lemon”, substitute “Lemons”.

[152] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Phosmet)

Insert:

Pome fruits 3

[153] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pirimicarb)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 3

[154] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Prochloraz)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Citrus fruits 10

Peppers, chili 3

[155] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Propiconazole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Mammalian fats (except milk fats) 0.05

Poultry fats *0.01

Rice 30

Rice, husked 4

[156] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; strawberry]]	Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; strawberry]
2	Leafy vegetables	Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)]
3	Maize	Maize [except maize flour; maize oil, edible]

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
4	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed
5	Pome fruits [except persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits
6	Potato	Potato [except dried potato]
7	Tomato	Tomato [except dried tomato]

[157] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pymetrozine)

Insert:

Hops, dry 6

[158] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Brassica leafy vegetables T3
Mung bean (dry) T0.2
Papaya (pawpaw) T0.5

[159] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Common beans (succulent seeds)	Common bean (succulent seeds)
2	Grapes	Grapes [except dried grapes]
3	Lemon	Lemons
4	Olives for oil production	Olives, for oil production
5	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits
6	Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]
7	Tree nuts [except pistachio nut and walnut]	Tree nuts [except pistachio nut; walnuts]
8	Walnut	Walnuts

[160] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyridaben)

Repeal:

Tree nuts T*0.05

[161] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyridaben)

Insert:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.1

[162] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyridaben)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[163] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil)

Repeal:

Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, T5
Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; lettuce,
leaf; witloof chicory]

[164] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Honey 0.3
Table grapes 6

[165] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; strawberry]	Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes [except table grapes]; strawberry; table grapes]
2	Citrus fruits [except lemon]	Citrus fruits [except lemons]
3	Common bean	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)
4	Grapes	Grapes [except table grapes]
5	Lemon	Lemons
6	Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	Pome fruits

[166] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyriproxyfen)

Repeal:

Citrus fruits 0.5

substitute:

Citrus fruits (group) 1

[167] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyriproxyfen)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Olives for oil production	Olives, for oil production
2	Peppers, chili, dried)	Peppers, chili, dried

[168] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrooxasulfone)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.02

[169] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrozasulfone)

Omit:

Cereal grains [except maize; popcorn and sweet corns]

substitute:

Cereal grains [except maize; popcorn; sweet corns]

[170] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-P-tefuryl)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.03

[171] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-P-tefuryl)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Currents, black, red, white	Currants, black, red, white
2	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed

[172] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spinetoram)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Cacao beans	Cacao bean
2	Fennel, seed	Fennel seed
3	Lemon grass	Lemongrass
4	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed
5	Olives for oil production	Olives, for oil production
7	Peaches (including nectarines and apricots)	Peaches (including apricots and nectarines)
8	Stalk and stem vegetables [except fennel, bulb; celery]	Stalk and stem vegetables [except celery; fennel, bulb]

[173] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spiromesifen)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.2
Citrus fruits [except Oranges (subgroup)] 0.07

[174] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spiropidion)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 0.1

[175] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spirothion)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Potato	Potato [except potato, flakes/granules]
2	Tomato	Tomato [except tomato, dried; tomato, puree]

[176] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor)

Repeal:

Potato 0.01

[177] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor)

Insert:

Tuberous and corm vegetables 0.05

[178] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except banana and pineapple]	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except banana; pineapple]
2	Mustard seeds	Mustard seed

[179] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Citrus fruits [except mandarins (subgroup); oranges, sweet, sour] 0.2
Mandarins 0.7
Oranges, Sweet, Sour 0.4

[180] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole)

Insert:

Citrus fruits 5

[181] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[182] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tebufenpyrad)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".

[183] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetracycline)

Repeal:

Milks *0.1

substitute:

Milks *0.05

[184] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetracycline)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05
Eggs	*0.01
Meat (mammalian)	*0.01
Poultry, edible offal of	0.05
Poultry meat	*0.01

[185] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

Repeal:

Mandarins (subgroup)	1
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substitute:

Mandarins (subgroup)	1.5
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[186] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Small fruit vine climbing	Small fruit vine climbing [except dried grapes]
2	Stone fruits [except cherries]	Stone fruits [except cherries; prunes]

[187] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Thiabendazole)

Repeal:

Potato	5
Sweet potato	9

[188] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Thiabendazole)

Insert:

Tuberous and corm vegetables	10
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[189] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Thiophanate-methyl)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	5
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[190] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Thiophanate-methyl)

Repeal:

Almonds	0.1
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substitute:

Almonds	*0.15
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[191] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tiafenacil)

Insert:

Citrus fruits	0.01
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[192] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tiafenacil)

Omit "Mustard seeds", substitute "Mustard seed".

[193] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Trichlorfon)

Repeal:

Vegetables [except as otherwise listed under this chemical] 0.1

substitute:

Vegetables (except Beetroot; Brussels sprouts; Cape gooseberry; Cauliflower; Celery; Thai Eggplant; Pepino; Peppers; Pulses (dry); Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)) 0.1

[194] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Trichlorfon)

Insert:

Leafy vegetables 15

[195] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Trichlorfon)

Each commodity name that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table: **Amendments relating to commodity names**

Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Egg plant	Eggplant
2	Rollinia	Biriba [Rollinia]
3	Thai egg plant	Thai eggplant

[196] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triflumuron)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.05

Citrus fruits 0.05

[197] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triforine)

Insert:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.02

[198] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triforine)

Omit "Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]", substitute "Pome fruits".