

17 March 2016
[07–16]

Approval Report – Proposal M1011

Maximum Residue Limits (2015)

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) has assessed a proposal prepared by FSANZ to consider varying certain maximum residue limits (MRLs) in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code) for residues of agricultural or veterinary chemicals that may occur in food.

On 4 November 2015, FSANZ sought submissions on a draft variation and published an associated report. FSANZ received four submissions.

FSANZ approved the draft variation on 3 March 2016. The Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation (Forum) was notified of FSANZ's decision on 16 March 2016.

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

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Supporting documents

The following documents which informed the assessment of this Proposal are available on the FSANZ website at <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1011-MRLs.aspx>

SD1 MRL changes, origin of requests, comparison with Codex and dietary exposure estimates for the Australian population (at Approval)

Executive summary

The purpose of this Proposal was to consider incorporating certain maximum residue limits (MRLs) for agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals that may legitimately occur in food in the table to section S20—3 in Schedule 20 in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code). The table lists the MRLs for agvet chemical residues which may occur in foods in Australia. Limits prescribed in the Code apply to all food products of a particular class, whether produced domestically or imported.

The Proposal included consideration of MRLs gazetted by the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), including deletions and reductions of certain agvet chemicals. This Proposal also considers MRLs requested by other parties to align the Code with Codex or international trading partner standards. The Proposal also included amendments as part of routine FSANZ Code maintenance.

Dietary exposure assessments indicated that the proposed MRLs for the agvet chemical residues of interest did not present any public health and safety concerns in relation to relevant health-based guidance values.

This Proposal had one round of call for submissions and four submissions were received. All submissions were supportive of the draft variation. FSANZ also made a notification under the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement to the World Trade Organisation. No comments were received.

The *Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning a Joint Food Standards System* (the Treaty) excludes MRLs for agvet chemicals in food from the system setting joint food standards. Consequently, Australia and New Zealand independently and separately develop MRLs for agvet chemicals in food.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Proposal

The Proposal was prepared to consider varying the maximum residue limits (MRLs) in food in relation to certain agricultural and veterinary chemical (agvet) in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code). This is a routine process, both to include limits to allow the sale of food with legitimate residues and to remove limits that the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has already removed from the APVMA MRL Standard¹. The Proposal included consideration of MRL variations proposed by the APVMA, as well as MRL harmonisation requests from other interested parties.

1.2 The current Standard

The table to section S20—3 in Schedule 20 lists the limits for agvet chemical residues which may occur in foods. Limits prescribed in the Code are applied by Australian food laws to all food products of a particular class, whether produced domestically or imported. These laws generally prohibit the sale of food products with residues exceeding the relevant limit listed in the Code. This ensures that residues of agvet chemicals in food are kept as low as possible, are consistent with the approved use of chemical products to control pests and diseases of plants and animals, and are at levels that have been assessed as being safe for human consumption.

Special arrangements are in place for foods imported into Australia from New Zealand (see section 2.5.1.3 below).

1.2.1 Codex Alimentarius Commission Standards

Codex standards are used as the relevant international standard to determine whether a new or changed standard requires a WTO notification.

FSANZ considers varying limits for residues of agvet chemicals in food in a Proposal where interested parties have identified differences between the Code and international standards that may result in adverse impacts on trade. In some cases, the Australian MRL may exceed a Codex MRL due to different use patterns from those considered at the time the Codex MRL was set. In these cases, the assessment process ensures the levels of residues in food are safe.

For this Proposal, interested parties provided information that specific differences between the Code and Codex or other international standards may be presenting barriers to trade in certain foods. The approved variations to the Code allow the alignment of limits in the Code with international standards or standards in producer or other importing countries. Subsequently, the sale in Australia of relevant foods containing legitimate residues that do not present health or safety concerns would be permitted.

SD1 lists MRLs proposed for inclusion in the Code received from both harmonisation requests and from the APVMA, along with the corresponding Codex limits.

¹ The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Instrument 4 (MRL Standard) lists MRLs for agvet chemicals in agricultural produce entering the food chain in Australia. This can be accessed via the APVMA website at <http://apvma.gov.au/node/10806>.

1.3 Reasons for preparing Proposal

The purpose of this Proposal was to vary MRLs for residues of agvet chemicals in food.

The Proposal included consideration of MRLs to further align the Code with Codex and trading partner standards. The MRLs included in this proposal were requested by the Australian Food and Grocery Council, BASF Agricultural Solutions, Bayer Crop Science, the California Cherry Board in collaboration with the California Fresh Fruit Association and Northwest Horticultural Council, California Citrus Quality Council, the California Table Grape Commission, the Cranberry Marketing Committee, DuPont Crop Protection, the Food and Beverage Importers Association, Morlife Pty Ltd and the US Hop Industry Plant Protection Committee.

The Proposal also included MRL variations for other chemicals proposed by the APVMA to further align Schedule 20 with the APVMA MRL Standard.

Agvet chemicals are used differently in different countries around the world as pests, diseases and environmental factors differ and because product use patterns may differ. This means that residues in imported foods may legitimately differ from those in domestically produced foods. FSANZ recognises that Codex MRLs, or other regulatory authorities' MRLs, have been set using well established systems incorporating good agricultural practice (GAP) and good veterinary practice (GVP). Therefore, in order to facilitate trade and extend consumer choice for a range of commodities, FSANZ will harmonise with MRLs established by Codex or other regulatory authorities.

Foods containing residues are unable to be sold in Australia unless relevant MRLs have been established. Currently, unless MRLs are established in S20—3 for a particular chemical - commodity combination, a zero tolerance applies. The proposed MRLs will enable the sale of foods containing permitted residues, protect public health and safety and minimise residues in foods consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases.

MRLs proposed in relation to requests to harmonise limits in the Code with trading partner or Codex limits and as a result of APVMA variations are listed in **SD1**. This document also includes information on the current status of the proposed MRLs in the Code, how the proposed MRLs compare with Codex limits and dietary exposure estimates for the Australian population.

1.4 Procedure for assessment

The Proposal was assessed under the General Procedure.

1.5 Decision

The draft variation as proposed in the call for submissions (the CFS variation), following assessment, was approved with the following amendments.

Item [1.3]

- The entry for 'Beans [except broad bean; soya bean] green pods and immature seeds' has been amended to 'Beans (green pods and immature seeds) [except broad bean; soya bean]' to clarify that the exception for broad beans and soya beans applies to beans including green pods and immature seeds and for consistency with other entries in the table to section S20—3.

Item [1.5]

- ‘Carbaryl’ – a new entry for ‘Oilseed [except cotton seed]’ had been inserted (as requested by the APVMA and commented upon by the NWPGP). However, given there are separate existing MRLs for both sunflower seed and cotton seed listed for Carbaryl in the table to section S20—3, the entry for ‘Oilseed [except cotton seed]’ has been amended to ‘Oilseed [except cotton seed; sunflower seed]’ to include sunflower seed as an exception to the commodity inclusion.
- ‘Cyantraniliprole’ – the permitted residue definition for this chemical has been amended to reflect amendments approved in Proposal M1013.
- ‘Pyraclostrobin’:
 - the entry for ‘Brussel sprouts’ has been amended to ‘Brussels sprouts’ to correct a spelling error
 - the entry for ‘Flowerhead brassicas (includes broccoli; broccoli, Chinese; cauliflower)’ has been amended to ‘Flowerhead brassicas (including broccoli; broccoli, Chinese; cauliflower)’ for consistency with other entries in the table to section S20—3
 - the entry for ‘Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) (fat)’ has been amended to ‘Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)’ for consistency with other entries in the table to section S20—3.

The variation takes effect on gazettal.

The approved draft variation, as varied, 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 CFS variation is at Attachment C.

All MRLs approved in relation to requests to harmonise limits in Schedule 20 with Codex, as a result of APVMA variations and routine Code maintenance are listed in SD1.

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 taken by individuals and organisations to make submissions.

Every submission was considered by the FSANZ Board. While not all comments can be taken on board during the process, they are valued and all contribute to the rigour of our assessment.

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

Four submissions were received², all of which supported progression of the proposal. A summary of the submissions and FSANZ's response are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of issues

Issue	Raised by	FSANZ response (including any amendments to drafting)
Proposed insertion for carbaryl Oilseed [except cottonseed] to be amended to Oilseed [except cottonseed; sunflower seed]	National Working Party on Grain Protection	FSANZ accepts the comments on drafting for carbaryl with regard to a new MRL for the commodity Oilseed.

2.2 Risk assessment

To assess the public health and safety implications of chemical residues in food, FSANZ estimates the dietary exposure to chemical residues from potentially treated foods in the diet and compares the dietary exposure with the relevant HBGV, for example the acceptable daily intake (ADI)³ or the acute reference dose (ARfD)⁴.

The ADI and ARfD for individual agvet chemicals are established by the Australian Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) following an assessment of the toxicity of each chemical. In the case that an Australian ADI or ARfD has not been established, a Joint Food and Agriculture Organization / World Health Organization Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) ADI or ARfD may be used for risk assessment purposes.

FSANZ conducts and reviews dietary exposure assessments (DEAs) using internationally recognised risk assessment methodologies. Variations to limits in the Code have not been supported where estimated dietary exposures to the residues of a chemical indicate a potential public health and safety risk for the Australian population or a population sub group.

The steps undertaken in conducting a DEA are:

- determining the residues of a chemical in a treated food
- estimating dietary exposure to a chemical from relevant foods, using residue data and food consumption data from Australian national nutrition surveys
- completing a risk characterisation where estimated dietary exposures are compared to the relevant HBGV.

FSANZ has reviewed the DEAs submitted by the APVMA and conducted additional DEAs as part of the assessment of the limits requested by interested parties. The approved MRLs do not present any public health and safety concerns.

A summary of the dietary exposure estimates for each agvet chemical included in this proposal is provided in **SD1**.

² These are available at <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1011-MRLs.aspx>

³ The ADI is the amount of chemical that may be consumed every day for an entire lifetime without causing an appreciable risk to health.

⁴ The ARfD is an estimate of the maximum amount of a substance in food or drinking water, expressed as milligrams per kilogram of body-weight that can be ingested in one meal or one day, without appreciable health risk to the consumer, on the basis of all the known facts at the time of the evaluation.

2.3 Risk management

FSANZ is committed to maintaining MRLs in the Code reflecting residues of agvet chemicals, which may legitimately occur in food; this ensures that such food may be sold. The safety of the agvet chemical residues in the context of the Australian diet is a key consideration. FSANZ will only approve variations to MRLs in the Code where the risk assessment concludes that estimated dietary exposure is within Health-based Guidance Value (HBGV)s. FSANZ may consider including MRLs in the Code that do not present safety concerns and which are harmonised with those established by a trading partner in certain circumstances, including when the residues are: likely to occur in food available in Australia or are associated with the controlled use of chemical products in the country where the food is produced.

2.4 Risk communication

FSANZ adopted a basic communication strategy for this Proposal, with a focus on alerting the community that changes to the Code are being contemplated.

FSANZ called for public comment on proposed changes to the Code to help finalise the assessment. Submissions were called for on 4 November 2015 for a four-week consultation period.

FSANZ acknowledges the time taken by individuals and organisations to make submissions on this Proposal. Every submission on the proposal was considered by the FSANZ Board. All submissions and comments are valued and contribute to the rigour of our assessment. Individuals and organisations making submissions on the Proposals are notified at each stage of the assessment. FSANZ will notify any gazetted changes to the Code in the national press and on the FSANZ website.

2.4.1 World Trade Organization (WTO)

As members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Australia and New Zealand are obligated to notify WTO member nations where proposed mandatory regulatory measures are inconsistent with any existing or imminent international standards and the proposed measure may have a significant effect on trade.

Where there are relevant international standards, amending the Code to vary MRLs in the table to section S20—3 in Schedule 20 may have a significant effect on international trade, as limits prescribed in the Code constitute a mandatory requirement applying to all food products of a particular class whether produced domestically or imported. Food products with residues exceeding the relevant limit listed in the Code cannot legally be supplied in Australia.

The primary objective of the measure is to support the regulation of the use of agvet chemical products to protect human health and have regard to animal and plant health and the environment.

FSANZ made a notification to the WTO for this Proposal in accordance with the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. No WTO member nation provided comment on this Proposal.

2.5 FSANZ Act assessment requirements

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

2.5.1 Section 59

2.5.1.1 Cost benefit analysis

A Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) was not required because the proposed variations to section S20—3 in Schedule 20 are minor and do not substantially alter existing arrangements. In 2010, the Office of Best Practice Regulation provided a standing exemption from the need to assess if a RIS was required for applications relating to maximum residue limits as they are machinery in nature and their use is voluntary (Reference no. 12065).

A limited impact analysis on different stakeholders is provided below. This indicates that the direct and indirect benefits that would arise from the proposed MRL variations outweigh the costs to the community, Government or industry that would arise from their development or making.

The proposed MRL variations benefit Australian Government, state and territory agencies, growers and producers, in that they serve to further harmonise agricultural and food standards. Achieving further consistency between agricultural and food legislation will minimise compliance costs to primary producers and assist in efficient enforcement of regulations.

Importers may benefit or be disadvantaged by the approval of the proposed draft variations. Additional or increased MRLs may benefit importers and consequently consumers in that this may extend the options to source safe foods. Conversely, importers and consequently consumers may be disadvantaged where proposed additional or increased MRLs are not progressed as this may unnecessarily limit sources of certain foods.

Any MRL deletions or reductions have the potential to restrict importation of foods and could potentially result in higher food prices and a reduced product range available to consumers.

2.5.1.2 Other measures

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

2.5.1.3 Any relevant New Zealand standards

The *Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning a Joint Food Standards System* (the Treaty) excludes MRLs for agvet chemicals in food from the system setting joint food standards. Australia and New Zealand independently and separately develop MRLs for agvet chemicals in food.

All domestically produced food sold in New Zealand must comply with the New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Compounds) Food Standards 2012 and any amendments (the New Zealand MRL Standards).

There is an exception for food imported into New Zealand from Australia. This food is subject to the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement (TTMRA). The TTMRA provides that this food can be sold in New Zealand if it complies with Australian requirements. The result is that food imported into New Zealand from Australia must comply with any one of the following: the New Zealand MRL Standards; the Codex MRLs; or the Code and its MRLs. The TTMRA also provides that food exported from New Zealand to Australia can be sold in Australia if it complies with New Zealand requirements.

Under the New Zealand MRL Standards, agricultural chemical residues in food must comply with the specific MRLs listed in the Standards. The New Zealand MRL Standards also include a provision for residues of up to 0.1 mg/kg for agricultural chemical / commodity combinations not specifically listed. Further information about the New Zealand MRL Standards is available on the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries website⁵.

Limits in the Code and in the New Zealand MRL Standards may differ for a number of legitimate reasons including differing use patterns for chemical products as a result of varying pest and disease pressures and varying climatic conditions.

2.5.1.4 Any other relevant matters

Other relevant matters are considered below.

2.5.2 Subsection 18(1)

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

2.5.2.1 Protection of public health and safety

FSANZ has reviewed the DEAs submitted by the APVMA and conducted additional DEAs to assess the MRLs requested by other parties. Using the best available scientific data and internationally recognised risk assessment methodology, FSANZ concluded that in relation to current HBGVs, setting the limits as proposed does not present any public health and safety concerns.

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

This objective was not relevant to matters under consideration in the Proposal.

2.5.2.3 The prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct

This objective was not relevant to matters under consideration in the 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**

FSANZ was satisfied that its risk assessment was based on the best available scientific evidence.

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

The proposed changes will better align the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Instrument No.4 (MRL Standard), which relates to foods that are produced domestically, and the table to section S20—3, which applies to both foods that are produced domestically and foods that are imported into Australia.

⁵ <http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/industry/sectors/plant-products/pesticide-mrl/>

The proposed changes will further align the Code with Codex and trading partner standards.

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

The proposed MRL variations ensure an open and transparent process has been followed in relation to the agvet chemical residues that could reasonably occur in food. The changes will minimise potential costs to primary producers, rural and regional communities and importers in terms of permitting the sale of food containing legitimate agvet chemical residues.

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

Section 2.5.1.1 lists a number of considerations that address fair trading with respect to variations to MRLs in this proposal.

- **any written policy guidelines formulated by the Forum on Food Regulation⁶**

FSANZ has had regard to the Forum policy guideline on the regulation of residues of agvet chemicals in food, in particular the specific policy principles to be consistent with the effective regulation of the registration, permission and the use of agvet chemicals; promote a consistent approach to MRLs for both domestic and imported foods, where appropriate; and be consistent with Australia's obligations under the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement.

Attachments

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

⁶ Now known as the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation (convening as the Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council)

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



Food Standards (Proposal M1011 – Maximum Residue Limits (2015)) 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*. This variation commences on the date specified in clause 3 of this variation.

Dated [To be completed by Standards Management Officer]

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

Note:

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

1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (Proposal M1011 – Maximum Residue Limits (2015)) Variation*.

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

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

3 Commencement

The variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

[1] The table to section S20—3 in **Schedule 20** is varied by

[1.1] omitting

Agvet chemical: Clethodim

see *Sethoxydim*

substituting

Agvet chemical: Clethodim

see *Sethoxydim*

Residues arising from the use of clethodim are covered by MRLs for sethoxydim

[1.2] inserting in alphabetical order

Agvet chemical: Cycloxydim

Permitted residue: Cycloxydim, metabolites and degradation products which can be oxidized to 3-(3-thianyl) glutaric acid S-dioxide and 3-hydroxy-3-(3-thianyl) glutaric acid S-dioxide, expressed as cycloxydim

Beans (dry)	30
Beans (green pods and immature seeds) [except broad bean; soya bean]	15
Carrot	5
Grapes	0.3
Leek	4
Linseed	7
Maize	0.2
Onion, bulb	3
Peas (dry)	30
Peas, shelled (succulent seeds)	15
Potato	15
Rape seed (canola)	3
Rice	0.09
Soya bean (dry)	80
Stone fruits	0.09
Strawberry	3
Sugar beet	0.2
Sunflower seed	6
Tomato	1.5

Agvet chemical: Famoxadone

Permitted residue: Famoxadone

Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	5
Hops, dry	80

Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone

Permitted residue: Flupyradifurone

Apple	0.7
Blueberry	4
Citrus fruits	3
Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); mushroom]	1.5
Grapes	3
Hops, dry	10
Peanut	0.04
Potato	0.05
Strawberry	1.5
Tree nuts	0.02

Agvet chemical: Folpet

Permitted residue: Folpet

Hops, dry	120
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Agvet chemical: Fosetyl-aluminium	
<i>Permitted residue: Fosetyl-aluminium</i>	
Citrus fruits	5
Hops, dry	45

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

[1.3] omitting from each of the following chemicals, the foods and associated MRLs

Agvet chemical: Boscalid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Boscalid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents</i>	
Bulb vegetables [except onion, bulb]	T5
Cherries	T3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	1
Onion, bulb	T1
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1.7

Agvet chemical: Fenpropathrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenpropathrin</i>	
Stone fruits [except cherries and peach]	1.4

Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad</i>	
Oranges, sweet, sour	0.2

Agvet chemical: Fosetyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Fosetyl</i>	
Citrus fruits	5

Agvet chemical: Buprofezin	
<i>Permitted residue: Buprofezin</i>	
Stone fruits [except apricot; peach]	1.9

Agvet chemical: Glyphosate	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate</i>	
Berries and other small fruits	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Carbaryl	
<i>Permitted residue: Carbaryl</i>	
Cereal grains [except barley; sorghum]	5
Citrus fruits	7
Tree nuts	1

Agvet chemical: Imazamox	
<i>Permitted residue: Imazamox</i>	
Adzuki bean (dry)	T*0.05
Broad bean (dry) (fava beans)	T*0.05
Field pea (dry)	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Carbendazim	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim</i>	
Banana	T1
Berries and other small fruits [except grapes]	T5
Ginger, root	T10
Sugar cane	T0.1

Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of indoxacarb and its R-isomer</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except grapes]	T1
Dried grapes	2
Grapes	2

Agvet chemical: Dodine	
<i>Permitted residue: Dodine</i>	
Stone fruits	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Pyraclostrobin</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of pyraclostrobin and metabolites hydrolysed to 1-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-ol, expressed as pyraclostrobin</i>	
Cereal grains	*0.01

Cloudberry	T3
Dewberries (including loganberry and youngberry) [except boysenberry]	T3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.3
Potato	*0.02
Strawberry	1

[1.4] inserting for each of the following chemicals, the foods and associated MRLs in alphabetical order

Agvet chemical: Acetamiprid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N¹-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N²-cyanoacetamide), expressed as acetamiprid</i>	
Goji berries	2
Plums (including prunes)	0.2

Agvet chemical: Boscalid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Boscalid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents</i>	
Bulb vegetables	5
Citrus fruits	2
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except fungi; mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	3
Fungi	1
Kiwifruit	5
Mango	1.5
Mushrooms	1
Oilseed	3.5
Papaya	1.5
Stone fruits	3.5
Sweet corn (corn-on-the cob)	1

Agvet chemical: Buprofezin	
<i>Permitted residue: Buprofezin</i>	
Apricot	9
Nectarine	9
Peach	9
Stone fruits [except apricot; nectarine; peach]	1.9

Agvet chemical: Carbaryl	
<i>Permitted residue: Carbaryl</i>	
Beetroot	0.5
Cereal grains [except barley; rice; sorghum]	5
Coconut	*0.01
Lemon	3
Macadamia nuts	2
Oilseed [except cotton seed; sunflower seed]	0.1
Oranges, sweet, sour	3
Pecan	2
Pulses	0.1
Rice	7
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.5
Swede	2
Sweet potato	0.1
Turnip, garden	2
Tree nuts [except macadamia nuts; pecan]	1

Agvet chemical: Carbendazim	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim</i>	
Rice, husked	2

Agvet chemical: Clopyralid	
<i>Permitted residue: Clopyralid</i>	
Raspberries, red, black	0.5

Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyantraniliprole</i>	
Apple	1.5
Apricot	0.5
Blueberries	4
Cherries	6

Citrus fruits	0.7
Cranberry	4
Currants, black, red	4
Gooseberry	4
Oilseed	1.5
Peach	1.5
Pear	1.5
Plums (including prunes)	0.5

Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil

Permitted residue: Cyprodinil

Currants, black, red, white	5
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Agvet chemical: Dichlobenil

Permitted residue: Dichlobenil

Cranberry	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole

Permitted residue: Difenoconazole

Currants, black, red, white	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Dimethenamid-P

Permitted residue: Sum of dimethenamid-P and its (R)-isomer

Hops, dry	0.05
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Agvet chemical: Dodine

Permitted residue: Dodine

Cherries	3
Stone fruits [except cherries]	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Fenhexamid

Permitted residue: Fenhexamid

Plums (including prunes)	1.5
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Agvet chemical: Fenpropathrin

Permitted residue: Fenpropathrin

Stone fruits [except cherries]	1.4
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Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Sum of fludioxonil and oxidisable metabolites,
expressed as fludioxonil*

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Fludioxonil*

Currants, black, red, white	2
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Agvet chemical: Fluopyram

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Fluopyram*

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

Lentil (dry)	0.4
Peanut	0.09
Potato	0.03
Pulses [except lentil (dry); soya bean (dry)]	0.09
Soya bean (dry)	0.04
Strawberry	1.5
Sugar beet	0.04
Tomato	0.9
Tree nuts	0.05

Agvet chemical: Flutriafol

Permitted residue: Flutriafol

Grapes	1.5
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Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad

Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad

Beans, shelled	0.5
Broccoli	4
Cauliflower	4
Chicory	30
Citrus fruits	0.2
Cotton seed	0.5
Legume vegetables [except beans, shelled; peas, shelled (succulent seeds)]	2
Lettuce, head	30
Lettuce, leaf	30
Peas, shelled (succulent seeds)	0.5
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.15

Agvet chemical: Glyphosate

*Permitted residue: Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite,
expressed as glyphosate*

Berries and other small fruits [except cranberry]	*0.05
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Cranberry	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Imazamox

Permitted residue: Imazamox

Beans (dry) [except soya bean (dry)]	0.05
Beans, shelled	0.05
Peas (dry)	0.05
Peas, shelled	0.05

Agvet chemical: Imazapic

Permitted residue: Sum of imazapic and its hydroxymethyl derivative

Soya bean (dry)	0.3
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Agvet chemical: Imazapyr

Permitted residue: Imazapyr

Soya bean (dry)	3
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Agvet chemical: Imazethapyr

Permitted residue: Imazethapyr

Rice	0.3
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Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb

Permitted residue: Sum of indoxacarb and its R-isomer

Beans [except broad bean; soya bean]	0.9
Berries and other small fruits	2
Cucumber	0.5
Dried grapes (currants, raisins, and sultanas)	5
Pumpkin	0.5
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.02
Tea, green, black	5

Agvet chemical: Maldison

Permitted residue: Maldison

Cherries	8
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Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone

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

Potato	0.02
Tomato	0.6

Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl

Permitted residue: Metalaxyl

Hops, dry	10
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Agvet chemical: Metrafenone

Permitted residue: Metrafenone

Apple	1.5
Apricot	0.7
Barley	0.5
Cherries	2
Hops, dry	70
Mushrooms	0.4
Nectarine	0.7
Peach	0.7
Peppers, chili	2
Peppers, chili (dry)	20
Peppers, sweet (including pimento and pimiento)	2
Strawberry	0.6
Tomato	0.4
Wheat	0.06

Agvet chemical: Norflurazon

Permitted residue: Norflurazon

Hops, dry	3
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Agvet chemical: Penconazole

Permitted residue: Penconazole

Strawberries	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Pyraclostrobin

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

Artichoke, globe	2
Barley	1
Beans (dry)	0.3
Berries and other small fruits [except blackberries; blueberries; boysenberry; grapes]	3
Brussels sprouts	0.3
Cabbages, head	0.2
Cereal grains [except barley; oats; rye; triticale; wheat]	*0.01
Coffee beans	0.3
Corn salad (lamb's lettuce)	10
Cress, garden	10

Endive	0.4
Flowerhead brassicas (including broccoli; broccoli, Chinese; cauliflower)	0.1
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers]	0.3
Garlic	0.3
Leek	0.7
Lentil (dry)	0.5
Lettuce, head	2
Lettuce, leaf	2
Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	0.5
Oats	1
Oilseed [except peanut]	0.4
Onion, bulb	1.5
Onion, Welsh	1.5
Peanut	0.04
Peas (dry)	0.3
Peppers	0.5
Root and tuber vegetables	0.5
Rucola	10
Rye	0.2
Shallot	0.3
Sorghum	0.5
Spinach	0.5
Spring onion	1.5
Triticale	0.2
Wheat	0.2

Agvet chemical: Spinetoram

Permitted residue: Sum of Ethyl-spinosyn-J and Ethyl-spinosyn-L

Hops, dry	22
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Agvet chemical: Spinosad

Permitted residue: Sum of spinosyn A and spinosyn D

Hops, dry	22
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[1.5] omitting from each of the following chemicals, the maximum residue limit for the food and substituting

Agvet chemical: Boscalid

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Boscalid

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

Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	3
Hops, dry	60
Leafy vegetables	40

Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole

Permitted residue: Tebuconazole

Citrus fruits	T0.05
Hops, dry	40

Agvet chemical: Thiamethoxam

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Thiamethoxam

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of thiamethoxam and N-(2-chloro-thiazol-5-ylmethyl)-N'-methyl-N'-nitro-guanidine, expressed as thiamethoxam

Hops, dry	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Thiophanate-methyl

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

Apricot	15
Plums	0.5

Agvet chemical: Triadimefon

Permitted residue: Sum of triadimefon and triadimenol, expressed as triadimefon

see also *Triadimenol*

Strawberry	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Triadimenol

Permitted residue: Triadimenol

see also *Triadimefon*

Strawberry	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Carbaryl

Permitted residue: Carbaryl

Avocado	2
Edible offal (mammalian)	3
Eggs	*0.02
Feijoa	*0.01
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	*0.01
Grapes	*0.01
Guava	*0.01

Jaboticaba	*0.01
Jackfruit	*0.01
Litchi	*0.01
Longan	*0.01
Mango	2
Meat (mammalian)	0.07
Milks	0.1
Pome fruits	0.2
Potato	0.1
Poultry, edible offal of	0.2
Poultry meat	*0.02
Rambutan	*0.01
Raspberries, red, black	15
Strawberry	*0.01
Wheat bran, unprocessed	10

Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole

Permitted residue: Plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk: Chlorantraniliprole

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

Pome fruits	1.2
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Agvet chemical: Clothianidin

Permitted residue: Clothianidin

Cranberry	0.07
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Agvet chemical: Fenpyrazamine

Permitted residue: Fenpyrazamine

Table grapes	3
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Agvet chemical: Metrafenone

Permitted residue: Metrafenone

Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	17
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Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Pyraclostrobin

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

Cherries	3
Milks	0.03

Attachment B – Explanatory Statement

1. Authority

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

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

The Authority prepared Proposal M1011 to amend certain maximum residue limits (MRLs) in the Code for residues of agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals that may occur in food. The Authority has considered the Proposal in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 and has prepared a draft Standard.

Following consideration by the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation, section 92 of the FSANZ Act stipulates that the Authority must publish a notice about the standard or draft variation of a standard.

Section 94 of the FSANZ Act specifies that a standard, or a variation of a standard, in relation to which a notice is published under section 92 is a legislative instrument, but is not subject to parliamentary disallowance or sunseting under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.

2. Purpose

The Authority has approved the proposed variation to the table to section S20—3 in Schedule 20 to vary MRLs for residues of agvet chemicals in food.

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

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

A dietary exposure assessment is conducted before MRLs are varied to ensure that proposed limits do not present any public health or safety concerns.

3. Documents incorporated by reference

The variations to food regulatory measures do not incorporate any documents by reference.

4. Consultation

In accordance with the procedure in Division 2 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act, the Authority's consideration of Proposal M1011 included one round of public consultation following an assessment and the preparation of a draft variation and associated report. Submissions were called for on 4 November 2015 for a four-week consultation period.

A Regulation Impact Statement was not required because the proposed variations to the table to section S20—3 are likely to have a minor impact on business and individuals.

5. Statement of compatibility with human rights

This instrument is exempt from the requirements for a statement of compatibility with human rights as it is a non-disallowable instrument under section 94 of the FSANZ Act.

6. Variation

Item [1] varies the table to section S20—3 of Schedule 20.

Item [1.1] varies the entry for the chemical clethodim to express more clearly that MRLs for Clethodim are listed under the entry for the chemical Sethoxydim.

Item [1.2] inserts new entries for the chemicals not currently listed, including the chemical name, residue definition, foods and associated MRLs.

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

Item [1.4] inserts the foods and associated MRLs for the chemicals listed.

Item [1.5] omits the MRL for the foods listed, replacing it with a new limit.

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



Food Standards (Proposal M1011 – Maximum Residue Limits (2015)) 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*. This variation commences on the date specified in clause 3 of this variation.

Dated [To be completed by Standards Management Officer]

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

Note:

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

1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (Proposal M1011 – Maximum Residue Limits (2015)) Variation*.

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

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

3 Commencement

The variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

[1] The table to section S20—3 in **Schedule 20** is varied by

[1.1] omitting

Agvet chemical: Zetacypermethrin

see *Cypermethrin*

[1.2] omitting

Agvet chemical: Clethodim

see *Sethoxydim*

substituting

Agvet chemical: Clethodim

see *Sethoxydim*

Residues arising from the use of clethodim are covered by MRLs for sethoxydim

[1.3] inserting in alphabetical order

Agvet chemical: Cycloxydim

Permitted residue: Cycloxydim, metabolites and degradation products which can be oxidized to 3-(3-thianyl) glutaric acid S-dioxide and 3-hydroxy-3-(3-thianyl) glutaric acid S-dioxide, expressed as cycloxydim

Beans (dry)	30
Beans [except broad bean; soya bean] green pods and immature seeds	15
Carrot	5
Grapes	0.3
Leek	4
Linseed	7
Maize	0.2
Onion, bulb	3
Peas (dry)	30
Peas, shelled (succulent seeds)	15
Potato	15
Rape seed (canola)	3
Rice	0.09
Soya bean (dry)	80
Stone fruits	0.09
Strawberry	3
Sugar beet	0.2
Sunflower seed	6
Tomato	1.5

Agvet chemical: Famoxadone

Permitted residue: Famoxadone

Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	5
Hops, dry	80

Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone

Permitted residue: Flupyradifurone

Apple	0.7
Blueberry	4
Citrus fruits	3
Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); mushroom]	1.5
Grapes	3
Hops, dry	10
Peanut	0.04
Potato	0.05
Strawberry	1.5
Tree nuts	0.02

Agvet chemical: Folpet	
<i>Permitted residue: Folpet</i>	
Hops, dry	120

Agvet chemical: Fosetyl-aluminium	
<i>Permitted residue: Fosetyl-aluminium</i>	
Citrus fruits	5

[1.4] omitting from each of the following chemicals, the foods and associated MRLs

Agvet chemical: Boscalid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Boscalid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents</i>	
Bulb vegetables [except onion, bulb]	T5
Cherries	T3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	1
Onion, bulb	T1
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1.7

Agvet chemical: Buprofezin	
<i>Permitted residue: Buprofezin</i>	
Stone fruits [except apricot; peach]	1.9

Agvet chemical: Carbaryl	
<i>Permitted residue: Carbaryl</i>	
Cereal grains [except barley; sorghum]	5
Citrus fruits	7
Tree nuts	1

Agvet chemical: Carbendazim	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim</i>	
Banana	T1
Berries and other small fruits [except grapes]	T5
Ginger, root	T10
Sugar cane	T0.1

Agvet chemical: Dodine	
<i>Permitted residue: Dodine</i>	
Stone fruits	*0.05

Hops, dry	45
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Agvet chemical: Mesotrione	
<i>Permitted residue: Mesotrione</i>	
Cranberry	0.02

Agvet chemical: Fenpropathrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenpropathrin</i>	
Stone fruits [except cherries and peach]	1.4

Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad</i>	
Oranges, sweet, sour	0.2

Agvet chemical: Fosetyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Fosetyl</i>	
Citrus fruits	5

Agvet chemical: Glyphosate	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate</i>	
Berries and other small fruits	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Imazamox	
<i>Permitted residue: Imazamox</i>	
Adzuki bean (dry)	T*0.05
Broad bean (dry) (fava beans)	T*0.05
Field pea (dry)	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of indoxacarb and its R-isomer</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except grapes]	T1
Dried grapes	2
Grapes	2

Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Pyraclostrobin</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of pyraclostrobin and metabolites hydrolysed to 1-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-ol, expressed as pyraclostrobin</i>	
Cereal grains	*0.01

Cloudberry	T3
Dewberries (including loganberry and youngberry) [except boysenberry]	T3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.3
Potato	*0.02
Strawberry	1

[1.5] inserting for each of the following chemicals, the foods and associated MRLs in alphabetical order

Agvet chemical: Acetamiprid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N¹-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N²-cyanoacetamide), expressed as acetamiprid</i>	
Goji berries	2
Plums (including prunes)	0.2

Agvet chemical: Boscalid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Boscalid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents</i>	
Bulb vegetables	5
Citrus fruits	2
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except fungi; mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	3
Fungi	1
Kiwifruit	5
Mango	1.5
Mushrooms	1
Oilseed	3.5
Papaya	1.5
Stone fruits	3.5
Sweet corn (corn-on-the cob)	1

Agvet chemical: Buprofezin	
<i>Permitted residue: Buprofezin</i>	
Apricot	9
Nectarine	9
Peach	9
Stone fruits [except apricot; nectarine; peach]	1.9

Agvet chemical: Carbaryl	
<i>Permitted residue: Carbaryl</i>	
Beetroot	0.5
Cereal grains [except barley; rice; sorghum]	5
Coconut	*0.01
Lemon	3
Macadamia nuts	2
Oilseed [except cotton seed]	0.1
Oranges, sweet, sour	3
Pecan	2
Pulses	0.1
Rice	7
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.5
Swede	2
Sweet potato	0.1
Turnip, garden	2
Tree nuts [except macadamia nuts; pecan]	1

Agvet chemical: Carbendazim	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim</i>	
Rice, husked	2

Agvet chemical: Clopyralid	
<i>Permitted residue: Clopyralid</i>	
Raspberries, red, black	0.5

Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Cyantraniliprole

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin for enforcement: Cyantraniliprole

Permitted residue: Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin for dietary exposure assessment: Sum of cyantraniliprole and 2-[3-bromo-1-(3-chloropyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-3,8-dimethyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazoline-6-carbonitrile (IN-J9Z38), 2-[3-bromo-1-(3-chloropyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-8-methyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazoline-6-carbonitrile (IN-MLA84), 3-bromo-1-(3-chloropyridin-2-yl)-N-(4-cyano-2-[(hydroxymethyl)carbamoyl]-6-methylphenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (IN-MYX98) and 3-bromo-1-(3-chloropyridin-2-yl)-N-[4-cyano-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-(methylcarbamoyl)phenyl]-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (IN-N7B69), expressed as cyantraniliprole

Apple	1.5
Apricot	0.5
Blueberries	4
Cherries	6
Citrus fruits	0.7
Cranberry	4
Currants, black, red	4
Gooseberry	4
Oilseed	1.5
Peach	1.5
Pear	1.5
Plums (including prunes)	0.5

Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil

Permitted residue: Cyprodinil

Currants, black, red, white	5
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Agvet chemical: Dichlobenil

Permitted residue: Dichlobenil

Cranberry	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole

Permitted residue: Difenoconazole

Currants, black, red, white	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Dimethenamid-P

Permitted residue: Sum of dimethenamid-P and its (R)-isomer

Hops, dry	0.05
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Agvet chemical: Dodine

Permitted residue: Dodine

Cherries	3
Stone fruits [except cherries]	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Fenhexamid

Permitted residue: Fenhexamid

Plums (including prunes)	1.5
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Agvet chemical: Fenpropathrin

Permitted residue: Fenpropathrin

Stone fruits [except cherries]	1.4
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Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Sum of fludioxonil and oxidisable metabolites, expressed as fludioxonil

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Fludioxonil

Currants, black, red, white	2
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Agvet chemical: Fluopyram

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Fluopyram

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

Lentil (dry)	0.4
Peanut	0.09
Potato	0.03
Pulses [except lentil (dry); soya bean (dry)]	0.09
Soya bean (dry)	0.04
Strawberry	1.5
Sugar beet	0.04
Tomato	0.9
Tree nuts	0.05

Agvet chemical: Flutriafol

Permitted residue: Flutriafol

Grapes	1.5
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Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad

Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad

Beans, shelled	0.5
Broccoli	4

Cauliflower	4
Chicory	30
Citrus fruits	0.2
Cotton seed	0.5
Legume vegetables [except beans, shelled; peas, shelled (succulent seeds)]	2
Lettuce, head	30
Lettuce, leaf	30
Peas, shelled (succulent seeds)	0.5
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.15

Agvet chemical: Glyphosate

Permitted residue: Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate

Berries and other small fruits [except cranberry]	*0.05
Cranberry	0.2

Agvet chemical: Imazamox

Permitted residue: Imazamox

Beans (dry) [except soya bean (dry)]	0.05
Beans, shelled	0.05
Peas (dry)	0.05
Peas, shelled	0.05

Agvet chemical: Imazapic

Permitted residue: Sum of imazapic and its hydroxymethyl derivative

Soya bean (dry)	0.3
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Agvet chemical: Imazapyr

Permitted residue: Imazapyr

Soya bean (dry)	3
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Agvet chemical: Imazethapyr

Permitted residue: Imazethapyr

Rice	0.3
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Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb

Permitted residue: Sum of indoxacarb and its R-isomer

Beans [except broad bean; soya bean]	0.9
Berries and other small fruits	2
Cucumber	0.5
Dried grapes (currants, raisins, and sultanas)	5

Pumpkin	0.5
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.02
Tea, green, black	5

Agvet chemical: Maldison

Permitted residue: Maldison

Cherries	8
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Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone

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

Potato	0.02
Tomato	0.6

Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl

Permitted residue: Metalaxyl

Hops, dry	10
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Agvet chemical: Metrafenone

Permitted residue: Metrafenone

Apple	1.5
Apricot	0.7
Barley	0.5
Cherries	2
Hops, dry	70
Mushrooms	0.4
Nectarine	0.7
Peach	0.7
Peppers, chili	2
Peppers, chili (dry)	20
Peppers, sweet (including pimento and pimiento)	2
Strawberry	0.6
Tomato	0.4
Wheat	0.06

Agvet chemical: Norflurazon

Permitted residue: Norflurazon

Hops, dry	3
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Agvet chemical: Penconazole

Permitted residue: Penconazole

Strawberries	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Pyraclostrobin

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

Artichoke, globe	2
Barley	1
Beans (dry)	0.3
Berries and other small fruits [except blackberries; blueberries; boysenberry; grapes]	3
Brussel sprouts	0.3
Cabbages, head	0.2
Cereal grains [except barley; oats; rye; triticale; wheat]	*0.01
Coffee beans	0.3
Corn salad (lamb's lettuce)	10
Cress, garden	10
Endive	0.4
Flowerhead brassicas (includes broccoli; broccoli, Chinese; cauliflower)	0.1
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers]	0.3
Garlic	0.3
Leek	0.7
Lentil (dry)	0.5
Lettuce, head	2
Lettuce, leaf	2
Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) (fat)	0.5
Oats	1
Oilseed [except peanut]	0.4
Onion, bulb	1.5
Onion, Welsh	1.5
Peanut	0.04
Peas (dry)	0.3
Peppers	0.5
Root and tuber vegetables	0.5
Rucola	10
Rye	0.2
Shallot	0.3
Sorghum	0.5
Spinach	0.5
Spring onion	1.5
Triticale	0.2
Wheat	0.2

Agvet chemical: Spinetoram

Permitted residue: *Sum of Ethyl-spinosyn-J and Ethyl-spinosyn-L*

Hops, dry	22
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Agvet chemical: Spinosad

Permitted residue: *Sum of spinosyn A and spinosyn D*

Hops, dry	22
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Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole

Permitted residue: *Tebuconazole*

Citrus fruits	T0.05
Hops, dry	40

Agvet chemical: Thiamethoxam

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Thiamethoxam

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Sum of thiamethoxam and N-(2-chloro-thiazol-5-ylmethyl)-N'-methyl-N'-nitro-guanidine, expressed as thiamethoxam

Hops, dry	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Thiophanate-methyl

Permitted residue: *Sum of thiophanate-methyl and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as thiophanate-methyl*

Apricot	15
Plums	0.5

Agvet chemical: Triadimefon

Permitted residue: *Sum of triadimefon and triadimenol, expressed as triadimefon*

see also *Triadimenol*

Strawberry	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Triadimenol

Permitted residue: *Triadimenol*

see also *Triadimefon*

Strawberry	0.5
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[1.6] omitting from each of the following chemicals, the maximum residue limit for the food and substituting

Agvet chemical: Boscalid

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Boscalid

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

Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	3
Hops, dry	60
Leafy vegetables	40

Agvet chemical: Carbaryl

Permitted residue: Carbaryl

Avocado	2
Edible offal (mammalian)	3
Eggs	*0.02
Feijoa	*0.01
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	*0.01
Grapes	*0.01
Guava	*0.01
Jaboticaba	*0.01
Jackfruit	*0.01
Litchi	*0.01
Longan	*0.01
Mango	2
Meat (mammalian)	0.07
Milks	0.1
Pome fruits	0.2
Potato	0.1
Poultry, edible offal of	0.2
Poultry meat	*0.02
Rambutan	*0.01
Raspberries, red, black	15
Strawberry	*0.01
Wheat bran, unprocessed	10

Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole

Permitted residue: Plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk: Chlorantraniliprole

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

Pome fruits	1.2
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Agvet chemical: Clothianidin

Permitted residue: Clothianidin

Cranberry	0.07
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Agvet chemical: Fenpyrazamine

Permitted residue: Fenpyrazamine

Table grapes	3
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Agvet chemical: Metrafenone

Permitted residue: Metrafenone

Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	17
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Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Pyraclostrobin

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

Cherries	3
Milks	0.03
