



16 May 2019
[80-19]

Approval report – Proposal M1016

Maximum Residue Limits (2018)

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) has assessed a Proposal prepared by FSANZ to consider varying (including some deletions) Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) and has prepared a draft food regulatory measure.

On 11 December 2018, FSANZ sought [submissions](#) on a draft variation and published an associated report. FSANZ received two submissions and one late comment.

FSANZ approved the draft variation on 1 May 2019. The Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation was notified of FSANZ's decision on 15 May 2019

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 document

The following document which informed the assessment of this Proposal is available on the FSANZ website: <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1016.aspx>

Supporting Document 1 (at Approval) MRL changes and associated dietary exposure assessments

Executive summary

This proposal considered and assessed the variation of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for a number of agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals in Schedule 20 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). This proposal relates to Australia only as the *Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning Joint Food Standards System* (the Treaty) excludes MRLs for agvet chemicals in food from the system setting joint food standards.

MRLs are legal limits and apply to all foods sold in Australia. They are determined through good agricultural practice based on the amount of a chemical that is needed to control pests and/or diseases. Including or varying MRLs in the Code permits the sale of foods containing legitimate residues at levels consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases.

The proposal considered MRLs proposed by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) to align with agvet chemical uses in Australia and MRLs requested by other parties seeking to align MRLs in the Code with those established by Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) or other trading partner standards.

FSANZ assessed the dietary exposure to the Australian population that may arise from the proposed MRLs in the food supply and the suitability for establishing an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL for the chemicals requested by following the process and principles established in a previous Proposal (P1027 – Managing low-level Agvet Chemicals without maximum residue limits). The assessment indicated that the proposed limits present negligible health and safety risks to Australian consumers.

1 Introduction

1.1 The proposal

The proposal was prepared to consider varying certain agvet MRLs in Schedule 20 of the Code arising from MRL harmonisation requests from interested parties. The proposal also included considerations of MRL variations and amendments to some residue definitions proposed by the APVMA.

This proposal is a routine process that assessed changes to MRLs in Schedule 20 to allow the sale of imported food following legitimate use of agvet chemicals used in food production and based on good agricultural practice (GAP) in other countries. The proposal also proposed that some chemical MRLs be removed or increased and changes made to some residue definitions as a result of amendments to the APVMA MRL Standard¹.

1.2 The current standard

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

Food products containing agvet chemical residues with no listed MRLs or that exceed relevant MRLs in the Code cannot be legally sold in Australia. This ensures that residues of agvet chemicals in food are kept as low as possible, are consistent with their approved use and are at levels assessed to be safe for human consumption. MRLs in the tables of the draft variation are expressed as milligrams (mg) per kilogram (kg). An asterisk (*) indicates that the maximum residue limit is set at the limit of determination and the symbol 'T' indicates that the MRL is a temporary MRL.

1.3 Reasons for preparing proposal

The proposal was prepared to vary MRLs in Schedule 20 to align the Code with Codex and trading partner standards to allow food commodities to be imported and legally sold in Australia. It also aligns MRLs in Schedule 20 with deletions, reductions or increases of MRLs and changes to chemical residue definitions as proposed by the APVMA following amendments made to the APVMA Standard.

Following the call for requests published in April 2018, FSANZ received requests from 17 domestic and international stakeholders for 99 chemicals and 234 chemical-food commodity combinations.

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

¹ The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Instrument 4 (MRL Standard) lists MRLs for agvet chemicals in agricultural produce, particularly produce entering the food chain. This can be accessed via a Comlaw link from [the APVMA website](#).

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

One submission in response to the call for submissions noted that there was a typographical error in the residue definition of two permitted residues of the agvet chemicals – olaquinox and thiamethoxam. These typographical errors are now corrected.

Otherwise the draft variation has not changed from the proposed variation that was the subject of the call for submissions.

1.3.1 International standards

FSANZ has considered varying MRLs for agvet chemicals in food commodities where interested parties or stakeholders have demonstrated a need to include an MRL in Schedule 20 because of differences between the Schedule and relevant international standards, such as Codex or trading partner standards.

While recognising international standards and food trade issues, the primary consideration when assessing each variation was the protection of public health and safety.

1.4 Procedure for assessment

The Proposal was assessed under the General Procedure².

1.5 Decision

The draft variation following assessment was approved with two amendments to correct minor typographical errors in two residue definitions. The variation takes effect on gazettal. The approved draft variation 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](#).

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 the proposed MRL and related 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 concerns associated with the proposed changes.

² This procedure is the default process for variations to a food regulatory measure and generally involves one round of public consultation only.

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FSANZ received two submissions and one late comment. The submissions were from two domestic stakeholders (one state food regulatory department and one individual). There were no submissions from WTO members.

A summary of the issues raised in the submissions and FSANZ's response to them is given in Table 1 below. The late comment supported the progression of this Proposal.

Table 1: Summary of issues

Issue	Raised by	FSANZ response (including any amendments to drafting)
<p>Two typographical errors in chemical definitions in Attachment A of the Call for Submissions report.</p> <p>Olaquinox The error is: 2-(N-2-hydroxyethylcarbamoyl)0-3-methyl quinoxaline</p> <p>Thiamethoxam The error is: N(2-chlorothiazol-5-ylmethyl)0-N'-methyl-N'nitro-guanidine</p>	<p>Health Protection Branch, Dept. of Health Queensland</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>In response to the call for submission, FSANZ has corrected typographical errors in the permitted residue definitions for Olaquinox and Thiamethoxam.</p> <p>Olaquinox: Is corrected by removing 0 after carbarmoyl and replacing it with an end closed bracket: ...2-(N-2-hydroxyethylcarbamoyl)-3-methyl quinoxaline</p> <p>Thiamethoxam Is corrected by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inserting a hyphen between the N and the open bracket 2. inserting a hyphen after chloro and before thiazol 3. removing 0 after ylmethyl and replacing it with end closed bracket; and 4. adding a hyphen before nitro <p>.....N-(2-chloro-thiazol-5-ylmethyl)-N'-methyl-N'-nitro-guanidine</p>
<p>Could FSANZ consider limiting the permissible amount of glyphosate in foods to 20 ppb or less as it is commonly used and has links with a number of diseases including cancer.</p>	<p>Gemma Gock</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The published M1016 call for submissions report is for comments on the draft MRL changes proposed in Proposal M1016. It relates, specifically to those chemicals listed in Attachment A of the report which is the proposed 'Draft variation to Schedule 20 of the Food Standards Code'. Changes to glyphosate MRLs were not proposed in the draft variation to Schedule 20 in M1016.</p> <p>The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is the national authority for the approval and registration of agvet chemicals in Australia. Reviewing current registered uses and associated MRLs of agvet chemicals in Australia, including glyphosate, is the responsibility of the APVMA. The APVMA and FSANZ continuously review and update MRLs in Schedule 20 of the Code to reflect the current use of agvet chemicals in Australia.</p> <p>Through assessment of requests submitted in M1016, proposed amendments to Schedule 20 recognise differences in the use of the chemicals in other countries due to variations in pests, diseases and environmental conditions.</p>

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Issue	Raised by	FSANZ response (including any amendments to drafting)
		<p>This assessment is based on internationally recognised and robust scientific risk assessment methodologies. Changes are only recommended where the risk assessment, including the dietary exposure estimates, show that the changes would not present health and safety concerns to Australian consumers.</p>
Could FSANZ consider testing for the presence of glyphosate in common foods and make a public list available	Gemma Gock	<p>MRLs in Schedule 20 of the Code are legal maximum permitted limits for agvet chemicals used legitimately in the production of food commodities.</p> <p>FSANZ regularly monitors exposures of Australian consumers to agvet chemicals through the Australian Total Diet Study. The surveys have consistently shown that levels of agvet chemical residues in foods are low and do not pose health risks to Australian consumers.</p> <p>In addition, the use of chemical products and MRLs are under constant review as part of the APVMA Chemical Review Program. Residues in food are monitored through state and territory residue monitoring programs and Australian Government programs such as the National Residue Survey.</p>

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2.2 Risk assessment

The presence of residues of registered and approved agvet chemicals in food commodities at low levels should not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety if the chemical has been used according to label instructions. However, to ensure that this is the case, FSANZ estimated the Australian population's dietary exposure to residues of the agvet chemicals included in the proposal. This assessment confirms that the estimated exposures are unlikely to exceed the relevant health-based guidance values (HBGVs) for each chemical.

The relevant HBGVs for the chemicals requested are the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI), used to estimate chronic or long-term exposure) or the Acute Reference Dose (ARfD), used to estimate acute or short-term exposure.

In Australia, the ADI and ARfD for agvet chemicals are currently³ established by the APVMA following an assessment of the toxicity of each chemical. In cases where an Australian ADI or ARfD has not been established, the ADI or ARfD adopted by the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization / World Health Organization Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) is used for risk assessment purposes. Where there is no APVMA or JMPR HBGV and the agvet chemical is or has been previously listed in Schedule 20, another authoritative source of HBGV for the dietary exposure assessment (DEA) was considered.

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

The methods used to estimate the Australian population's dietary exposure to the residues are based on internationally recognised best practice and are consistent with the APVMA's risk assessment framework for approving and registering agricultural chemical products in Australia. The same process is used by both the APVMA and FSANZ for establishing and reviewing MRLs in Schedule 20.

A summary of the dietary exposure estimates for each agvet chemical and related food commodity included in this proposal is provided in Supporting Document 1 (SD1). None of the dietary exposure estimates for this proposal exceeded chronic or acute health based guidance values (HBGVs) and are considered acceptable as they do not increase the level of concern about the risk to public health.

2.2.1 Assessment for establishment of *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRLs

The risk assessment of the chemicals considered here in Proposal M1016 included an additional assessment for suitability to establish *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRLs according to the principles agreed in Proposal P1027 ([Managing low-level agvet chemicals without maximum residue limits](#)). A list of the proposed *All other foods*

³ Previously, HBGVs were recommended by the former Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals Standing Committee (PACSC) of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) until November 1992. The responsibility for establishing ADIs transferred to the Australian Department of Health on 12 March 1993. On 1 July 2016, the task of establishing ADIs was transferred to the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

except *animal commodities* MRLs for each chemical considered, together with the details of the assessment and other relevant information is provided in the appendix to SD1.

2.3 Risk management

FSANZ is committed to maintaining MRLs for residues of agvet chemicals that may legitimately occur in food commodities following their prescribed use in food production to ensure that such food may be legally sold. The safety of the 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 the estimated dietary exposures are below the relevant HBGVs. FSANZ may consider harmonising MRLs in the Code with those established by a trading partner in circumstances where the risk assessment shows no health and safety risks from the residues to Australian consumers. In these circumstances, the residues are:

- likely to occur in food available for sale in Australia
- associated with the permitted use of an agvet chemical in the country where the food is produced.

For the agvet chemical MRLs included in this proposal, the dietary exposure estimates undertaken indicate that they will pose negligible health and safety risks to Australian consumers. Therefore, approval of a draft variation to include those MRLs in Schedule 20 of the Code is an appropriate risk management response.

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

FSANZ is committed to ensuring the APVMA's requests to delete or reduce MRLs are considered, whilst noting that these may affect imported foods containing residues that currently comply with existing MRLs listed in Schedule 20. In cases where the MRL deletions are proposed by the APVMA, these MRLs are no longer required for domestically produced food. Where all permitted domestic uses are deleted for an agvet chemical, this may result in the chemical being deleted from Schedule 20. If an *all other foods except animal food commodities* MRL had been established for the agvet chemical being removed, it too, may be deleted or amended accordingly.

2.4 Risk communication

2.4.1 Consultation

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

FSANZ notified the community to the proposed changes on its website and the call for submissions was notified via the FSANZ Notification Circular, media release and through FSANZ's social media channels and Food Standards News subscription. 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 A and welcomed all comments. FSANZ was particularly interested in comments on any impacts (costs/benefits) of the proposed draft variation, 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.

Two submissions were received from domestic stakeholders in addition to one late comment. Details of the issues raised in the submissions and FSANZ's responses to them is at Table 1 of this Approval Report.

FSANZ acknowledges all the submissions made by individuals and organisations on this Proposal. All comments are valued and contribute to the rigour of the assessment process.

2.4.2 World Trade Organization (WTO)

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

Amending MRLs in Schedule 20 may also have an effect on international trade. The MRLs constitute a mandatory requirement and apply to all food products of a particular class whether produced domestically or imported. Foods with agvet chemical residues not listed in Schedule 20 or that exceed the relevant MRLs listed in the Code cannot legally be sold in Australia. FSANZ made a notification to the WTO as required by Australia's obligations under the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement to enable other WTO members to comment on the proposed amendments. No WTO member nation provided comment on this proposal.

2.5 FSANZ Act assessment requirements

2.5.1 Section 59

2.5.1.1 Consideration of costs and benefits

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

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

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

Any MRL deletions or reductions have the potential to restrict importation of foods and could potentially result in higher food prices and a reduced product range available to consumers. However, if a need is identified, there is scope under current processes to retain specific MRLs for imported foods where the residues do not present a health risk to consumers, and there is a legitimate Codex or trading partner MRL ([See section 2.2.1](#)).

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

All imported and domestically-produced food sold in New Zealand (except for food imported from Australia) must comply with the current [Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds⁴](#) and amendments. Agvet chemical residues in food must comply with the specific MRLs listed in the Food Notice including the 'default' MRL of 0.1 mg/kg where no specific MRL is listed. If a food is imported and no domestic MRL has been established, Codex MRLs can be recognised.

MRLs in the Code may differ from those in the New Zealand 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.

2.5.2. Subsection 18(1)

FSANZ has also considered 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 requests submitted by the APVMA and also conducted additional DEAs to assess the suitability of MRLs requested by other parties. Using the best available scientific data and internationally recognised risk assessment methodologies, FSANZ concluded that the proposed MRLs will pose negligible public health and safety risks to consumers.

2.5.2.2 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.

⁴ MRLs for Agricultural Compounds in New Zealand:
<https://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/register-list-mrl-agricultural-compounds.htm>

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 approved 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 for each proposed agvet chemical which concluded that estimated dietary exposures, using Australian food consumption data, do not exceed relevant HBGVs.

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

The approved changes would remove inconsistencies between agricultural and food standards and further align the Code with trading partner standards and Codex.

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

The approved 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 Forum on Food Regulation**

FSANZ has had regard to the Forum's Policy Guideline on the Regulation of Residues of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Food⁵. 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.

Attachments

- A. Approved draft 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)

⁵ The policy guideline is available on the Food Regulation Secretariat website at this [link](http://foodregulation.gov.au/internet/fr/publishing.nsf/Content/publication-Policy-Guideline-on-the-Regulation-of-Residues-of-Agricultural-and-Veterinary-Chemicals-in-Food).
<http://foodregulation.gov.au/internet/fr/publishing.nsf/Content/publication-Policy-Guideline-on-the-Regulation-of-Residues-of-Agricultural-and-Veterinary-Chemicals-in-Food>

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



Food Standards (Proposal M1016 – Maximum Residue Limits (2018)) 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 Delegate]

Dr Scott Crerar, General Manager, Science and Risk Assessment Branch
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 M1016– Maximum Residue Limits (2018))* Variation.

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

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

3 Commencement

The variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

[1] Schedule 20 is varied by

[1.1] omitting all entries for the following chemicals

Agvet chemical: Aldoxycarb

Permitted residue: Sum of aldoxycarb and its sulfone, expressed as aldoxycarb

Agvet chemical: Azaconazole

Permitted residue: Azaconazole

Agvet chemical: Chinomethionat

Permitted residue: see Oxythioquinox

Agvet chemical: Dimethipin

Permitted residue: Dimethipin

Agvet chemical: Dimethirimol

Permitted residue: Dimethirimol

Agvet chemical: Flucythrinate

Permitted residue: Flucythrinate

Agvet chemical: Flusilazole

Permitted residue: Flusilazole

Agvet chemical: Oxydemeton-methyl

Permitted residue: Sum of oxydemeton-methyl and demeton-S-methyl sulphone, expressed as oxydemeton-methyl

Agvet chemical: Oxythioquinox

Permitted residue: Oxythioquinox

Agvet chemical: Sulprofos

Permitted residue: Sulprofos

Agvet chemical: Tetrachlorvinphos

Permitted residue: Tetrachlorvinphos

Agvet chemical: Tetradifon

Permitted residue: Tetradifon

Agvet chemical: Thiometon

Permitted residue: Sum of thiometon, its sulfoxide and sulfone, expressed as thiometon

Agvet chemical: Tolyfluanid

Permitted residue: Tolyfluanid

Agvet chemical: Trichloroethylene

Permitted residue: Trichloroethylene

[1.2] omitting for each of the following chemicals, the chemical residue name and permitted residue definition and substituting

Agvet chemical: Clothianidin (see also thiamethoxam)

Permitted residue: Clothianidin

Agvet chemical: Olaquinox

Permitted residue: Sum of olaquinox and all metabolites which reduce to 2-(N-2-hydroxyethylcarbamoyl)-3-methyl quinoxaline, expressed as olaquinox

Agvet chemical: Thiamethoxam

Permitted residue: Commodities of plant origin: Thiamethoxam

Commodities of animal origin: Sum of thiamethoxam and N-(2-chloro-thiazol-5-ylmethyl)-N'-methyl-N'-nitro-guanidine, expressed as Thiamethoxam

(Note: the metabolite clothianidin has separate MRLs)

[1.3] inserting in alphabetical order

Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin

Permitted residue: Fenazaquin

Cherries	2
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[1.4] omitting from each of the following chemicals, the foods and associated MRLs

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

Boysenberry	T10
Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry and youngberry) [except boysenberry]	T10
Stone fruits	3.5

Agvet chemical: Carbaryl

Permitted residue: Carbaryl

Cassava	T0.1
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Agvet chemical: Chlorpropham

Permitted residue: Chlorpropham

Garlic	*0.05
Onions, bulb	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Clodinafop acid

Permitted residue: (R)-2-[4-(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyloxy) phenoxy] propanoic acid

Barley	T*0.02
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Agvet chemical: Clodinafop-propargyl

Permitted residue: Clodinafop-propargyl

Barley	T*0.02
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Agvet chemical: Clofentezine

Permitted residue: Clofentezine

Stone fruits	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin

Permitted residue: Cyhalothrin, sum of isomers

Berries and other small fruit	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin

Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers:

Stone fruits	1
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Agvet chemical: Diafenthiuron

Permitted residue: Sum of diafenthiuron; N-[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)-4-phenoxyphenyl]-N'-(1,1-dimethylethyl)urea; and N-[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)-4-phenoxyphenyl]-N'-(1,1-dimethylethyl)carbodiimide, expressed as diafenthiuron

Peanut	T0.1
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Agvet chemical: Diuron

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

Fruit	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Fenvalerate	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenvalerate, sum of isomers</i>	
Peanut	T0.1
Agvet chemical: Flamprop-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Flamprop-methyl</i>	
Safflower seed	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad</i>	
Blackberries	5
Blueberries	7
Raspberries, red, black	5
Strawberry	4
Agvet chemical: Olaquinox	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of olaquinox and all metabolites which reduce to 2-(N-2-hydroxyethylcarbonyl)-3-methyl quinoxalone, expressed as olaquinox</i>	
Poultry, edible offal of	0.3
Poultry meat	0.3
Agvet chemical: Permethrin	
<i>Permethrin, sum of isomers</i>	
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	30
Herbs	30
Kaffir lime leaves	30
Lemon balm	30
Lemon grass	30
Agvet chemical: Phosmet	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet</i>	
Kiwifruit	15
Pome fruits	1
Stone fruits	1
Agvet chemical: Propargite	
<i>Permitted residue: Propargite</i>	
Currant, black	T3
Mangosteen	T3
Rambutan	T3
Agvet chemical: Pyridate	
<i>Permitted residue: sum of pyridate and metabolites containing 6-chloro-4-hydroxy-3-phenyl pyridazine, expressed as pyridate</i>	
Chick pea (dry)	*0.1
Peanut	*0.1

Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil	
<i>Permitted residue: Pyrimethanil</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; strawberry]	T5
Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor	
<i>Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor</i>	
Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	T10
Grapes [except wine grapes]	T3
Wine grapes	*0.01
Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide	
<i>Permitted residue: Tebufenozide</i>	
Blueberries	T2
Coffee beans	T0.05
Nectarine	T1
Peach	T1
Rambutan	T3
Agvet chemical: Triflumizole	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of triflumizole and (E)-4-chloro-a,a,a-trifluoro- N-(1-amino-2-propoxyethylidene)-o-toluidine, expressed as triflumizole</i>	
Pome fruits	0.5

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

Agvet chemical: 2,4-D	
<i>Permitted residue: 2,4-D</i>	
Cherries	0.05
Agvet chemical: Abamectin	
<i>Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a</i>	
Cranberry	0.05
Agvet chemical: Acetamiprid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N¹-(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl)-N²-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid</i>	
Raspberries, red, black	2
Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr	
<i>Permitted residue: Benzovindiflupyr</i>	
Potato	0.02
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>	
Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry and youngberry)	T10
Cherries	4
Stone fruits [except cherries]	3.5
Agvet chemical: Bupirimate	
<i>Permitted residue: Bupirimate</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Currants, black, red, white	5
Agvet chemical: Carbaryl	
<i>Permitted residue: Carbaryl</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02

Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos-methyl</i>	
Oilseed [except cotton seed]	0.15
Pulses [except lupin (dry)]	0.15
Agvet chemical: Clofentezine	
<i>Permitted residue: Clofentezine</i>	
Cherries	1
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.1
Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Clothianidin	
<i>Permitted residue: Clothianidin</i>	
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbage, Flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Cereal grains [except maize, popcorn and sorghum]	*0.02
Leafy vegetables	0.7
Agvet chemical: Cyflufenamid	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyflufenamid</i>	
Hops, dry	5
Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyhalothrin, sum of isomers</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except Strawberry]	0.2
Strawberry	0.5
Pecan	0.05
Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyprodinil</i>	
Pomegranate	10
Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers</i>	
Cherries	2
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1
Agvet chemical: Difenconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Difenconazole</i>	
Cranberry	0.6
Grapefruit	0.6
Lemon	0.6
Orange	0.6
Pecan	0.03
Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron	
<i>Permitted residue: Diflubenzuron</i>	
Citrus fruits	3

Agvet chemical: Diflufenican	
<i>Permitted residue: Diflufenican</i>	
Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Diuron	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of diuron and 3,4-dichloroaniline, expressed as diuron</i>	
Banana	0.5
Date	T0.5
Pineapple	0.5
Agvet chemical: Emamectin	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of emamectin B1a and emamectin B1b</i>	
Pecan	0.02
Tea, green, black	*0.02
Agvet chemical: Famoxadone	
<i>Permitted residue: Famoxadone</i>	
Raspberries, red, black	10
Agvet chemical: Fenbuconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenbuconazole</i>	
Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Fenpyrazamine	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenpyrazamine</i>	
Blueberries	5
Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop and their conjugates, expressed as fluazifop</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Pecan	0.05
Agvet chemical: Fluazinam	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluazinam</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.01
Blueberries	7
Agvet chemical: Fluopyram	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluopyram</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of fluopyram and 2-(trifluoromethyl)-benzamide, expressed as fluopyram</i>	
Blueberries	7

Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone	
<i>Permitted residue: Flupyradifurone</i>	
Stone fruits	1.5
Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad</i>	
Berries and other small fruit (except grapes)	7
Brussels sprouts; Head Cabbages	4
Agvet chemical: Folpet	
<i>Permitted residue: Folpet</i>	
Currants, black, red, white	0.03
Agvet chemical: Halosulfuron-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Halosulfuron-methyl</i>	
Raspberries, red, black	0.05
Agvet chemical: Mandestrobin	
<i>Permitted residue: Mandestrobin</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Dried grapes (raisins)	7
Grapes	5
Rape seed (canola)	0.5
Strawberry	3
Agvet chemical: Mesotrione	
<i>Permitted residue: Mesotrione</i>	
Asparagus	0.01
Blueberries	0.01
Cherries	0.01
Grapefruit	0.01
Lemon	0.01
Oranges, sweet, sour	0.01
Peach	0.01
Pecan	0.01
Plums (including prunes)	0.01
Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone	
<i>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</i>	
Coffee beans	0.1
Maize	0.02
Soybean	0.2
Sugar cane	0.02
Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Metalaxyl</i>	
Grapefruit	1
Lemon	1
Oranges, sweet, sour	1

Agvet chemical: Methamidophos		Agvet chemical: Prochloraz	
<i>Permitted residue: Methamidophos</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Sum of prochloraz and its metabolites containing the 2,4,6-trichlorophenol moiety, expressed as prochloraz</i>	
<i>see also Acephate</i>			
Raspberry, black, red	*0.01	Cherries	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Methidathion		Agvet chemical: Profenofos	
<i>Permitted residue: Methidathion</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Profenofos</i>	
Tea, green, black	0.1	Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Penthioopyrad		Agvet chemical: Propaquizafop	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Penthioopyrad</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Propaquizafop and acid and oxophenoxy metabolites, measured as 6-chloro-2-methoxyquinoxaline, expressed as propaquizafop</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of penthiopyrad and 1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, expressed as penthiopyrad</i>		Currants, black, red, white	
		*0.05	
		Raspberries, red, black	
		*0.05	
		Strawberry	
		*0.05	
Blueberries	3	Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin	
Agvet chemical: Phenmedipham		<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Pyraclostrobin</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Phenmedipham</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>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 3-methyl-N-(3-hydroxyphenyl)carbamate</i>		Oranges	
		2	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02	Agvet chemical: Quinoxifen	
Strawberry	0.3	<i>Permitted residue: Quinoxifen</i>	
Agvet chemical: Phosmet		Tea, green, black	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet</i>		*0.05	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05	Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-ethyl	
Oranges	3	<i>Permitted residue: Sum of quizalofop-ethyl and quizalofop acid and other esters, expressed as quizalofop-ethyl</i>	
Agvet chemical: Phosphine		All other foods except animal food commodities	
<i>Permitted residue: All phosphides, expressed as hydrogen phosphide (phosphine)</i>		0.01	
All other foods except animal food commodities	*0.01	Currants, black, red, white	
Agvet chemical: Pirimicarb		*0.05	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of pirimicarb, demethyl-pirimicarb and the N-formyl-(methylamino) analogue (demethylformamido-pirimicarb), expressed as pirimicarb</i>		Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-p-tefuryl	
		<i>Permitted residue: Sum of quizalofop-p-tefuryl and quizalofop acid, expressed as quizalofop-p-tefuryl</i>	
Cherries	5	All other foods except animal food commodities	
Currants, black, red, white	1	0.01	
Raspberries, red, black	4	Currants, black, red, white	
		*0.05	
		Agvet chemical: Rimsulfuron	
		<i>Permitted residue: Rimsulfuron</i>	
		Blueberries	
		0.02	

Agvet chemical: Saflufenacil

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Sum of saflufenacil, N'-(2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-1-yl]benzoyl-N-isopropyl sulfamide and N-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-(((isopropylamino)sulfonyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl]urea, expressed as saflufenacil equivalents

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Saflufenacil

Cotton seed	0.2
Rape seed	0.6
Sunflower seed	0.7
Sugar cane molasses	1

Agvet chemical: Sethoxydim

Permitted residue: Sum of sethoxydim and metabolites containing the 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)cyclohexene-3-one and 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)-5-hydroxycyclohexene-3-one moieties and their sulfoxides and sulfones, expressed as sethoxydim

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor

Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor

Grapes	*0.01
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Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide

Permitted residue: Tebufenozide

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

Permitted residue: Tebufenpyrad

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Strawberry	1

Agvet chemical: Teflubenzuron

Permitted residue: Teflubenzuron

Citrus fruits	0.5
Maize	0.1
Soya bean (dry)	0.05
Sugar cane	0.01

Agvet chemical: Terbacil

Permitted residue: Terbacil

Blueberries	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Thiophanate-methyl

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

Mango	2
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Agvet chemical: Trifluralin

Permitted residue: Trifluralin

Tea, green, black	*0.05
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[1.6] omitting for each of the following chemicals, the maximum residue limit for the food and substituting

Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole

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

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

Cherries	2.5
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Agvet chemical: Deltamethrin

Permitted residue: Deltamethrin

Currants, black, red, white	0.6
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Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad

Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad

Grapes [except dried grapes]	3
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Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone

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

Citrus fruits	2
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Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil

Permitted residue: Pyrimethanil

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries, grapes, strawberry]	15
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Agvet chemical: Sethoxydim

Permitted residue: Sum of sethoxydim and metabolites containing the 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)cyclohexene-3-one and 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)-5-hydroxycyclohexene-3-one moieties and their sulfoxides and sulfones, expressed as sethoxydim

Blueberries	4
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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 M1016 to consider amending certain maximum residue limits (MRLs) in the Code for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals that may occur in food. The Authority considered the Proposal in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 and has approved a draft variation.

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 *Legislation Act 2003*.

2. Purpose

The Authority has approved a variation to section 20—3 in Schedule 20 to vary maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food commodities. Section 20—3 lists the MRLs for agricultural and veterinary chemical residues which may occur in foods. If an MRL is not listed for a particular agricultural or veterinary chemical/food commodity combination, there must be no detectable residues of that chemical in that food. This general prohibition means that, in the absence of the relevant MRL in the Code, food may not be sold where there are detectable residues.

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

A dietary exposure assessment was conducted 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 M1016 included one round of public consultation following an assessment and the preparation of a draft variation and associated report. Submissions were called for on 11 December 2018 for a six-week consultation period and sixty days through the WTO Notification process.

A Regulation Impact Statement was not required because the approved variations to Schedule 20 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 Schedule 20

Item [1.1] omits all the entries for multiple listed chemicals

Item [1.2] omits the current chemical residue definition and substitutes a new residue definition

Item [1.3] inserts chemicals not currently listed in alphabetical order including chemical name, residue definition, food commodity and new associated MRLs

Item [1.4] omits the food commodities and associated MRLs for the chemicals listed

Item [1.5] inserts the food commodities and associated MRLs for the chemicals listed

Item [1.6] omits the MRLs for the food commodity listed, substituting them with new limits

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

MRLs in the tables of the draft variation are expressed as mg per kg. An asterisk (*) indicates that the maximum residue limit is set at the limit of determination and the symbol 'T' indicates that the MRL is a temporary MRL.



Food Standards (Proposal M1016 – Maximum Residue Limits (2018)) Draft 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 Delegate]

Dr Scott Crerar, General Manager, Science and Risk Assessment Branch
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 M1016– Maximum Residue Limits (2018))* Variation.

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

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

3 Commencement

The variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

[1] Schedule 20 is varied by

[1.1] omitting all entries for the following chemicals

Agvet chemical: Aldoxycarb

Permitted residue: Sum of aldoxycarb and its sulfone, expressed as aldoxycarb

Agvet chemical: Azaconazole

Permitted residue: Azaconazole

Agvet chemical: Chinomethionat

Permitted residue: see Oxythioquinox

Agvet chemical: Dimethipin

Permitted residue: Dimethipin

Agvet chemical: Dimethirimol

Permitted residue: Dimethirimol

Agvet chemical: Flucythrinate

Permitted residue: Flucythrinate

Agvet chemical: Flusilazole

Permitted residue: Flusilazole

Agvet chemical: Oxydemeton-methyl

Permitted residue: Sum of oxydemeton-methyl and demeton-S-methyl sulphone, expressed as oxydemeton-methyl

Agvet chemical: Oxythioquinox

Permitted residue: Oxythioquinox

Agvet chemical: Sulprofos

Permitted residue: Sulprofos

Agvet chemical: Tetrachlorvinphos

Permitted residue: Tetrachlorvinphos

Agvet chemical: Tetradifon

Permitted residue: Tetradifon

Agvet chemical: Thiometon

Permitted residue: Sum of thiometon, its sulfoxide and sulfone, expressed as thiometon

Agvet chemical: Tolyfluanid

Permitted residue: Tolyfluanid

Agvet chemical: Trichloroethylene

Permitted residue: Trichloroethylene

[1.2] omitting the chemical residue definition and substituting the following

Agvet chemical: Clothianidin (see also thiamethoxam)

Permitted residue: Clothianidin

Agvet chemical: Olaquinox

Permitted residue: Sum of olaquinox and all metabolites which reduce to 2-(N-2-hydroxyethylcarbamoyl)-3-methyl quinoxaline, expressed as olaquinox

Agvet chemical: Thiamethoxam

Permitted residue: Commodities of plant origin: Thiamethoxam

Commodities of animal origin: Sum of thiamethoxam and N(2-chlorothiazol-5-ylmethyl)-N'-methyl-N'-nitroguanidine, expressed as Thiamethoxam

(Note: the metabolite clothianidin has separate MRLs)

[1.3] inserting in alphabetical order

Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin

Permitted residue: Fenazaquin

Cherries	2
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[1.4] omitting from each of the following chemicals, the foods and associated MRLs

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

Boysenberry	T10
Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry and youngberry) [except boysenberry]	T10
Stone fruits	3.5

Agvet chemical: Carbaryl

Permitted residue: Carbaryl

Cassava	T0.1
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Agvet chemical: Chlorpropham

Permitted residue: Chlorpropham

Garlic	*0.05
Onions, bulb	*0.05

Agvet chemical: Clodinafop acid

Permitted residue: (R)-2-[4-(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyloxy) phenoxy] propanoic acid

Barley	T*0.02
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Agvet chemical: Clodinafop-propargyl

Permitted residue: Clodinafop-propargyl

Barley	T*0.02
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Agvet chemical: Clofentezine

Permitted residue: Clofentezine

Stone fruits	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin

Permitted residue: Cyhalothrin, sum of isomers

Berries and other small fruit	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin

Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers:

Stone fruits	1
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Agvet chemical: Diafenthiuron

Permitted residue: Sum of diafenthiuron; N-[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)-4-phenoxyphenyl]-N'-(1,1-dimethylethyl)urea; and N-[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)-4-phenoxyphenyl]-N'-(1,1-dimethylethyl)carbodiimide, expressed as diafenthiuron

Peanut	T0.1
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Agvet chemical: Diuron

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

Fruit	0.5
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Agvet chemical: Fenvalerate	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenvalerate, sum of isomers</i>	
Peanut	T0.1
Agvet chemical: Flamprop-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Flamprop-methyl</i>	
Safflower seed	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad</i>	
Blackberries	5
Blueberries	7
Raspberries, red, black	5
Strawberry	4
Agvet chemical: Olaquinox	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of olaquinox and all metabolites which reduce to 2-(N-2-hydroxyethylcarbonyl)-3-methyl quinoxalone, expressed as olaquinox</i>	
Poultry, edible offal of	0.3
Poultry meat	0.3
Agvet chemical: Permethrin	
<i>Permethrin, sum of isomers</i>	
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	30
Herbs	30
Kaffir lime leaves	30
Lemon balm	30
Lemon grass	30
Agvet chemical: Phosmet	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet</i>	
Kiwifruit	15
Pome fruits	1
Stone fruits	1
Agvet chemical: Propargite	
<i>Permitted residue: Propargite</i>	
Currant, black	T3
Mangosteen	T3
Rambutan	T3
Agvet chemical: Pyridate	
<i>Permitted residue: sum of pyridate and metabolites containing 6-chloro-4-hydroxy-3-phenyl pyridazine, expressed as pyridate</i>	
Chick pea (dry)	*0.1
Peanut	*0.1

Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil	
<i>Permitted residue: Pyrimethanil</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes; strawberry]	T5
Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor	
<i>Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor</i>	
Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	T10
Grapes [except wine grapes]	T3
Wine grapes	*0.01
Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide	
<i>Permitted residue: Tebufenozide</i>	
Blueberries	T2
Coffee beans	T0.05
Nectarine	T1
Peach	T1
Rambutan	T3
Agvet chemical: Triflumizole	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of triflumizole and (E)-4-chloro-a,a,a-trifluoro- N-(1-amino-2-propoxyethylidene)-o-toluidine, expressed as triflumizole</i>	
Pome fruits	0.5

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

Agvet chemical: 2,4-D	
<i>Permitted residue: 2,4-D</i>	
Cherries	0.05
Agvet chemical: Abamectin	
<i>Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a</i>	
Cranberry	0.05
Agvet chemical: Acetamiprid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N¹-(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl)-N²-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid</i>	
Raspberries, red, black	2
Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr	
<i>Permitted residue: Benzovindiflupyr</i>	
Potato	0.02
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>	
Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry and youngberry)	T10
Cherries	4
Stone fruits [except cherries]	3.5
Agvet chemical: Bupirimate	
<i>Permitted residue: Bupirimate</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Currants, black, red, white	5
Agvet chemical: Carbaryl	
<i>Permitted residue: Carbaryl</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02

Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos-methyl</i>	
Oilseed [except cotton seed]	0.15
Pulses [except lupin (dry)]	0.15
Agvet chemical: Clofentezine	
<i>Permitted residue: Clofentezine</i>	
Cherries	1
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.1
Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Clothianidin	
<i>Permitted residue: Clothianidin</i>	
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbage, Flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Cereal grains [except maize, popcorn and sorghum]	*0.02
Leafy vegetables	0.7
Agvet chemical: Cyflufenamid	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyflufenamid</i>	
Hops, dry	5
Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyhalothrin, sum of isomers</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except Strawberry]	0.2
Strawberry	0.5
Pecan	0.05
Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyprodinil</i>	
Pomegranate	10
Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers</i>	
Cherries	2
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1
Agvet chemical: Difenconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Difenconazole</i>	
Cranberry	0.6
Grapefruit	0.6
Lemon	0.6
Orange	0.6
Pecan	0.03
Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron	
<i>Permitted residue: Diflubenzuron</i>	
Citrus fruits	3

Agvet chemical: Diflufenican	
<i>Permitted residue: Diflufenican</i>	
Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Diuron	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of diuron and 3,4-dichloroaniline, expressed as diuron</i>	
Banana	0.5
Date	T0.5
Pineapple	0.5
Agvet chemical: Emamectin	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of emamectin B1a and emamectin B1b</i>	
Pecan	0.02
Tea, green, black	*0.02
Agvet chemical: Famoxadone	
<i>Permitted residue: Famoxadone</i>	
Raspberries, red, black	10
Agvet chemical: Fenbuconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenbuconazole</i>	
Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Fenpyrazamine	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenpyrazamine</i>	
Blueberries	5
Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop and their conjugates, expressed as fluazifop</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Pecan	0.05
Agvet chemical: Fluazinam	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluazinam</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.01
Blueberries	7
Agvet chemical: Fluopyram	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluopyram</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of fluopyram and 2-(trifluoromethyl)-benzamide, expressed as fluopyram</i>	
Blueberries	7

Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone	
<i>Permitted residue: Flupyradifurone</i>	
Stone fruits	1.5
Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad</i>	
Berries and other small fruit (except grapes)	7
Brussels sprouts; Head Cabbages	4
Agvet chemical: Folpet	
<i>Permitted residue: Folpet</i>	
Currants, black, red, white	0.03
Agvet chemical: Halosulfuron-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Halosulfuron-methyl</i>	
Raspberries, red, black	0.05
Agvet chemical: Mandestrobin	
<i>Permitted residue: Mandestrobin</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Dried grapes (raisins)	7
Grapes	5
Rape seed (canola)	0.5
Strawberry	3
Agvet chemical: Mesotrione	
<i>Permitted residue: Mesotrione</i>	
Asparagus	0.01
Blueberries	0.01
Cherries	0.01
Grapefruit	0.01
Lemon	0.01
Oranges, sweet, sour	0.01
Peach	0.01
Pecan	0.01
Plums (including prunes)	0.01
Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone	
<i>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</i>	
Coffee beans	0.1
Maize	0.02
Soybean	0.2
Sugar cane	0.02
Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Metalaxyl</i>	
Grapefruit	1
Lemon	1
Oranges, sweet, sour	1

Agvet chemical: Methamidophos	
<i>Permitted residue: Methamidophos see also Acephate</i>	
Raspberry, black, red	*0.01
Agvet chemical: Methidathion	
<i>Permitted residue: Methidathion</i>	
Tea, green, black	0.1
Agvet chemical: Penthioopyrad	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Penthioopyrad</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of penthiopyrad and 1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, expressed as penthiopyrad</i>	
Blueberries	3
Agvet chemical: Phenmedipham	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Phenmedipham</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 3-methyl-N-(3-hydroxyphenyl)carbamate</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Strawberry	0.3
Agvet chemical: Phosmet	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.05
Oranges	3
Agvet chemical: Phosphine	
<i>Permitted residue: All phosphides, expressed as hydrogen phosphide (phosphine)</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	*0.01
Agvet chemical: Pirimicarb	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of pirimicarb, demethyl-pirimicarb and the N-formyl-(methylamino) analogue (demethylformamido-pirimicarb), expressed as pirimicarb</i>	
Cherries	5
Currants, black, red, white	1
Raspberries, red, black	4

Agvet chemical: Prochloraz	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of prochloraz and its metabolites containing the 2,4,6-trichlorophenol moiety, expressed as prochloraz</i>	
Cherries	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Profenofos	
<i>Permitted residue: Profenofos</i>	
Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Propaquizafop	
<i>Permitted residue: Propaquizafop and acid and oxophenoxy metabolites, measured as 6-chloro-2-methoxyquinoxaline, expressed as propaquizafop</i>	
Currants, black, red, white	*0.05
Raspberries, red, black	*0.05
Strawberry	*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>	
Oranges	2
Agvet chemical: Quinoxifen	
<i>Permitted residue: Quinoxifen</i>	
Tea, green, black	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-ethyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of quizalofop-ethyl and quizalofop acid and other esters, expressed as quizalofop-ethyl</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.01
Currants, black, red, white	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-p-tefuryl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of quizalofop-p-tefuryl and quizalofop acid, expressed as quizalofop-p-tefuryl</i>	
All other foods except animal food commodities	0.01
Currants, black, red, white	*0.05
Agvet chemical: Rimsulfuron	
<i>Permitted residue: Rimsulfuron</i>	
Blueberries	0.02

Agvet chemical: Saflufenacil

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Sum of saflufenacil, N'-(2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-1-yl]benzoyl-N-isopropyl sulfamide and N-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-(((isopropylamino)sulfonyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl]urea, expressed as saflufenacil equivalents

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:
Saflufenacil

Cotton seed	0.2
Rape seed	0.6
Sunflower seed	0.7
Sugar cane molasses	1

Agvet chemical: Sethoxydim

Permitted residue: Sum of sethoxydim and metabolites containing the 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)cyclohexene-3-one and 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)-5-hydroxycyclohexene-3-one moieties and their sulfoxides and sulfones, expressed as sethoxydim

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.1
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Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor

Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor

Grapes	*0.01
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Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide

Permitted residue: Tebufenozide

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

Permitted residue: Tebufenpyrad

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Strawberry	1

Agvet chemical: Teflubenzuron

Permitted residue: Teflubenzuron

Citrus fruits	0.5
Maize	0.1
Soya bean (dry)	0.05
Sugar cane	0.01

Agvet chemical: Terbacil

Permitted residue: Terbacil

Blueberries	0.2
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Agvet chemical: Thiophanate-methyl

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

Mango	2
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Agvet chemical: Trifluralin

Permitted residue: Trifluralin

Tea, green, black	*0.05
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[1.6] omitting for each of the following chemicals, the maximum residue limit for the food and substituting

Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole

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

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

Cherries	2.5
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Agvet chemical: Deltamethrin

Permitted residue: Deltamethrin

Currants, black, red, white	0.6
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Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad

Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad

Grapes [except dried grapes]	3
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Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone

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

Citrus fruits	2
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Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil

Permitted residue: Pyrimethanil

Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries, grapes, strawberry]	15
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Agvet chemical: Sethoxydim

Permitted residue: Sum of sethoxydim and metabolites containing the 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)cyclohexene-3-one and 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)-5-hydroxycyclohexene-3-one moieties and their sulfoxides and sulfones, expressed as sethoxydim

Blueberries	4
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