

**4 April 2022**  
**196-22**

## **Call for submissions – Proposal M1019**

### **Review of Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods (2021)**

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Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) has assessed a proposal prepared to review Schedule 22 – Food and classes of foods to align with the crop groups, foods, classes and subgroups referenced or adopted by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority and Codex Alimentarius respectively, and has prepared a draft food regulatory measure. Pursuant to section 61 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (FSANZ Act), FSANZ now calls for submissions to assist consideration of the draft food regulatory measure.

For information about making a submission, visit the FSANZ website at [information for submitters](#).

All submissions on applications and proposals will be published on our website. We will not publish material that we accept as confidential, but will record that such information is held. In-confidence submissions may be subject to release under the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. Submissions will be published as soon as possible after the end of the public comment period. Where large numbers of documents are involved, FSANZ will make these available on CD, rather than on the website.

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

Submissions should be made in writing; be marked clearly with the word ‘Submission’ and quote the correct project number and name. While FSANZ accepts submissions in hard copy to our offices, it is more convenient to receive submissions electronically through the FSANZ website via the link on [documents for public comment](#). You can also email your submission directly to [submissions@foodstandards.gov.au](mailto:submissions@foodstandards.gov.au).

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

### **DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS: 6pm (Canberra time) 5 May 2022**

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

Questions about making submissions or the application process can be sent to [standards.management@foodstandards.gov.au](mailto:standards.management@foodstandards.gov.au).

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### Supporting documents

There are no supporting documents for this Call For Submission (CFS) report.

## Executive summary

Schedule 22 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) is based on the 1993 Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) food classification system and describes foods and classes of foods which are referred to in a number of standards in the Code. It also defines portions of commodities that Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) and Extraneous Residue Limits (ERLs) apply to.

In 2021, Codex published a new food classification system and made minor changes to some portions of commodities to which MRLs apply. This has led to a number of inconsistencies between Schedule 20 – MRLs and the Schedule 22 food commodity descriptors for crop commodities and the food classification systems used by FSANZ and the Australian Pesticide Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA). The inconsistencies between the Codex classification system used internationally and domestically by the APVMA and Schedule 22 subsequently cause implications for what a food is classified as and what standards may apply.

This Proposal was prepared to update Schedule 22 to incorporate the new Codex food classification system to provide a uniform food naming system for establishing MRLs for domestic uses of agvet chemicals and corresponding MRLs in the Code that apply to food for sale and provide clarity for enforcement agencies and stakeholders. The proposed changes will not add to or remove any existing requirements. The Proposal focuses on crop commodities, except for an addition to the food group Molluscs.

FSANZ has assessed the Proposal in accordance with the FSANZ Act and decided to prepare a draft variation to amend Schedule 22. A further draft variation has also been prepared to make consequential amendments to other Standards in the Code.

FSANZ now seeks public submissions on each of the draft variations and the assessment on which both are based.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Proposal

The food classification system detailed in [Schedule 22](#)<sup>1</sup> of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) is integral to Australian agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemical standards, as well as a number of other standards and schedules in the Code.

Schedule 22 is expressly referenced by Standard 1.4.1 and Schedule 19, Standard 1.5.3, Standard 1.4.2 and Schedules 20 and 21 and Schedule 5 of the Code. A reference in these Standards / Schedules to a particular food or food group is to that food or group as described in Schedule 22. Other Standards of the Code which refer to particular foods or groups of food do not refer to or rely on Schedule 22 for food classification purposes.

While amendments to the Code are typically a function of FSANZ, section 82 of the FSANZ Act provides statutory powers to the APVMA to establish MRLs in Schedule 20 of the Code, for domestic use. Most foods are captured by existing entries in Schedule 22 and the existing system works well most of the time. However, confusion and challenges arise when a domestic MRL is established by the APVMA for a crop or crop group that is consistent with the Codex classification system but not Schedule 22. Similarly, a food imported into Australia may fall within a Codex classification not listed within a Schedule 22 classification.

In September 2017, the FSANZ Board noted the inconsistencies between the foods listed in Schedule 20 and those used by the APVMA and Codex. In response, FSANZ undertook targeted consultation with industry and government stakeholders in 2019 to confirm these inconsistencies, identify additional issues and seek guidance on how these inconsistencies might be addressed. Stakeholders agreed that Schedule 22 was out-of-date and no longer fit for purpose. To address these issues, FSANZ initiated proposal M1019 in 2021, with the aim to amend Schedule 22 of the Code.

The focus is on Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin, with the exception of an addition to the food group Molluscs. The Codex Alimentarius has not yet completed their revision of commodity descriptions for animal and processed food commodities. This proposal will not vary food name descriptors and types of foods for other purposes, such as food additives, the Australian Total Diet Survey (ATDS) or the FSANZ proprietary food composition databases.

## 1.2 Food classification systems and the current standards

### 1.2.1 Food classification systems

Plant and animal names are often similar but may vary around the world. Similarly, food that is sold and consumed is often quite different to the treated raw agricultural commodity. To assist with regulating the use of agvet chemicals in agricultural commodities and foods for sale, food classification systems are used. Whilst both are based on Codex, FSANZ and the APVMA implement different food classifications systems (see below).

Existing food classification systems:

- (1) Codex – see section [1.3.5](#)
- (2) APVMA Agvet Code – The APVMA crop group listing is based on the *Codex classification of Food and Animal Feeds, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and World Health Organization, Rome, 1993*, as amended and considered for amendment, from time-to-time by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues. They also include specific commodities in the Crop group lists when the food is not listed in the Codex

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<sup>1</sup> Schedule 22 – Food and classes of food: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00433>

system. The Codex classification system is the basis for the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicine Authority (APVMA) in establishing maximum residue limits (MRL) in Australia and for many trading partners' food classification systems.

- (3) The Code - The classification system in Schedule 22—2 was established in the mid-1990s and was based on the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds at that time. The existing food classification system adopted in Schedule 22 provides the foods and classes of foods under Animal food commodities, Crop commodities or Processed commodities of plant or animal origin. Within these broad classifications, the Schedule provides food types (also referred to as classes) such as Fruit, Vegetables, Herbs and Spices. Within each broad type, specific food groups are identified and described.

In addition to the broad food types and groups used in Schedule 22, the Codex food classification system provides additional sub-groups for the different types of foods available in the food supply and to which a specific MRL can be designated e.g. cane berries as a subgroup within berries and other small fruit. This is especially important because the level of agvet chemical residues detected in a specific food commodity will be dependent on exposure<sup>2</sup> and the degree of post-harvest processing.

## 1.2.2 Relevant standards referencing Schedule 22

There are four standards and four schedules that directly refer to Schedule 22. A summary of each instrument and their function is provided in [Table 1](#). Other standards and schedules in the Code that define foods have been considered in the assessment. A summary of these is provided in [Table 2](#).

**Table 1: Standards and Schedules that directly reference Schedule 22**

Standard/Schedule	Function
<a href="#">Standard 1.1.1</a> <sup>3</sup> — Structure of Code and general provisions.	Standard 1.1.1 sets out the general provisions and structure of the Code. Standard 1.1.1—3 provides the requirements for the application of the Code. Standard 1.1.1—10(3) and 1.1.1—10(6)(d) provide the requirements relating to food for sale.  This standard states that unless the Code provides otherwise, the Code applies to food that is sold, processed or handled for sale in Australia or New Zealand or imported into Australia or New Zealand.
<a href="#">Standard 1.4.1</a> <small>Error! Bookmark not defined.</small> — Contaminants and natural toxicants  <a href="#">Schedule 19</a> <sup>4</sup> — Maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicants	The purpose of Standard 1.4.1 is in conjunction with Schedule 19 to set out the maximum limits for certain contaminants or natural toxicants permitted in foods for sale.  Standard 1.4.1 expressly states that a reference in that Standard and Schedule 19 to a particular food is to that food as described in Schedule 22.
<a href="#">Standard 1.4.2</a> <small>Error! Bookmark not defined.</small> — Agvet chemicals paragraph 1.4.2 — 3 (2)(a) and subsection 1.4.2 — 3(4))	Standard 1.4.2 and Schedules 20 and 21 are Australia-only standards that set out the maximum and extraneous residue limits for agvet chemicals that are permitted in foods for sale in Australia. Standard 1.4.2 also requires that a food listed under an agvet chemical in Schedule 20 be described in Schedule 22. Standard 1.4.2 expressly states that a reference in that

<sup>2</sup> A root vegetable such as carrot is not directly exposed to pesticides as it is protected by being underground.

<sup>3</sup> Standard 1.1.1 [www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00383](http://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00383)

<sup>4</sup> Schedule 19: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00454>

Standard/Schedule	Function
<p><a href="#">Schedule 20</a><sup>5</sup> — Maximum residue limits</p> <p><a href="#">Schedule 21</a><sup>6</sup> — Extraneous residue limits</p>	<p>Standard, Schedule 20 and Schedule 21 to a particular food is to that food as described in Schedule 22.</p> <p>Standard 1.4.2 also prescribes a method to calculate the maximum residue limits in a commodity by reference to the portion of that commodity specified in Schedule 22.</p>
<p><a href="#">Standard 1.5.3</a><sup>7</sup> — Irradiation of food</p>	<p>Standard 1.5.3 provides definitions for vegetables, herbs and spices. These are: <i>vegetable includes (but is not limited to) a vegetable described in Schedule 22</i> and <i>herbs and spices includes (but is not limited to) a herb or spice described in Schedule 22</i>. It should be noted that the FSANZ application A1163 – <i>Food irradiation definition of herbs and spices</i> varied the definition to: <i>herbs and spices including (but is not limited to) a herb or spice described in Schedule 22</i>.</p>
<p><a href="#">Schedule 5</a><sup>8</sup> — Nutrient profiling scoring method</p>	<p>Schedule 5 relates to Standard 1.2.7 (nutrition, health and related claims), and sets out information for the purpose of that Standard. Schedule 5 sets out the method for calculating a nutrient profile score. The schedule expressly excludes ‘Cereal grains’ as specified in Schedule 22 from being considered in fruit and vegetables (V) points in calculating a nutrient profile score.</p>

### 1.3.2.1 The relationship with standards and schedules that directly reference Schedule 22 (Table 1)

Schedule 22 describes foods and classes of foods for subsection 1.4.1—2(2), subsection 1.4.2—3(4), subsection 1.5.3—3(2), subsection 1.5.3—4(3), paragraph S5—4(2)(b), section S19—4 and section S19—5, and portions of food for subsection 1.4.2—3(2). Schedule 22—2 lists foods and classes of foods under the headings: Animal food commodity; Crop commodities; or Processed foods of plant and animal origin. Foods within these are further grouped under a specific class or group, for example, Oranges, sweet, sour is listed under Citrus fruits, which is listed under Fruit. A description of each class is provided, as is a list of commodities and a portion of the food that MRLs and ERLs apply to (and which is analysed).

**Table 2: Other Standards and Schedules considered**

Standard/Schedule	Function
<p><a href="#">Standard 1.2.4</a><sup>9</sup> — Information requirements – statement of ingredients, paragraph 1.2.4 — 4(b)(iii).</p>	<p>This standard sets out the provisions for ingredient lists and references schedule 10, which provides for generic names and conditions for ingredient lists.</p>
<p><a href="#">Schedule 10</a><sup>10</sup> — Generic names of ingredients and conditions for their use, paragraph S10—2</p>	<p>Provides conditions for generic names</p>

<sup>5</sup> Schedule 20: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00468>

<sup>6</sup> Schedule 21: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00471>

<sup>7</sup> Standard 1.5.3: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00406>

<sup>8</sup> Schedule 5: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00475>

<sup>9</sup> Standard 1.2.4: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00392>

<sup>10</sup> Schedule 10: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00480>

Standard/Schedule	Function
<a href="#">Standard 1.2.7</a> <sup>11</sup> — Nutrition, health and related claims	This standard sets out what claims can be made on food product labels and in advertisements, regarding nutritional content of food and the relationship between a food and the health effect (health claim).
<a href="#">Standard 1.1.2</a> <sup>12</sup> — Definitions	Standard 1.1.2—Definitions used throughout the Code provides a definition for ‘ <i>fruits and vegetables</i> ’.
<a href="#">Standard 1.3.1</a> <sup>13</sup> — Substances added to food	Provides provisions for substances added to foods
<a href="#">Schedule 15</a> <sup>14</sup> — Food additives	Provides groups of foods and limits for substances added to those
<a href="#">Standard 2.1.1</a> <sup>15</sup> — Cereal grains	Provides provisions for cereal and cereal products.

### 1.3.2.2 The relationship between Schedule 22 and other standards which do not directly reference Schedule 22 (Table 2)

Standard 1.1.2 provides definitions for Code purposes including the above. Standard 1.1.2-3 provides definitions of particular foods. Other standards, such as Standards 1.2.7 and 1.2.8 also provide an express definition for a food or food group. While the Code expressly states that Schedule 22 applies to a number of standards, where it does not, FSANZ’s understanding is terms used to describe a food or class or group of food (e.g. vegetable, herbs etc.) are given their ordinary and commonly understood meaning.

### 1.2.3 Maximum residue limits established by the APVMA

Australian law establishes MRLs under two standards: the [MRL Standard](#)<sup>16</sup> which forms part of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code and [Schedule 20](#) of the Code. MRLs contained in Schedule 20 provide limits for residues of agvet chemicals that may legitimately occur in foods. A listing in Schedule 20 permits the sale of treated foods while protecting public health and safety through the minimisation of residues in foods consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases.

All MRLs established in the APVMA MRL Standard and in the Code are subject to a dietary risk assessment using Australian food consumption data and methodologies consistent with those recommended by the [World Health Organization](#)<sup>17</sup> (WHO). The APMVA MRL standard is used to determine whether approved directions for use of agvet chemicals have been followed, whereas the MRLs in the Code apply at point of sale and at entry into Australia for imported food. These MRLs allow the sale of foods containing legitimate residues at levels consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases.

The APVMA supports agvet chemical use patterns that span crops, grouped through similarities in their botanical classification, morphology, growth habit and the portion of the commodity harvested and/or consumed. Further information on the APVMA’s approach can be found at [Crop grouping: representative crops and extrapolation principles for risk assessment and data waivers](#)<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> Standard 1.2.7: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00394>

<sup>12</sup> Standard 1.1.2: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00385>

<sup>13</sup> Standard 1.3.1: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00396>

<sup>14</sup> Schedule 15: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00439>

<sup>15</sup> Standard 2.1.1: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00420>

<sup>16</sup> MRL Standard: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2019L01105>

<sup>17</sup> WHO (2009) Chapter 6: Dietary exposure assessment of chemicals in food, in: Principles and Methods for the Risk Assessment of Chemicals in Food. Environmental Health Criteria 240. <https://tinyurl.com/yeynifc9>

<sup>18</sup> APVMA Crop groupings: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/18851>

## 1.2.4 Schedule 20 and FSANZ MRL harmonisation proposal process

FSANZ undertakes an annual MRL harmonisation proposal ('M' proposal) that allows stakeholders to request consideration of trading partner MRLs for inclusion in Schedule 20 of the Code. The APVMA also request variations to the Schedule as part of this proposal. The primary purpose is to facilitate the sale of imported foods containing residues of legally applied agvet chemicals and align domestic MRL standards. A component of the M proposal is a dietary exposure assessment to the agvet chemical residues, based on consumption data for the foods that are intended to be captured by the requested MRLs. It is crucial that the commodity being reviewed in the dietary exposure assessment aligns with the food or food group stated in the harmonisation request or the food group/commodity for which the approved use was established by the APVMA. Problems occur in a dietary exposure assessment if commodities are included or excluded from a food class. For example, the Codex classification system includes Sweet corns (baby corn, corn-on-the-cob and kernels) in the group 'Cereal grains'. The APVMA or a trading partner take Sweet corn consumption patterns into account when establishing MRLs. A dietary exposure assessment using the existing Schedule 22 commodities for Cereal grains may significantly underestimate dietary exposure for the chemical resulting in an MRL being established too high or if over-estimated an MRL not high enough to control a pest or disease. The current Schedule 22 classification system captures many of the commodities requested, however with changes to the Codex and other international food agency classifications, ensuring the correct foods are included in the dietary exposure assessments is and will continue to become increasingly difficult.

Further information on FSANZ's [harmonisation proposal](#)<sup>19</sup> and [dietary exposure methodologies](#)<sup>20</sup> are available on the FSANZ website.

## 1.2.5 International regulations – Codex

The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) was established in 1962 to implement the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/ World Health Organization (WHO) Food Standards Programme. The aim of this programme is to ensure food is safe for consumers and can be traded domestically and internationally. To address this aim, the [Codex Alimentarius](#)<sup>21</sup> provides a collection of international-accepted food standards, guidelines, codes of practice and MRLs which countries can choose to adopt or base their own regulations on. These texts are recognised by the World Trade Organization (WTO). As a WTO member, Australia is obliged, where possible, to harmonise its domestic regulations with Codex standards. In particular, FSANZ refers to Codex in the area of food additives, pesticide residues and veterinary drugs but also takes Codex standards into account when developing and revising other domestic food standards.

To assist in development and adoption of the Codex standards and guidelines, especially in relation to pesticide use in crops, a Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds was established by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) in 1993. The classification system was intended to be as complete a listing of food commodities in trade as possible and has undergone several updates since 1993. CCPR are currently undertaking another revision of the classification system, with an updated Class A – Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin ready for adoption ([CCPR52 Meeting 2021](#)<sup>22</sup>).

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<sup>19</sup> FSANZ Maximum residue limits – variations:

<https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/changes/limits/Pages/default.aspx>

<sup>20</sup> FSANZ Dietary exposure and intake assessments:

<https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/science/exposure/Pages/dietaryexposureandintake.aspx>

<sup>21</sup> Codex Alimentarius: <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/about-codex/en/#c453333>

<sup>22</sup> Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR52) 26/07/2021 – 03/08/2021 | Virtual: <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/en/?meeting=CCPR&session=52>



## 1.3 Reasons for preparing the Proposal

The reason for preparing the Proposal are to revise the current food classification system related to MRLs and referenced by other standards to define vegetables, herbs and spices and cereal grains. The current schedule is considered out-of-date with regard to international and other domestic food classifications systems. Additionally, in recent years, a number of issues have been raised by stakeholders about clarity of how foods are classified and consequently which standards may apply.

## 1.4 Procedure for assessment

The Proposal is being assessed under the General Procedure.

# 2 Summary of the assessment

## 2.1 Summary of initial targeted stakeholder consultation

In November 2019, a preliminary stakeholder consultation was conducted, seeking feedback on whether Schedule 22 remains fit for purpose. This consultation focussed on the existing FSANZ-APVMA MRL amendment process and the requests received through the FSANZ MRL harmonisation proposals.

Stakeholders were consulted about revisions to the Codex classification system that had been prepared for adoption and how this could be reflected in Schedule 22. The purpose of the consultation was to identify any further inconsistencies between Schedule 20 – MRLs and the Schedule 22 food commodity descriptors, and the implications for government regulators, domestic farmers, retailers, importers, laboratories testing for compliance and enforcement agencies.

External stakeholders consulted included the APVMA, jurisdictional food regulatory agencies, Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, peak food industry bodies, MRL harmonisation requesters and submitters to public consultations on previous MRL proposals. There was considerable support for a variation of Schedule 22 including further alignment or reference to the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds. Support for clarity on foods not specifically listed in Schedule 20 was also provided. Support to ensure that all foods currently listed in Schedule 20 were expressly included in Schedule 22 was also received. Stakeholders also requested a process to provide that new foods were quickly able to be included or recognised in Schedule 22.

Following the preliminary consultation it was identified that without an update to Schedule 22 that will address inconsistencies, issues may arise and/or will remain in:

- Applying MRL standards when foods in Schedule 20 are missing from Schedule 22
- Establishing MRLs for new Australian-specific varieties of foods (for example plant and animals native to Australia)
- Changes to other standards that reference Schedule 22 to define a food or food group
- establishing FSANZ-only MRLs arising from harmonisation requests, or domestic MRLs established by the APVMA where the commodity is not captured by Schedule 22 descriptions (e.g. *Wheat, pseudo cereals, and similar grains without husks*).

## 2.2 Assessment of inconsistencies

No public health and safety concerns have been identified. All of the issues identified are related to the existing foods and classes of foods classification system and consequential amendments to the Code resulting from the proposed variations. The reasons for the proposed variations are explained below.

Schedule 22 is used to classify or identify foods to which MRLs apply, and to inform the dietary exposure assessment. The proposed alignment with Codex and the clarification of foods, groups and subgroups will allow FSANZ to continue to provide robust evidence-based dietary exposure assessments of agvet chemical residues in foods for various populations. Furthermore, improved clarity minimises the issues around interpretation and compliance for government and industry stakeholders that rely on clear and unambiguous regulations.

Schedule 22 was developed in the mid-1990s and included raw agricultural commodities and foods commonly traded with or consumed in Australia at that time. The structure of the Schedule was based on the then new (1993) Codex Foods and Animal Feeds Classification system.

Food classification systems organise food commodities into groupings, based on similarities in botanical classification, growth and/or the portion of the commodity harvested and/or consumed. What is identified as the food is described at the level of the raw agricultural commodity or that which has undergone a simple form of processing e.g. husked rice to polished rice (see [Figure 1](#) below).

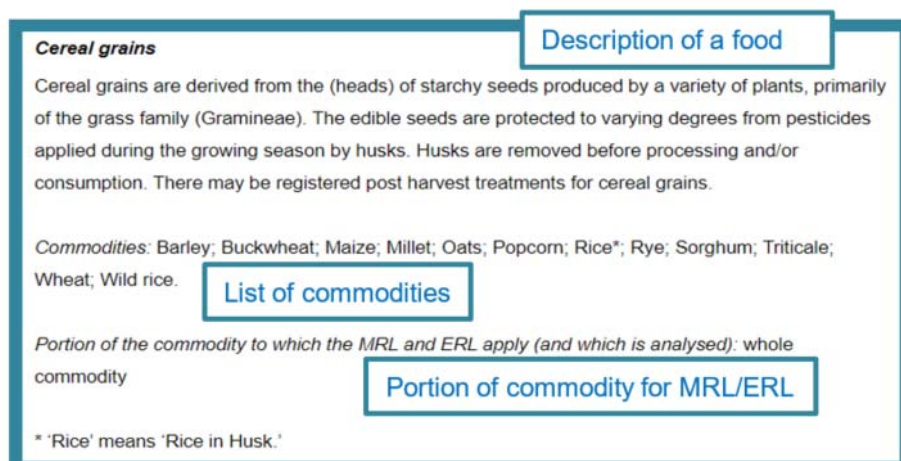


Figure 1: Excerpt of Schedule 22. Each food group contains a description of a food and a non-exhaustive list of commodities associated with that food group.

A major difference between the current Schedule 22 and Codex classification systems is the degree of differentiation and terminology used in the systems. For many products, Codex will identify a food source to the level of the species whereas FSANZ deliberately chose a more flexible approach, assigning a defined group to capture a broad range of food commodities. A comparison of how citrus fruits are currently classified by Codex and FSANZ shows the extent of detail in the Codex system and the much simpler approach used by FSANZ (see [Figure 2](#)). If an MRL is established for only one or two specific commodities or even to a specific cultivar, the system applied by FSANZ would allow that commodity to be identified and listed as such in Schedule 20, with the description in Schedule 22 being adequate to cover the commodity to which the MRL applies.

CODEX	Schedule 22
Fruit commodity groups	Fruit
Citrus fruit	Citrus fruits – includes citron, grapefruit, lemon, lime, mandarins, oranges (...).
Lemons and Limes	
Australian blood lime	
<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>	
Australian desert lime	
<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>	
Australian round lime	
<i>Microcitrus australis</i>	
(...)	
Mandarins	
Calamondin	
<i>Citrus mitis</i> Blanco	
Clementine	
<i>Citrus clementina</i>	
Cleopatra mandarin	
<i>Citrus reshni</i>	
(...)	

(...) a simplified version of the listings is provided, with the symbol indicating where further information has not been included.

Figure 2: Comparison of the Codex and FSANZ food classification systems, showing the different levels of classification and terminology.

Commodities listed in Schedule 22 do not always fit neatly into a single food group. For example, the commodity goji berries (see : Classification of the goji berry) may fit in two groups: Berry or other small fruit or a Fruiting vegetable other than cucurbit. Foods falling into multiple groups has the potential to cause confusion for government regulators, producers, retailers, importers, compliance and enforcement agencies.

**Box 1: Classification of the goji berry**



Fruiting goji berry plant<sup>23</sup>

Goji berries belong to the Solanaceae family, which includes tomatoes and eggplant. Under Codex, this commodity is classified the same as tomatoes and eggplants as a *Fruiting vegetable, other than cucurbits*. While goji berries are typically used as a savoury vegetable, a dried fruit or a spice in Asia, it is often promoted for use in desserts and sweet baked goods in Australia. This use may lead to a perception of goji being more like a berry fruit.

Under Schedule 22, a comparison of the definitions (see below) of *Fruiting vegetable, other than cucurbits* and *Berries and other small fruits* shows there is some overlap, which could lead to confusion when determining whether an MRL exists for the food. In the absence of an explicit Goji berry or *Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits* MRL any detection of residues could be considered non-compliant or an unintended *Berries and other small fruits* MRL may be applied.

***Berries and other small fruits***

Berries and other small fruits are derived from a variety of perennial plants and shrubs having fruit characterised by a high surface to weight ratio. (...). The entire fruit, often including seed, may be consumed in a succulent or processed form

***Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits***

Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits are derived from the immature and mature fruits of various plants, usually annual vines or bushes. (...). The entire fruiting vegetable or the edible portion after discarding husks or peels may be consumed in a fresh form or after processing. (...)

(...) a simplified version of the descriptions is provided, with the symbol indicating where further information has not been included.

<sup>23</sup> Mongolian goji berries (2010) photo by natural flow (<https://tinyurl.com/2p93r87k>) CC BY-SA 2.0

There are significant inconsistencies between the MRL food commodity descriptors in Schedule 20 of the Code and the MRL food classifications in Schedule 22 of the Code compared with those adopted by the APVMA and Codex. The key risks identified are:

- Increased differences in the food names listed in Schedule 20 thereby reducing its integrity as a food regulatory instrument for enforcement purposes, both domestically and at the border.
- Increased inconsistency between food names listed in Schedule 20 and the APVMA MRL Standard, thereby creating confusion within the Australian food regulatory system.
- Increased inconsistency between Australian food names and types of food compared to those used by Codex and food trading partners, therefore affecting harmonisation of the Australian food standards and international regulations.
- Potential for increased costs to food industry and government regulators. Costs may be related to preparing requests to the MRL harmonisation proposals or in preparing more responses to inquiries from domestic and overseas stakeholders, where foods are named differently by requestors and stakeholders.

The assessment considered implications of aligning Schedule 22 with Codex for those standards in the Code that reference and rely on Schedule 22. It also considered implications for standards that provide definitions for specific foods/categories of foods or made reference to a food type or food group. The primary focus of the assessment included consideration of existing classes (types), groups and the foods currently included in the examples of commodities in Schedule 22.

### **2.2.1 Assessment of interaction with standards directly referencing Schedule 22**

Revising Schedule 22 has implications for other standards that reference foods and types of foods (e.g. Standard 1.2.7 and Schedule 5; Standard 1.4.1 and Schedule 19; Standard 1.4.2 and Schedules 20, and 21; and Standard 1.5.3).

Schedule 5—4 2(b) Nutrient profile scoring of Standard 1.2.7—Nutrition, Health and related claims, excludes cereal grains from being included in the calculation of FVNL points<sup>24</sup> (i.e. V points). In Schedule 22, sweetcorn is currently listed under *Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits* group and is not excluded from being included as a V point in the FVNL calculation. Sweetcorn is proposed to be listed as a subgroup under *Cereal grains*, which would prevent this vegetable from being included in the V point calculation. To maintain the existing permission to permit sweetcorn to be used in the calculation of V points while still excluding other foods in the *Cereal grains* class, a consequential amendment to Schedule 5 of Standard 1.2.7 is required.

Schedule 19 of Standard 1.4.2 makes reference to several foods specified in Schedule 22 that will change group or subgroup under the proposed classification system. An example is cereal grains, where a maximum limit (ML) for total arsenic has been set. An alignment to the proposed classification system will add sweetcorn to cereal grains yet sweetcorn is currently not required to meet an ML for arsenic. To maintain the intent of this standard for commodities that may change classification, consequential amendments to Schedule 19 of Standard 1.4.2 are required.

Standard 1.5.3 provides requirements for herbs and spices, fruits and vegetables that may be irradiated. The fruits and vegetables permitted to be irradiated are expressly listed in Standard 1.5.3. The proposed variation to Schedule 22 does not affect the 'fruits' list. However, the Standard provides that vegetables includes (but is not limited to) a vegetable described in Schedule 22, and herbs and spices includes (but is not limited to) a herb or spice described in Schedule 22. With the proposed variation to Schedule 22, the current permissions need to be maintained. For example, previously chives had been intentionally included in the list of commodities for herbs, rather than in bulb vegetables.

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<sup>24</sup> FVNL - fruits, vegetables, nuts and legumes. For further information, see [https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/industry/labelling/Pages/Fruit-and-Vegetable-points-\(V-points\).aspx](https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/industry/labelling/Pages/Fruit-and-Vegetable-points-(V-points).aspx)

The assessment of this Standard showed consequential amendments are required to permit sweet corns and chives to be irradiated.

### **2.2.2 Assessment of interaction with other standards**

The Code expressly applies Schedule 22 only for the purposes of certain provisions of the Code. For other standards, the Code may or may not define a food or food group. Standards 1.2.7 and 1.2.8, for example, provide express definitions for 'vegetables' with no reference to Schedule 22.

In relation to the Code's use of the terms 'vegetable', 'vegetables', 'herb', 'herbs', 'grains', 'cereals' etc., whether these terms will be given their ordinary meaning will depend on the context in which they appear and are used in the Code, including whether any defined terms in Standard 1.1.2 or elsewhere apply (e.g. "fruit and vegetables" has a specific meaning by virtue of s 1.1.2—3, i.e., 'any of fruit, vegetables, nuts, spices, herbs, fungi, legumes and seeds').

The standards of the Code which refer to particular foods or groups of food do not refer to or rely on Schedule 22 for food classification purposes. As such, no consequential variations to these standards is required.

### **2.2.3 Assessment of Schedule 22 changes on food databases used by FSANZ**

FSANZ has established several proprietary food data sets and makes use of internationally recognised databases for food composition purposes. The type of food classification systems required by food composition serves a different purpose to the foods and classes of foods described by Schedule 22. For example, the national nutrition surveys (e.g. 2011-13 Australian Health Survey) makes use of food classification systems representing publically recognisable food selection guides. The aim of these surveys is to collate and report sources of nutrients in the diet based on food consumed. The foods listed in Schedule 22 are based on the raw agricultural commodity or a commodity that has undergone simple processing, which suits the purpose of determining exposure from the application of agvet chemicals. In other words, the nutritional surveys will look at apples as raw apples, cooked apples, apples in pies or pastries and apples in apple juice (converted to raw fruit equivalents) whereas Schedule 22 is primarily only focused on the raw apple.

An assessment of the food consumption databases was undertaken in proposal M1020 because the food consumption datasets input into the dietary exposure assessments (DEA) undertaken in the consideration of MRLs. Our assessment determined there will be a need to make some changes to the classification of foods and consumption data used for DEAs. This may include changes in food classifications, re-mapping foods consumed and re-extraction of the consumption data. This work can be undertaken independently of this proposal. The assessment of food databases determined there will be no need for changes to be made to the food classification system used for food composition datasets as nutrient profiles for the individual foods do not change.

## **2.3 Regulatory considerations**

Through the assessment and consultations undertaken by FSANZ, several issues have been identified with the current version of Schedule 22. Where it was identified that moving a food from one class/type to another or including a new food in an existing group or new subgroup impacts another standard, FSANZ needs to ensure the intent of the original standard / schedule is not affected. To determine the most effective regulatory approach to address these issues, FSANZ must consider various options, which are outlined and assessed below.

## 2.3.1 Regulatory options

### Option 1 – Status quo

The *status quo* must be considered by FSANZ in any proposal to change the Code. Under this option, Schedule 22 will remain unchanged.

Based on our assessment to date, this is not a viable option. Schedule 22 is no longer fit for purpose. Due to the limited alignment between FSANZ and the Codex / APVMA food classification systems, there will be continued inconsistencies with ongoing APVMA amendments and harmonisation requests from stakeholders. This in turn could negatively impact jurisdictional regulation and trade of food containing legal amounts of agvet chemicals.

### Option 2 – Adopt the Codex system in full

FSANZ could consider adopting the Codex *Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds* in full. Under this option, Schedule 22 would be deleted and FSANZ would refer to the Codex reports where the current and updated food lists, descriptions and portions of commodities are referenced.

The assessment found this option to be unsuitable. This option would reduce FSANZ's flexibility to adapt in a timely manner to changes in both the domestic and international food supply, especially in regards to MRLs. Codex amendments to the *Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds* takes a period of years and under Standard 1.4.2, MRLs cannot be applied to food that is not described. While this option may benefit FSANZ with a reduced workload, it would result in creating barriers, especially to the domestic sale and trade of foods, and further restrict industrial and jurisdictional regulation.

### Option 3 – A hybrid version of the existing Schedule 22 with the Codex system

A hybrid between the existing Schedule and the Codex *Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds* is a further option for consideration. Schedule 22 would remain in the Code, with regular amendments that align with the Codex system, while providing FSANZ flexibility to adapt more quickly to changes in the domestic and international food supply.

The assessment found this option to be suitable noting that Schedule 22 would remain in the Code and, provide flexibility, especially with regard to MRL setting. The Schedule, being more aligned to Codex and the APVMA, would reduce inconsistencies and ambiguity, thereby improving stakeholder interactions and jurisdictional regulation.

## 2.3.2 Preferred approach

FSANZ preferred option is Option 3. This is to retain Schedule 22 in the Code but amend it so that its classification of foods and classes of foods is closely aligned with that of Codex.

The draft variation ensures the Code remains current and fit for purpose. The structure and alignment of a plant food classification system facilitates the APVMA's establishment of domestic MRLs and provides a system that assists managing MRL harmonisation requests and subsequent proposals. The proposed system provides clarity when responding to inquiries from domestic and overseas stakeholders where foods are named differently. The variation aligns food names used for establishing domestic MRLs and the name of foods that apply to at the point of sale, including at the border, whilst also maintaining existing non-MRL related regulations.

The proposal aims to align foods currently listed in Schedule 20 where the food is not expressly included in Schedule 22. Where a proposed variation to a food group or subgroup name would result in an unintended change to an existing MRL, consequential variations to Schedule 20 are proposed ([Attachment B](#) – Items [9] and [10]).

This proposal includes moving the commodity chives to bulb vegetables in line with Codex food groupings. This will mean that an existing Herb MRL would no longer apply to chives (unless a Bulb vegetable MRL at the same or higher limit existed). To enable the sale of chives that may have residues arising from an approved use, a separate Chive MRL at the same limit as the Herb MRL would need to be established. Similarly, if a Bulb vegetable MRL was established and there is no approved use for chives, then a Bulb vegetables (except chives) entry would be required. The same approach has been applied for other commodities proposed to be moved within groups or subgroups or to a new class. This will provide consistency for MRLs established for existing agvet chemical uses as well as food commodities listed in Schedules 20 and 21, which are referenced by other standards and schedules of the Code.

Where a proposed variation to Schedule 22 would inadvertently vary an existing standard or schedule, proposed draft variations to those standards or schedules have been prepared. This will allow FSANZ to maintain the intent of the original standards and schedules that reference Schedule 22.

The approach outlined above will result in specific differences between Schedule 22 and the Codex system due to: variations in the food supply; dietary habits between countries; domestic production versus imported foods; and use of different classification systems by trading partners. The proposed variations will allow FSANZ to meet the following key outcomes:

- Provide clarity in the variation instruments for compliance and enforcement of domestic food regulatory standards.
- Remove inconsistencies between Schedule 20 of the Code and the APVMA MRL Standard, promoting a harmonised and consistent domestic approach.
- Reduce the regulatory burden and ambiguity for the Australian food industries, state, territory and Commonwealth enforcement agencies and trading partners in terms of food names and MRLs.
- Facilitate consistency in processing MRL harmonisation requests from stakeholders as well as providing clarity in responses to MRL/food commodity enquiries from domestic and overseas stakeholders.
- Increase agility of the Schedule to respond to changes in the food supply by introduction of a mechanism for regular updating.

To that end, the amendments summarised below are proposed.

### **Amendment of plant food commodities only**

The proposed amendments to Schedule 22 primarily focuses on major changes to *Crop commodities* by aligning Schedule 22 with the [Codex](#)<sup>1</sup> and [APVMA Crop group](#)<sup>1</sup> lists (see section [2.3.3](#)).

Minor changes are also proposed under *Animal food commodities* and *Processed foods of plant and animal origin*, and are identified in sections [2.3.4](#), [2.3.6](#) and [2.3.7](#). The proposed consequential amendments to associated standards and schedules are described in Section [2.3.8](#). Grammatical and typographical corrections have also been made.

This approach provides a succinct classification system that allows both raw agricultural commodities as they move in trade as well as processed foods and ingredients that may contain residues of agvet chemicals to be clearly described. This approach will allow the Schedule to be used for the purpose it has been designed for.

## 2.3.3 General changes associated with alignment to Codex plant food classifications

### Changes to the Foods and classes of foods and levels of classification

The existing Schedule 22—2 Foods and classes of foods combines all of the classifications under one section. Existing classifications in Schedule 22—2 were maintained. This Proposal included a section in the Draft Variation to describe each of the existing classifications:

- Section S22—4 describes the foods that are classed as animal food commodities
- Section S22—5 describes foods classed as crop commodities
- Section S22—6 describes the foods that are classed as derived edible commodities of plant origin
- Section S22—7 describes the foods that are classed as secondary commodities of plant origin, and
- Section S22—8 describes the foods that are classed as secondary commodities of animal origin.

Aligning Schedule 22 with the [Codex food groups](#)<sup>22</sup> and [APVMA Crop groups](#)<sup>23</sup> introduces a further level to FSANZ's food classification system. With the introduction of a subgroup category level, foods can be grouped based on their morphology, growth and edible portions but also exposure to pesticides and resulting residues. This will provide more flexibility for setting MRLs by both FSANZ and the APVMA. For example, Schedule 22 currently has the group *Citrus fruits* under *Crop commodities / Fruit* (see [Figure 3](#)). This group captures all citrus fruit commodities and a group MRL would apply to all citrus fruits, unless exceptions are identified. However, the agronomical factors, including pests, often differ between citrus fruit types (for example lemons versus pummelos) and a group MRL may not be appropriate. Under the proposed amendment, new subgroups are added and include: *Lemons and Limes*; *Mandarins*; *Oranges, Sweet, Sour*; and *Pummelos* (see [Figure 2](#) and [Table 2](#)). These commodities will still be captured by the overarching group *Citrus fruits* but the subgroupings would allow greater flexibility for the APVMA and FSANZ to establish MRLs for specific subgroups as well as assist trading partner' requests to align with international MRLs.

#### **CLASS<sup>†</sup>: Fruit**

- **GROUP: Citrus fruit**
  - **SUBGROUP: Lemon and Limes**
    - **COMMODITIES:**
      - **List** of food commodities.

† - the term Class will be used by FSANZ in place of Type, as used by Codex.

*Figure 3: Proposed food classification levels for crop commodities*

**Question 1:** FSANZ is seeking comments on whether the newly introduced SUBGROUPS category adequately reflects the APVMA crop and Codex food groups. FSANZ would be particularly interested to identify any subgroups or commodities that may be missing or if there is duplication of or ambiguity as to where a commodity may be captured.

### Changes to the commodity class and group names for foods

In the proposed Schedule 22 amendment, one Class name and several group names for foods have been altered to align with the corresponding Codex classification. [Table 3](#) highlights the group names that have been amended.



**Table 3: Proposed amendments to the Class and/or Group names to Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods**

<b>Current Class / Group name</b>	<b>Amended Class / Group name</b>
Group: Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables	Group: Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables)
Group: Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables)	Group: Leafy vegetables
<b>Class: Nuts and seeds</b>	<b>Class: Nuts, seeds and saps</b>
Group: Oilseeds	Group: Oilseeds and oilfruits

### **Changes to the description text for food groups**

Standards and schedules that reference Schedule 22 refer to a food “as described or specified in Schedule 22”. Currently, under each food group, there is a short description indicating how the commodities in the group are produced or the types of plants they are derived from. Whilst useful, the descriptions and the lists of commodities often leave gaps and ambiguity as to what foods are explicitly intended to be captured. Including additional food names and groups in Schedule 22 is crucial for a range of stakeholders, including food producers and importers, through to regulatory and enforcement agencies. To provide the required level of clarity and accuracy to the descriptions of food(s), FSANZ is proposing to fully align food names and groups with Codex.

In the proposed amendment, the descriptive text currently provided in Schedule 22 will be omitted. The addition of the subgroup category, followed by a list of commodities, will clarify the specific commodities to which an MRL applies. The amendment will also include reference to specific Codex texts to provide that unless expressly stated, food groups, subgroups and commodities in Schedule 22 will have the same meaning as in the relevant Codex publication.

### **Relocation of text related to the portion of the commodity MRLs and ERLs apply**

Schedule 22 currently includes descriptive text under the list of commodities for each food group, detailing which portion of a commodity a residue level applies and which is analysed. In the proposed amendment, the portion of the commodity the MRL or ERL applies is now listed in a separate table in Schedule 22 (see Attachment A – Item [1], S22—5 (8)). Including a portion of the commodity to which an MRL or ERL applies within the table of classes and groups of plant foods resulted in a complicated table that may have been applied incorrectly. To remove confusion, a single table of relevant portions is proposed to be included in the schedule.

#### **2.3.4 Proposed amendments to Animal food commodities**

Schedule 20—3 of the Code lists an MRL for Abalone under the agvet chemical benzocaine. Abalone is not included in the existing commodities list in Schedule 22—2. Animal food commodities are proposed to be included in a new section, Schedule 22—4. As part of this, and to provide clarity for regulatory agencies, the commodity abalone will be listed in the group *Molluscs – and other marine invertebrates* under the *Fish, crustaceans and molluscs* group within *Animal Food Commodities*.

This is the only amendment in this Proposal to *Animal food commodities*.

### 2.3.5 Proposed amendments to Crop group names and commodities

The proposed variation includes a new section, Schedule 22—5 Crop commodities and lists crop classes, groups and subgroups of plant foods in a table. The Crop Commodities in Schedule 22—2 as well as others have been included in this table and will closely align with the structure recently adopted by Codex and the APVMA. To overcome issues identified in [Section 2](#) with regards to determining what group a food could fall under, the proposed variation provides that a food group or subgroup has the same meaning as that provided in Codex (see Attachment A – Item [1], S22—5(3)). Codex lists many more food commodities within its classifications, most often including a botanical name. This will provide a mechanism to allow enforcement agencies and stakeholders to more easily identify which commodities belong to specific groups and/or subgroups and therefore apply the relevant standard or establish relevant domestic MRLs. This is of particular importance if a specific commodity listed in Schedule 20 is not expressly listed in Schedule 22. For example, ‘Apple berry’, which is not proposed to be included in Schedule 22, could be a fruit or vegetable and the group or subgroup it belongs to may not be apparent. In the amended Schedule 22, where foods will have the same meaning and classification as in Codex, an importer or for example, an officer from the [Imported Food Inspection program](#)<sup>25</sup> can search Codex (and/or the APVMA crop groups) to determine the appropriate group or subgroup. A search would show Apple berry belongs to the fruit group *Tropical and subtropical fruit - edible peel*. The benefit to FSANZ is that new commodities are easily captured by existing classifications without the need for an urgent amendment to Schedule 22. New food commodities could still be requested as required in FSANZ’s annual harmonisation process for MRLs and Schedule 22 amended accordingly.

The Proposed new section S22—5 maintains lists of plant food commodities under specific food groups or subgroups. Commodities that are currently or have the potential to be traded, nationally or internationally, have been included. A limited number of commodities specific to Australia have also been included. The proposed variation is intended to make the Code easier to interpret and provide clarity for enforcement agencies, regulators, food producers, manufacturers and retailers.

The review of the existing classification system identified a number of entries that should be considered to help improve the application of the standard. The following variations to food commodities have been made in the proposed draft Schedule 22:

- The commodities described within a group may include a range of species, cultivars, varieties and hybrids. For example, there are many types of limes in the food supply including: Australian finger lime, blood lime, key lime, Tahitian limes etc. In the proposed variation of Schedule 22 all these commodities will be captured under the commodity subgroup ‘Limes’. This will allow greater flexibility in the varieties that may be produced domestically or imported and therefore captured by the relevant MRL in Schedule 20.
- Sixty three commodities listed in Schedule 20 but which were not expressly mentioned in Schedule 22, have now been added to Schedule 22. For example, in line with the Codex classification, Rose and dianthus have been added to the subgroup *Herbs (herbaceous plants)* in the group ‘Herbs’ under the class ‘Herbs and Spices’.
- When a group / subgroup name has a high degree of similarity with a commodity name, the following rule has been applied: a commodity will be listed in singular form, whilst the group / subgroup name will be plural. For example, group *Citrus fruits*; subgroup *Oranges, Sweet, Sour*; commodities *Bergamot, Orange, sweet and Orange, sour*.
- Botanical names have been removed from the amended Schedule 22. This will allow FSANZ to capture all commodities within the same taxonomic genus in a specific subgroup. For example, in the current Schedule 22 group *Herbs*, *Melissa officinalis* was also included after the commodity name Balm leaves, yet *M. officinalis* is the botanical name for lemon balm,

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<sup>25</sup> Imported Food Inspection Scheme, DAWE. <https://www.awe.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/import/goods/food/inspection-compliance/inspection-scheme>

only one of the balm plants. In the amended Schedule 22, *Balm leaves* will not limit balm leaves to a single species (unless expressly listed as such), but will capture all balm leaves, unless expressly excluded.

- Minor amendments to Schedule 22 were proposed to address inconsistencies within the Schedule. These included the correction of typographical errors and formatting issues.

### 2.3.5.1 Fruit

The following groups of foods are currently listed in Schedule 22:

**Citrus Fruit** - Existing Schedule 22 commodities were retained and added to the relevant subgroups within the proposed structure. Table 4 provides the proposed changes to this group:

**Table 4: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Citrus Fruit group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the Codex classification and APVMA crop groups	Four new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subgroup Lemon and Limes</li> <li>• Subgroup Mandarins</li> <li>• Subgroup Oranges, Sweet, Sour</li> <li>• Subgroup Pummelos</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA for these commodities and been updated in Schedule 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bergamot (Subgroup Oranges, Sweet, Sour)</li> <li>• Minneola (Mineola) (Subgroup Pummelos)</li> <li>• Clementine (Subgroup Mandarins)</li> </ul>
New commodities included to add further clarity to a listed commodity	The proposed division of oranges into two commodities, sweet and sour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orange, sweet; Orange, sour (Subgroup Oranges, Sweet, Sour)</li> </ul>
Reclassified commodities	One commodity has been reclassified from Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel to align with the Codex classification and APVMA crop groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kumquats (Cumquats) (Subgroup Lemon and Limes)</li> </ul>

**Pome Fruit** – The Pome fruits group structure remains unchanged except for the changes outlined in [Table 5](#):

**Table 5: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Pome Fruit group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New commodities included to align with Schedule 20.	Pear, Oriental (nashi) is listed in Schedule 20 for a single chemical, but this has not been listed separately to pears as it is considered to be captured by Pears.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change to the commodity 'Pears'.</li> </ul>
Reclassified commodities	One commodities has been reclassified from Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel to align with Codex and APVMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persimmon, Japanese</li> </ul>

**Stone Fruit** – Structure is provided to this group by the addition of three subgroups and the existing commodities appropriately assigned to the relevant subgroup to align with Codex and the APVMA. [Table 6](#) provides the proposed changes to this group:

**Table 6: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Stone Fruit group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Three new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subgroup Cherries</li> <li>• Subgroup Plums</li> <li>• Subgroup Peaches</li> </ul>
New commodities included in add further clarity to a listed commodity	Proposed changes to further clarify the commodity 'Cherries' as Cherries, sweet and Cherries, sour. This is in alignment with Codex and APVMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cherries, sweet; Cherries, sour (Subgroup Cherries)</li> </ul>
	Jujubes have been renamed to Jujubes, Indian and Jujubes, Chinese for clarity. Jujubes, Indian has been captured under Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel - Medium to Large; and Jujube, Chinese is classified under Subgroup Plums. This is in alignment with Codex and APVMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jujubes, Chinese (Subgroup Plums)</li> </ul>

**Berries and other small fruit** –This group is often described as one of the most complex and inconsistent internationally and has presented several problems for the establishment and interpretation of MRLs. Existing Schedule 22 commodities were retained. [Table 7](#) provides the proposed changes to this group:

**Table 7: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Berries and other small fruit group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the Codex classification and APVMA crop groups	<p>Five new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.</p> <p>The proposed subgroups and their commodities have been aligned with Codex and the APVMA for maximum international and domestic consistency, with the exception that Codex refers to the final subgroup as Low-Hanging Berries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subgroup Caneberries;</li> <li>• Subgroup Bushberries;</li> <li>• Subgroup Large Shrub/tree Berries;</li> <li>• Subgroup Small fruit vine climbing</li> <li>• Subgroup Low growing berries</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	An existing MRL in Schedule 20 for these commodities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silvanberries (Subgroup Caneberries)</li> <li>• Bearberry, Cloudberry, Ribberries</li> <li>• Guelder rose (Subgroup Large Shrub/ tree Berries)</li> <li>• Cloudberry (Subgroup Low growing berries)</li> </ul>

**Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel** – For Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel, three subgroups (Small; Medium to Large and Palms) have been added. Existing Schedule 22 commodities were retained and assigned to the relevant subgroups. The proposed subgroups and their commodities have been aligned with Codex and the APVMA for maximum international and domestic consistency. [Table 8](#) outlines the proposed changes:

**Table 8: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the Codex classification and APVMA crop groups	Three subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subgroup Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel – small</li> <li>Subgroup Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel - medium to large</li> <li>Subgroup Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel - palms</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	<p>MRLs have already been established by APVMA for these commodities and been updated in Schedule 20.</p> <p>Coffee Fruit (except bean) is included in this group. Coffee beans are captured under the group ‘Seeds for beverages’.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bayberry, red (Yumberry), Coffee Fruit (except bean), Lemon Aspen (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel – small)</li> <li>Santols and Guavas (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel - medium to large)</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to aid the harmonisation process	APVMA is currently in the process of establishing MRLs for some commodities and will most probably assign them in this group. These inclusions will aid in future-proofing the Schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acai (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel – palms)</li> <li>Mombin, Malayan, purple (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel - medium to large)</li> </ul>
New commodities included to add further clarity to a listed commodity	The commodity Jujube has been renamed as Jujube, Indian and Jujube, Chinese to add clarity. Jujube, Indian has been retained in the subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel - Medium to Large. Jujube, Chinese has been added in the Stone fruit group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jujube, Indian (subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel - medium to large)</li> </ul>
	Olives have been renamed as Table Olives and Olives (oil) to add clarity to the intended usage and MRL application for the purpose of this Schedule. It aligns with Codex and the APVMA. Olives (oil) is captured under the Class Processed foods of plant and animal origin (Type: vegetable oils).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Table olives (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel – small)</li> </ul>
Reclassified commodities	Five commodities have been reclassified from Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – inedible peel to align with Codex and APVMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jambolan, Java Apple (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel – small)</li> <li>Mombin, Sentul (Santol, Cotton fruit) (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel - medium to large)</li> <li>Doum (Dum palm) (Subgroup</li> </ul>

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
		Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel – palms)
	Three commodities have been reclassified to different groups within the proposed draft to align with Codex and APVMA. They have been removed from this group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cumquats (reclassified as Citrus fruits)</li> <li>• Persimmon, Japanese (reclassified as Pome fruits)</li> <li>• Tree tomato (Tamarillo) (reclassified as Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – inedible peel)</li> </ul>

**Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – inedible peel** – Consistent with the previous group, this group has been split into descriptive subgroups to align with APVMA and Codex Classification. Six subgroups have been used to classify the commodities listed in the current version of Schedule 22 and additional commodities which have associated MRLs listed in Schedule 20 but are not explicitly listed in Schedule 22 have been added for clarity. In addition to the aforementioned changes to this group, [Table 9](#) provides the proposed changes to this group:

**Table 9: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – inedible peel group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the Codex classification and APVMA crop groups	Six new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—inedible peel – small</li> <li>• Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—inedible peel - Smooth Peel – large</li> <li>• Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit — inedible peel - Rough or Hairy Peel – large</li> <li>• Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—inedible peel – cactus</li> <li>• Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—inedible peel – vines</li> <li>• Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—inedible peel - palms</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA for these commodities and been updated in Schedule 20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Longan (edible aril) (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit— inedible peel – small)</li> <li>• Abiu; Achachairu (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit— inedible peel - Smooth Peel – large)</li> <li>• Pitaya (Dragon fruit) (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit— inedible peel – cactus)</li> <li>• Monstera (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—inedible peel – vines)</li> </ul>
Reclassified commodities	One commodity has been reclassified from Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel to align with Codex and APVMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree tomato (Tamarillo) (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit— inedible peel - Smooth Peel – large)</li> </ul>
	One existing commodity, Sentul has been reclassified to a different group within the proposed draft to align with Codex and APVMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sentul (reclassified as Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – edible peel)</li> <li>• Tonka bean (already classified as a Spice)</li> </ul>

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
	Tonka bean has already been classified as a Spice in the current Schedule 22. These have been removed from this group.	
Alternate names for the commodities	Alternate names are included in this proposal to align with the commodity list in Schedule 20, APVMA and the Codex classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plantain has been replaced with banana (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—inedible peel - Smooth Peel – large)</li> <li>Litchi (Lychee) (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—inedible peel – small)</li> <li>Prickly pear (Cactus fruit) (Subgroup Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—inedible peel – cactus)</li> </ul>
Misspelt commodity names	Spelling errors have been corrected in this proposed draft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breadfruit (previously Bread fruit),</li> <li>Elephant apple (previously Elephant fruit)</li> <li>Mammey apple (previously Mammy apple)</li> </ul>
Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed)	Inserted a phrase to align with the Codex portion that is analysed. The proposed variation supports existing qualifiers in this group and will provide greater clarity where an MRL may have been established for a portion of a commodity. Currently unless expressly qualified in Schedule 22, the MRL applies to the whole commodity (see 1.4.2—3 (2) (a).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'The whole fruit unless qualified'. E.g. banana pulp.</li> </ul>
Consequential amendment to Schedule 20	An existing MRL for Monstero is represented by the commodity Monstera. Most likely a spelling error.	

### 2.3.5.2 Vegetables

The proposed overall structure for Vegetables aligns closely with the structures recently adopted by Codex and the APVMA. In the current version of Schedule 22, vegetable commodities are divided into nine groups. The proposed structure includes the same nine groups with a new Edible fungi group. The order of the vegetable groups has changed slightly. The ten groups are:

**Bulb vegetables** – The bulb vegetables group has been divided into two subgroups, Bulb Onions and Green Onions, consistent with the structures adopted by Codex and the APVMA. Existing Schedule 22 commodities were retained with the proposed changes outlined in [Table 10](#):

**Table 10: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Bulb vegetables group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the updated Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Two new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subgroup Bulb Onions</li> <li>Subgroup Green Onions</li> </ul>

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New commodities included in this group to align the Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups.	Codex and the APVMA classify chives as a bulb vegetable (alliums). Under the amended Schedule 22 chives are also classified as a bulb vegetable.  Chives are currently listed in Schedule 22 as a herb. Therefore an amendment to the 1.5.3 permissions relating to herbs is required to ensure that these continue to apply to chives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chives (Subgroup Green Onions)</li> </ul>
Reclassified commodities	One commodity has been reclassified to group Stalk and Stem to align with Codex and APVMA. This commodity has been removed from this group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bulb fennel (reclassified to the group Stalk and stem vegetables).</li> </ul>
Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed)	Proposed to have the commodities classified under two headings to encompass the subgroups in the table to clause 8 and align with the Codex portion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bulb onions (Bulb/ dry)</li> <li>Green onions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables)** – The Brassica vegetables group has been divided into three subgroups, Flowerhead, Head and Stem Brassicas. The structure aligns with the Codex classification and the descriptive names of the subgroups may assist with the classification of new commodities and hybrids in the future. Existing Schedule 22 commodities were retained with the proposed changes outlined in [Table 11](#):

**Table 11: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Three new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subgroup Flowerhead Brassicas</li> <li>Subgroup Head Brassicas</li> <li>Subgroup Stem Brassicas</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to aid the harmonisation process	These commodities include hybrid foods that APVMA has existing MRLs for. These inclusions will aid in future-proofing the Schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broccolini (Subgroup Flowerhead Brassicas)</li> </ul>
New commodities included to add further clarity to a listed commodity	Chinese cabbage has two varieties: one a brassica leafy vegetable, the other a Head brassica. The commodity Pak-choi has been renamed as Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi) and Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai) to add clarity. Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi) has been retained in the group Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables). Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai) has	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai ) (Subgroup Head Brassicas)</li> </ul>



Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
	been added in this group.	
Reclassified commodities	One commodity has been reclassified to Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables) to align with Codex and APVMA. This commodity has been removed from this group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan) reclassified to Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables).</li> </ul>

**Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits** – Group and portion descriptions have been retained from the current version of Schedule 22, and commodities have been divided between the proposed subgroups. [Table 12](#) below lists the proposed changes:

**Table 12: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the updated Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Two new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subgroup Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes</li> <li>Subgroup Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter squashes</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have been established by APVMA for this commodity and included in Schedule 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pointed gourd (Subgroup Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes)</li> </ul>

**Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits** – Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits has been divided into three subgroups consistent with the Codex classification and the APVMA. Group and portion descriptions have been retained from the current version of Schedule 22, and commodities have been divided between the subgroups. [Table 13](#) below lists the proposed changes:

**Table 13: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the updated Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Three new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subgroup Tomatoes</li> <li>Subgroup Peppers and Pepper-like commodities</li> <li>Subgroup Eggplant and eggplant-like Commodities</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA for this commodity and been updated in Schedule 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goji berry (Subgroup Tomatoes)</li> </ul>
New commodities included to add further clarity to a listed commodity	The description for Peppers has been updated to reflect that Peppers included pimento and pimienta.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peppers, Sweet, Chili (including Pimento and Pimiento) (Subgroup Peppers and Pepper-like Commodities)</li> </ul>
Reclassified commodities  These changes have been reflected in	One commodity, sweet corn (baby corn; corn on the cob; kernels) has been reclassified to group Cereal grains.  Whilst this reclassification is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sweet corn (reclassified as Cereal grains)</li> </ul>

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
updated group descriptions and portion descriptions, removing separate entries relating to mushrooms and corn	reflected by Codex and the APVMA, the APVMA also inadvertently include sweet corn in Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits. To minimise confusion for Schedule 22 moving forward, Sweet corn has been removed and consequential amendments are proposed for standards referencing Cereal grains “as described in Schedule 22”	
	Mushrooms and edible fungi have been removed from this group, forming a new group, Edible fungi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fungi, edible; Mushrooms (reclassified as Edible fungi)</li> </ul>

**Leafy vegetables (including Brassica leafy vegetables)** – The leafy vegetables group has been divided into nine subgroups aligning with the Codex classification. The existing commodities have been assigned the relevant subgroups aligning with Codex. [Table 14](#) provides the proposed changes to this group:

**Table 14: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Leafy vegetables (including Brassica leafy vegetables) group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the updated Codex classification	<p>Nine new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.</p> <p>APVMA has 8 subgroups for this crop group. It does not have the Subgroup Witloof. It classifies Witloof chicory (sprouts) in Subgroup Leafy aquatic vegetables.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subgroup Leafy greens</li> <li>Subgroup Brassica Leafy vegetables</li> <li>Subgroup Leaves of root and tuber vegetables</li> <li>Subgroup Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines</li> <li>Subgroup Leafy aquatic vegetables</li> <li>Subgroup Witloof</li> <li>Subgroup Leaves of Cucurbitaceae</li> <li>Subgroup Baby leaves</li> <li>Subgroup Sprouts</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA for this commodity and been updated in Schedule 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Radicchio (Subgroup Leafy greens)</li> <li>Chinese broccoli (Gai lan); Wasabi (Subgroup Brassica Leafy vegetables)</li> <li>Beetroot leaves (Subgroup Leaves of root and tuber vegetables)</li> <li>Ivy gourd (Subgroup Leaves of Cucurbitaceae)</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to aid the harmonisation process	MRLs have been established by the APVMA for these commodities. The inclusion of these commodities in this group will aid in future-proofing the Schedule and aligns with the Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corn salad (Lamb’s lettuce) (Subgroup Leafy greens)</li> <li>Alfalfa sprouts; Mungbean sprouts; Radish sprouts; Soya bean sprouts (Subgroup Sprouts)</li> <li>Ivy gourd (Subgroup Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines)</li> </ul>
New commodities included to add further clarity to a	Chinese cabbage has two varieties: one a brassica leafy vegetable, the other a Head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi) (Subgroup Brassica Leafy vegetables) has been retained</li> </ul>

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
listed commodity	<p>brassica. The commodity Pak-choi has been renamed as Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi) and Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai) to remove ambiguity. Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi) has been retained in this group whereas Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai) has been added to the Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetable, subgroup – Head Brassicas.</p> <p>APVMA has an established MRL for Warringal greens. The commodity name has been included in this group as another name for New Zealand spinach. This is to align with the Codex classification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Zealand spinach (Warringal greens) (Subgroup Leafy greens)</li> </ul>
Reclassified commodities	<p>The reclassification of Witloof chicory with other forms of chicory in a subgroup exclusive to Witloof. This commodity is currently a Stalk and Stem vegetable in Schedule 22. This reclassification aligns with the Codex classification. It is noted that Witloof is currently unclassified by the APVMA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Witloof chicory (Subgroup Witloof)</li> </ul>
	<p>Two commodities have been reclassified elsewhere in the Schedule and hence removed from this group. These reclassifications are all consistent with changes adopted, or in the process of adoption, by the APVMA and Codex.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai) was reclassified as a Brassica vegetable</li> <li>Native pepper leaves reclassified within the group 'Herbs' (subgroup leaves of woody plants (leaves of shrubs and trees))</li> </ul>

**Legume vegetables** – Five subgroups have been proposed for Legume vegetables to align with Codex classification Commodities listed in the current version of Schedule 22 are complex, describing the seed and pod in parentheses. To simplify the understanding and interpretation of these commodities, the proposed legume vegetables group includes these commodities in the proposed subgroups to align with the Codex classifications and APVMA crop groups. [Table 15](#) provides the proposed changes to this group.

**Table 15: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Legume vegetables group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the updated Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	<p>Five new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.</p> <p>APVMA and Codex include a subgroup for underground immature beans and peas. Commodities such as Peanut (immature seeds) are included in this group. For the purpose of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subgroup Beans with pods</li> <li>Subgroup Peas with pods</li> <li>Subgroup Succulent beans without pods</li> <li>Subgroup Succulent peas without pods</li> <li>Subgroup Underground beans and peas</li> </ul>

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
	Schedule 20 and food for sale immature peanuts are not normally traded therefore this subgroup does not include any commodities. Peanuts are captured by the group Oilseeds.	
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA for this commodity and been updated in Schedule 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yard-long bean (Subgroup Beans with pods)</li> <li>• Mangetout (Subgroup Peas with pods)</li> </ul>
Alternate names of existing commodities	Cluster bean is listed in s20 as Guar. Hence the alternate commodity name is included in the proposed Schedule to align with Schedule 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guar (Cluster bean) (Subgroup Beans with pods)</li> </ul>

**Pulses** – The Pulses group is very similar to the current group in Schedule 22. For consistency with the legume vegetables group, and Pulses listed by Codex and the APVMA, the Pulses group proposed has been divided into three subgroups as outlined in [Table 16](#):

**Table 16: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Pulses group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the updated Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Three new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subgroup Dry beans</li> <li>• Subgroup Dry peas</li> <li>• Subgroup Dry underground pulses</li> </ul>

**Root and tuber vegetables** – The root and tuber vegetable group has been divided into three subgroups. These subgroups are conserved with Codex and the APVMA. Group and portion descriptions have been retained from the current version of Schedule 22, and commodities have been divided between the subgroups as listed in [Table 17](#).

**Table 17: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Root and tuber vegetables group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the updated Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Three new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subgroup Root vegetables</li> <li>• Subgroup Tuberous and corm vegetables</li> <li>• Subgroup Aquatic root and tuber vegetables</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA for this commodity and been updated in Schedule 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burdock, greater; Ginseng (Subgroup Root vegetables),</li> <li>• Yam bean (Subgroup Tuberous and corm vegetables),</li> <li>• Lotus tuber (Subgroup Aquatic root and tuber vegetables)</li> <li>• Water chestnut (Subgroup Aquatic root and tuber vegetables).</li> </ul>

**Stalk and stem vegetables** – Stalk and stem vegetables has been divided into three subgroups, Stems and petioles, Young shoots and Others. These subgroups and the commodities which they contain are consistent with Codex and the APVMA. Group and portion descriptions have been retained from the current version of Schedule 22, and commodities have been divided between the subgroups as listed in [Table 18](#).

**Table 18: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Stalk and stem vegetables group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the updated Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Three new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subgroup Stalk and stem vegetables – Stem and Petioles</li> <li>Subgroup Stalk and stem vegetables – Young shoots</li> <li>Subgroup Stalk and stem vegetables – Others</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	<p>MRLs have already been established by APVMA for this commodity and been updated in Schedule 20.</p> <p>An MRL for Aloe vera is already present in Schedule 20 but no classification for the commodity is given in the current Schedule 22, Codex or the APVMA. Classification here is based upon dietary consumption data which gives the commodity a VS commodity code.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cardoon (Stalk and stem vegetables - Stems and Petioles)</li> <li>Aloe vera (Stalk and stem vegetables – Others)</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to aid the harmonisation process	APVMA has established MRLs for this commodity. Its inclusion will aid in future-proofing the Schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agave (Stalk and stem vegetables - Young shoots)</li> </ul>
Reclassification of commodities	The commodity 'Fennel bulb' has been reclassified this group to align with the Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups. Fennel bulb is currently included in the group Bulb vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fennel bulb (Subgroup Stalk and stem vegetables – Stems and Petioles)</li> </ul>

**Edible fungi (new)** – This is a new group for Schedule 22, previously captured under Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits. The group and portion descriptions align with those presented by Codex for the group. [Table 19](#) provides inclusions to this group:

**Table 19: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Edible fungi group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New commodities included in this group to align with the Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fungi, edible (except mushrooms); Mushrooms; Truffle</li> </ul>

### 2.3.5.3 Grasses

The proposed overall structure for grasses aligns closely with the structures recently adopted by Codex and the APVMA. In the current version of Schedule 22, grasses commodities are divided into the following groups:

**Cereal grains** – Six subgroups have been added to this Food group for clarity and aligns with Codex and APVMA. Commodities listed in the current Schedule 22 have been retained in the proposed Draft Variation and have been assigned to the subgroups as listed in [Table 20](#):

**Table 20: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Cereal Grains group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Six new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subgroup Wheat, similar grains, and pseudo cereals without husks;</li> <li>Subgroup Barley, similar grains, and pseudo cereals with husks;</li> <li>Subgroup Rice Cereals;</li> <li>Subgroup Sorghum Grain and Millet;</li> <li>Subgroup Maize Cereals;</li> <li>Subgroup Sweet Corns.</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA for these commodities and been updated in Schedule 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amaranth, grain; Chia; Psyllium; Quinoa (Subgroup Wheat, similar grains, and pseudo cereals without husks)</li> <li>Baby corn (Subgroup Sweet Corns).</li> </ul>
New commodities included to add further clarity to a listed commodity	Sorghum has been differentiated as Sorghum, grain and Sorghum, sweet. Sorghum, grain has been captured under Cereal grains – Sorghum Grain and Millet and Sorghum, sweet is classified under Grasses for sugar or syrup production. This is in alignment with Codex and APVMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sorghum, grain (Subgroup Cereal grains – Sorghum Grain and Millet)</li> </ul>
Reclassification of commodities.	<p>Sweet corn has been added to this group from the Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits group. This aligns with Codex and the APVMA.</p> <p>As a consequence, Maize (Subgroup Cereal grains – Maize cereals) includes an added qualifier to list Maize as Maize '<i>(not including Sweet corn)</i>'.</p> <p>Under the amended Schedule 22 Sweet corns are classified as a Cereal grain.</p> <p>Commodities captured by Sweet corns are currently listed in Schedule 22 as a Fruiting vegetable, other than cucurbit. Therefore an amendment to the 1.5.3 permissions relating to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sweet corn (Subgroup Sweet corns)</li> <li>Maize (Subgroup Maize cereals) includes the added qualifier '<i>(not including Sweet corn)</i>'.</li> </ul>

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
	vegetables is required to ensure that these continue to apply to sweet corns.	
Portion of a plant commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed)	Additional information has been added to the portion description to align with the updated Codex classification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply: <i>'The whole commodity. Wheat, rye, triticale, maize, sorghum, pearl millet and other similar cereals with husks readily separable from kernels during threshing: kernels. Barley, oats, rice and other similar cereals with husks that remain attached to kernels even after threshing: kernels with husks.'</i></li> </ul>

**Question 2:** Currently S22 lists 'whole commodity' for the portion of commodity to be analysed. The variation proposes that for some subgroups within Cereal grains, qualifiers have been provided to more closely align with Codex and provide clarity for various commodities within this group. FSANZ is seeking feedback on the proposed portion of the commodity the MRL and ERL applies to.

**Grasses for sugar or syrup production** - There has been no change to current Standard description and the portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply for the food group 'Grasses for sugar or syrup production'. The changes listed in [Table 21](#) have been proposed:

**Table 21: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Grasses for sugar or syrup production group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodity / Change
New commodities included to add further clarity to a listed commodity	Sorghum has been differentiated as 'Sorghum, grain' and 'Sorghum, sweet' to add clarity. MRLs have already been established by APVMA for these commodities and been updated in Schedule 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sorghum, sweet</li> </ul>

#### 2.3.5.4 Nuts and seeds

The three groups in the current Schedule 22 have been retained in the proposed version with the addition of Oilfruits as well in the group name. The three groups are: Tree nuts, Oilseeds and Oilfruits and Seeds for beverages and sweets. The proposed overall structure for grasses aligns closely with the structures recently adopted by Codex and the APVMA. Portion descriptions for all three food groups have been retained from the current version of S22, and commodities have been divided between the subgroups.

**Tree nuts** - There is no change to the portion of the commodity the MRL applies to and the exceptions. The commodity list has also been retained.

**Oilseeds and oilfruits** - Two subgroups (Oilseeds and Oilfruits) have been added to this Food group for clarity and aligns with Codex and APVMA. The current commodities have been assigned to the two subgroups. The proposed changes are listed in [Table 22](#):

**Table 22: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Nuts and Seeds group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with the Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Six new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.  The subgroup Oilseeds within the subgroup Small seed oilseeds is included as it will assist with establishing MRLs for just the oilseeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subgroup Small seed oilseeds</li> <li>Subgroup Oilseeds</li> <li>Subgroup Sunflower seeds</li> <li>Subgroup Cottonseed</li> <li>Subgroup Other oilseeds</li> <li>Subgroup Oilfruits</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA for these commodities and been updated in Schedule 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hempseed, Pumpkin seeds (Subgroup Oilseeds),</li> <li>Oilives, for oil production, Palm fruit (Subgroup Oilfruits)</li> </ul>
New commodities included to add further clarity to a listed commodity	Proposed changes to further clarify Linseed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linseed (Flax seed, Linola seed) (Subgroup Oilseeds and Oilfruits – Oilseeds)</li> </ul>
Portion of a plant commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed)	Proposed changes to Oilseeds to align with Codex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oilseeds: Unless otherwise specified, seed or kernels, with shell or husk.</li> </ul>

**Question 3:** FSANZ is seeking feedback on the proposed variation to the portion of the commodity the MRL and ERL applies to for oilseeds. This change will align with Codex and is supported by the APVMA. Previously husks were excluded from the portion. The new portion of the commodity, Oilseeds, is: “unless otherwise specified, seed or kernels, with shell or husk”.

**Seeds for beverages and sweets** - There is no change to the portion of the commodity the MRL applies to and the exceptions. The commodity list has also been retained with one change for the following:

- o Cola (Kola) nuts – alternate spelling to align with Codex.

**2.3.5.5 Herbs and Spices**

The food groups in the current Schedule 22 have been retained: Herbs and Spices. However, each of the food groups have been divided into subgroups to add clarity and align with the updated APVMA and Codex lists.

**Herbs** – The Group description has been updated and new subgroups have been added to align with the Codex and APVMA. The current commodities have been accordingly assigned to these subgroups. Portion description for the food group has been retained from the current Schedule 22. Changes to the subgroup commodities are included in [Table 23](#):



**Table 23: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Herbs group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Change
New subgroups proposed to align with APVMA crop groups	<p>Two new subgroups have been added for clarity. This is in contrast to the Codex classification that has three subgroups.</p> <p>This proposal includes Edible flowers as a commodity under Herbaceous plants. MRLs established for Herbaceous plants includes all edible parts including flowers. MRLs for edible flowers only are unlikely to be established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herbs (herbaceous plants);</li> <li>• Leaves of woody plants (leaves of shrubs and trees);</li> </ul>
Reclassification of commodities.	<p>For the purpose of the Code, chives are currently excluded from the bulb vegetables and expressly included in herbs.</p> <p>To align with the Codex classifications and the APVMA crop groups which classify chives as a bulb vegetables (allium), it is proposed to move chives to bulb vegetables.</p> <p>The commodity 'Angelica' has been reclassified to include root, stem and leaves. This is in alignment with Codex. APVMA currently lists Angelica under the group Herbs and Angelica (roots, stems, leaves) under the group Spices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chives has been reclassified as a Bulb vegetable (Subgroup Green onions)</li> <li>• Angelica, leaves has been classified under Herbs (Subgroup Herbs (herbaceous plants))</li> <li>• Angelica, root, stem has been reclassified under Spices.</li> </ul>
New commodities included in this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA for these commodities and been updated in Schedule 20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anise myrtle leaves; Lemon myrtle leaves; Pepper, leaves (Native pepper); Pepperbush, leaves (Subgroup Herbs – Leaves of woody plants (leaves of shrubs and trees));</li> <li>• Coriander (leaves, stems); Marigold (Mexican Tarragon); and Rose and dianthus (edible flowers) (Subgroup Herbs – herbaceous plants))</li> </ul>
New commodities included to this group to aid the harmonisation process	These commodities include native foods that APVMA is in the process of establishing MRLs for. These inclusions will aid in future-proofing the Schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anise leaves; Stevia (Subgroup Herbs – Herbs (herbaceous plants));</li> <li>• Laurel (Bay) leaves (Subgroup Herbs – Leaves of woody plants (leaves of shrubs and trees))</li> </ul>
New commodities included to this group with restrictions on usage	The commodity 'Stevia' has been listed to align with Codex and the APVMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stevia (Subgroup Herbs – Herbs (herbaceous plants))</li> </ul>

**Question 4:** FSANZ is seeking comments on moving 'chives' from 'Herbs' to 'Bulb vegetables' to align with Codex, notwithstanding the implications to Standard 1.5.3. FSANZ is seeking feedback on any other implications that may be relevant with the proposed classification of 'chives' as a 'Bulb vegetable'.

**Spices** – Nine new subgroups have been added to the food group Spices to align with APVMA and Codex. The commodity list in the current Schedule 22 has been retained and divided appropriately in the relevant subgroups. Changes to the subgroup commodities are included in [Table 24](#):

**Table 24: Proposed changes to Schedule 22 – Spices group**

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Changes
New subgroups proposed to align with the Codex classification and the APVMA crop groups	Ten new subgroups have been proposed to add clarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subgroup Spices, seeds;</li> <li>• Subgroup Spices, fruit or berry;</li> <li>• Subgroup Spices, bark;</li> <li>• Subgroup Spices, root or rhizome;</li> <li>• Subgroup Spices, buds;</li> <li>• Subgroup Spices, Flower or Stigma;</li> <li>• Subgroup Spices, aril;</li> <li>• Subgroup Spices, Citrus peel;</li> <li>• Subgroup Spices, Dried Chilli Peppers</li> </ul>
New subgroups proposed where the commodity has no Codex classification	As an MRL has been established for the commodity 'Ginger, Japanese' it is unclear as to which part of the commodity is consumed. Ginger, Japanese is not a true rhizome and hence cannot be classified under Subgroup Spices – root or rhizome. Given this circumstance, FSANZ has considered the most appropriate action and classified this commodity as separate subgroup for the intent of Schedule 22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subgroup Spices – Ginger, Japanese</li> </ul>
New commodities included to this group to align with Schedule 20.	MRLs have already been established by APVMA for these commodities and been updated in Schedule 20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coriander root; Mandarin peel (Subgroup Spices – Spices, Citrus peel);</li> <li>• Miracle fruit (Subgroup Spices – Spices, fruit or berry);</li> <li>• Saffron (Subgroup Spices – Flower or stigma)</li> </ul>
New commodities included to this group to aid the harmonisation process	These commodities include native foods that APVMA is in the process of establishing MRLs for. These inclusions will aid in future-proofing the Schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basil, seed; Wattle seed (Subgroup Spices – Spices, seeds);</li> <li>• Cardamom (pods and seeds); Star anise (Subgroup Spices – Spices, fruit or berry);</li> <li>• Angelica, root, stem, leaves (Subgroup Spices – Spices, root or rhizomes);</li> <li>• Pepper, chilli (dry) (Subgroup Spices – Dried Chilli Peppers)</li> <li>• Ginger, Japanese (Subgroup Spices – Ginger, Japanese)</li> </ul>
Reclassified	MRL has been established by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Galangal rhizomes (Subgroup</li> </ul>

Proposed changes	Reason for the change	Commodities / Changes
commodities	APVMA. Reclassification of the commodities was done to align with the Codex classification.	Spices, root or rhizome). It captures all varieties of galangal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pepper, white (Subgroup Spices – Spices, fruit or berry)</li> </ul>
Current commodities in the group that are internally reclassified to align with Codex	APVMA has classified this commodity under Subgroup Spices – Spices, fruit or berries. The proposed change aligns with the Codex classification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nasturtium pods (Subgroup Spices – Spices, buds)</li> </ul>

**Question 5:** With regard to Spices, M1019 proposes to include Angelica root and stem; Basil seed; Cardamom pods, seeds; Citrus peel; Coriander root; Galangal rhizomes; Japanese ginger; Miracle fruit; Pepper pink, green; Pepper chili (dry); Saffron; Star anise; and Wattle seed under spices. FSANZ is seeking comment on the proposed new commodities being captured under ‘Spices’ in the proposed version of Schedule 22.

### 2.3.6 Proposed omissions from Crop commodities

1. Pokeweed (Group: Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables). This commodity may have been inadvertently included as a food when Schedule 22 was first created.
2. Marsh Marigold are currently listed as a commodity under the Group: Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables). Marigold (leaves and flowers) is considered a herb by Codex. As such Marsh marigold is proposed to be omitted from the Leafy vegetables group and Marigold flowers added to the herbs group.
3. Plantain (Group: Tropical and sub-tropical fruit – inedible peel). Plantains are part of the banana family and have been replaced by ‘bananas’ in line with Codex and the APVMA.
4. Vetch (Group: Pulses). Vetch has approximately 140 species and is primarily used as a fodder crop and currently there is no MRL for this commodity in Schedule 20. It is currently listed on the APVMA crop table. The main intent of Schedule 22 is to capture food for human consumption only.

**Question 6:** FSANZ understands that pokeweed is a declared plant that is toxic to humans and livestock and is considered an environmental weed. FSANZ is seeking comments on whether this commodity should be removed from Schedule 22.

FSANZ is seeking comments on whether Marsh marigold should be removed from Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables) Schedule 22.

FSANZ understands that vetch is primarily used as a fodder crop in Australia and has no MRL listed in Schedule 20, FSANZ is seeking comments on whether this commodity should be removed from Schedule 22.

### 2.3.7 Proposed amendments to Processed foods of plant and animal origin

To provide clarity for regulatory agencies, the commodity Citrus, oil (including orange, oil), will be listed under the group *Miscellaneous* under the *Derived edible commodities of plant origin*.

This is the only amendment to Processed foods of plant and animal origin.

### 2.3.8 Proposed consequential amendments to standards as a result of aligning with the Codex food classification system

Where it was identified that moving a food from one class to another or including it in a new subgroup may impact another Standard, FSANZ has ensured the intent of the original Standard / Schedule was not affected. The consequential amendments have been proposed for the following Standards and Schedules:

- A variation to **Standard 1.4.1** to allow vegetables to continue to include sweet corns and provide that a reference to any other particular food is to the food as described in Schedule 22 (**Attachment B**– Item [1]).
- New clauses required in **Standard 1.5.3**–Irradiation of food to:
  - maintain corn/sweet corns as a vegetable in the existing list of vegetables permitted to be irradiated by Standard 1.5.3
  - include Chives as a herb to allow them to be irradiated as per the clause for the irradiation of herbs and spices (**Attachment B**– Items [2] and [3])
- A varied clause in **Schedule 5** of Standard 1.2.7 to allow sweet corns to be calculated in V points and not be excluded by foods in the Cereal grains type (as is currently done) (**Attachment B** – Item [4]).
- Variations required to **Schedule 19** to ensure that the existing limits are not inadvertently removed and the integrity of the Schedule is maintained. The same maximum limits for contaminants and natural toxicants will still apply to the same foods (**Attachment B** – Items [5], [6], [7] and [8]).
- Variations required to **Schedule 20** to provide consistency between food names listed in the Schedule and the APVMA MRL Standard, thereby reducing confusion within the Australian food regulatory system, Commonwealth and state and territory regulatory agencies (**Attachment B** – Items [9] and [10]).
- Variations required to **Schedule 21** –Extraneous Residue Limits (ERLs) to ensure that the existing limits are not inadvertently removed and the integrity of the Schedule is maintained. The same ERLs will still apply to the same foods – **Attachment B** – Items [11], [12]. [13]. [14], [15], [16], [17], and [19].

In preparing the draft variation to Schedule 21, it was identified that for the Agvet chemical Lindane, the ERL for Fruits included an exception that referred to Schedules 1 and 2. These references are incorrect as they refer to schedules in the old Code, i.e. prior to March 2016 Schedules 1 and 2 referred to MRLs and ERLs in the old Code. FSANZ proposes to correct this to refer to Schedules 20 (MRLs) and 21(ERLs). **Attachment B** – Item [18].

Where a standard or schedule includes a reference to foods such as vegetables, chives, herbs, cereals but does not expressly reference Schedule 22 to define these foods, class, group, or subgroup it was considered that no consequential variations were required as the ordinary meaning of those terms is intended to apply.

**Question 7:** FSANZ is seeking feedback from stakeholders on whether there are any unintended consequences for this approach.

## **2.4 Communication**

### **2.4.1 Consultation**

Consultation is a key part of FSANZ's standards development process. Key stakeholders (APVMA, Department of Agriculture, industry, jurisdictions and interested parties to the MRL group) will be notified about this Proposal via the Notification Circular, Food Standards News and the FSANZ website.

The process by which FSANZ considers standards development matters is open, accountable, consultative and transparent. Public submissions are called to obtain the views of interested parties on issues and impacts raised by the proposed of regulatory option for Schedule 22. FSANZ acknowledges the time taken by individuals and organisations to make submissions on this proposed variation of Schedule 22. All comments are valued and contribute to the rigour of our assessment.

The draft variation will be considered for approval by the FSANZ Board having regard to public comments received from the call for submissions.

### **2.4.2 World Trade Organization (WTO)**

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

Revising the Schedule 22 of the Code is likely to have a significant positive effect on international trade as overall, the revision to Schedule 22 aligns with the Codex food classifications for plant commodities, removes ambiguity and allows for more clarity of how the schedules / standards may be interpreted and applied to ensure compliance. Therefore, a notification to the WTO under Australia's obligations under the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade or Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement<sup>26</sup> (SPS Agreement) has been made to enable other WTO members to comment on proposed amendments. As the proposed measure is trade facilitating, a shortened consultation period of 4 weeks was agreed.

With respect to international law, the incorporation of Codex MRLs into the Code is consistent with Australia's obligations under the WTO Agreement on the SPS Agreement which reference Codex Standards as representing the international consensus.

## **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 Consideration of costs and benefits**

In 2010, the Office of Best Practice Regulation (OBPR) provided FSANZ with a standing exemption (ID 12065) from preparing a Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) for MRL proposals and applications. For M1019, further advice was sought from the OBPR who assessed the impacts and confirmed the proposal to be below the threshold for a RIS (ID 44087). However, a limited impact analysis on different stakeholders is provided below.

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<sup>26</sup> WTO Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement:  
[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/sps\\_e/spsagr\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/spsagr_e.htm)

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 changes to schedule 22 food classifications are intended to promote harmonisation and clarity of the commodity groups, subgroups and individual food names used to describe commodities which are subject to MRLs and maintain status quo for other standards. The proposed variation will assist trading partners requesting to align MRLs for agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals for food import purposes and is intended to make compliance with existing regulations easier to achieve. Enforcement of the Code by food regulatory agencies is likely to be easier and could result in less failing foods at the Australian Border thereby reducing the costs to industry to destroy or re-export imported foods.

Consumers may benefit because the proposed variations facilitate compliance with the Code and may extend the options to source a wider variety of safe foods. It will also provide consistency between APVMA and FSANZ established MRLs and the food commodities listed in the Code. Overall, achieving consistency between agricultural and food legislation assists in the efficient enforcement of regulations and minimises compliance costs to domestic and international stakeholders.

#### **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 consequential variations will amend standards which apply in New Zealand, however these amendments will preserve the status quo for existing standards.

The *Agreement between the Governments of Australia and New Zealand concerning a Joint Food Standards System* (the Treaty) excludes MRLs and extraneous residue limits (ERLs) for agvet chemicals in Schedules 20 and 21 respectively in food from the system that sets joint food standards. Australia and New Zealand, therefore, independently and separately develop MRLs and ERLs for agvet chemicals in food commodities. However, under the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement (TTMRA), Australia and New Zealand accept food commodities that are legal for sale in each country, regardless of the sale-related regulatory requirements in the individual country.

All food imported or domestically-produced for sale in New Zealand (except for food imported from Australia) must comply with the current [Maximum residue levels \(MRLs\) for agricultural compounds – Food notice](#)<sup>27</sup> and amendments. Agvet chemical residues in food must comply with the specific MRLs listed in the Food Notice including the 'default' MRL of 0.1 mg/kg where no specific MRL is listed. If a food is imported and no domestic MRL has been established, Codex MRLs can be recognised.

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

There are no other relevant New Zealand Standards.

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<sup>27</sup> MRLs for Agricultural Compounds in New Zealand: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/processing/agricultural-compounds-and-vet-medicines/maximum-residue-levels-for-agricultural-compounds/>

#### **2.5.1.4 Any other relevant matters**

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.

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**

No MRLs are being amended as part of this Proposal. Existing MRLs have been established taking public health and safety into consideration. FSANZ concluded that the proposed variation to Schedule 22 and the consequential amendments to other standards do not pose an unacceptable risk to public health and safety of Australian consumers as status quo of standards is maintained.

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

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

##### **2.5.2.3 The prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct**

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

#### **2.5.3 Subsection 18(2) considerations**

FSANZ has also had regard to:

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

FSANZ conducted an assessment and concluded that a revision of Schedule 22 to align with the APVMA MRL Standard and the Codex classification system for plant commodities will provide clarity with regard to the food names and descriptors in the regulatory instruments for compliance and enforcement of the domestic food regulatory standards.

The APVMA separately undertake formal legislative reviews or reconsiderations of domestically approved chemicals to scientifically reassess the risks with agvet chemicals. This is to ensure that these chemicals are used safely and effectively. FSANZ and APVMA liaise closely in regards to the outcomes of these chemical reviews and amendments to MRLs in Schedule 20 are made accordingly. A revision of Schedule 22 would remove inconsistencies between the food names listed in Schedule 20 of the Code and the APVMA MRL Standard and projects a harmonised and consistent Australian approach.

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

The proposed changes remove inconsistencies between agricultural and food standards and further align the Code with trading partner standards and Codex. This process promotes consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures without reducing the safeguards that apply to public health and consumer protection.

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

The proposed revised Schedule 22 aligns foods and types of foods with those adopted and established by the APVMA and Codex and promote consistency between domestic and international food regulation measures without reducing the safeguards applied to public health and consumer protection.

This will assist Australian enforcement agencies, trading partners, retailers, analytical laboratories, stakeholders, understand what MRLs apply to specific commodities and reduce confusion and ambiguity. It will also align domestic commodity MRLs established by the APVMA with Schedule 20 and reduce complexity and workload of FSANZ in assessing domestic and international requests for MRLs.

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

This is addressed in section [2.5.1.1](#)

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

FSANZ has had regard to the Food Ministers' Policy Guideline on the Regulation of Residues of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Food<sup>28</sup>. It forms a framework for the consideration of alternative approaches to address issues surrounding the regulation of residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food.

### 3 References

The following documents which informed the assessment of this Proposal are available on the FSANZ website:

1. Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Codex Alimentarius Commission. 40<sup>th</sup> Session CICG, Geneva, Switzerland 17 – 22 July 2017. REP17/PR  
[https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-718-49%252FREPORT%252FREP17\\_PRe.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-718-49%252FREPORT%252FREP17_PRe.pdf)
2. Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Codex Alimentarius Commission. 41<sup>st</sup> Session Rome, Italy 2 -6 July 2018. REP18/PR  
[https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-718-50%252FREPORT%252FFINAL%252520REPORT%252FREP18\\_PRe.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-718-50%252FREPORT%252FFINAL%252520REPORT%252FREP18_PRe.pdf)
3. Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) Crop Groups  
<https://apvma.gov.au/crop-groups>

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<sup>28</sup> The policy guideline is available on the Food Regulation Secretariat website:  
<https://foodregulation.gov.au/internet/fr/publishing.nsf/Content/publication-Policy-Guideline-on-the-Regulation-of-Residues-of-Agricultural-and-Veterinary-Chemicals-in-Food>



## **4 Draft variation**

The draft variation to Schedule 22 of the Code is at Attachment A and is intended to take effect on gazettal.

A draft explanatory statement for the variation to Schedule 22 is at Attachment C. An explanatory statement is required to accompany an instrument if it is lodged on the Federal Register of Legislation.

The consequential amendments in the draft variation to the Code are at Attachment B and is intended to take effect on gazettal.

A draft explanatory statement for the consequential amendments resulting from the variation to Schedule 22 is at Attachment C. An explanatory statement is required to accompany an instrument if it is lodged on the Federal Register of Legislation.

### **Attachments**

- A. Draft Variation to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Schedule 22
- B. Draft Variation to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Consequential amendments
- C. Draft Explanatory Statement – Schedule 22 variation
- D. Draft explanatory statement – Consequential amendments

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



### Food Standards (Proposal M1019 – Review of Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods) Variation

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

Dated [To be completed by the Delegate]

[Name of Delegate]

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 the above notice.

## 1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (M1019 – Review of Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods) Variation*.

## 2 Variation to Standards 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

#### Schedule 22 — Foods and classes of foods

##### [1] Section S22—2

Repeal the section, substitute:

##### **S22—2 Foods and classes of foods**

- (1) Section S22—4 describes the foods that are classed as animal food commodities.
- (2) Section S22—5 describes the foods that are classed as crop commodities.
- (3) Section S22—6 describes the foods that are classed as derived edible commodities of plant origin.
- (4) Section S22—7 describes the foods that are classed as secondary commodities of plant origin.
- (5) Section S22—8 describes the foods that are classed as secondary commodities of animal origin.

##### **S22—3 Portion of a commodity to which an MRL and an ERL apply**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the portion of a food commodity that is specified for the purposes of paragraph 1.4.2—3(2)(a) is the portion as specified by a provision of this Standard.
- (2) If Schedules 19, 20 or 21 specify a portion of a food commodity for purposes of paragraph 1.4.2—3(2)(a), that portion is the portion specified for the purposes of that paragraph.

**Note** Paragraph 1.4.2—3(2)(a) provides that, when calculating the amount of a permitted residue in a food, the amount to calculate is the amount of that residue that is in the portion of the commodity that is specified in Schedule 22.

**Example** Bananas are classified by Schedule 22 as *Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel*. Subsection S22—5(5) and (8) provide that, for bananas, the portion specified for the purposes of paragraph 1.4.2—3(2)(a) is 'the whole commodity after removal of any central stem and peduncle'. Schedule 20 may set an MRL for 'Bananas [Pulp]'. In this case, subsection S22—3(2) would provide that the portion specified for the purposes of paragraph 1.4.2—3(2)(a) is the pulp.

##### **S22—4 Animal Food Commodities**

###### **Mammalian products**

###### ***Meat (mammalian)***

Meats are the muscular tissues, including adhering fatty tissues such as intramuscular, intermuscular and subcutaneous fat from animal carcasses or cuts of these as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution. Meat (mammalian) includes farmed and game meat. The cuts offered may include bones, connective tissues and tendons as well as nerves and lymph nodes. It does not include edible offal. The entire commodity except bones may be consumed.

*Commodities:* Buffalo meat; Camel meat; Cattle meat; Deer meat; Donkey meat; Goat meat; Hare meat; Horse meat; Kangaroo meat; Pig meat; Possum meat; Rabbit meat; Sheep meat; Wallaby meat.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity (without bones). When the commodity description is qualified by (in the fat) a proportion of adhering fat is analysed and the MRLs apply to the fat.

#### **Edible offal (mammalian)**

Edible offal is the edible tissues and organs other than muscles and animal fat from slaughtered animals as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution. Edible offal includes brain, heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, spleen, thymus, tongue and tripe. The entire commodity may be consumed.

*Commodities:* Buffalo, edible offal of; Cattle, edible offal of; Camel, edible offal of; Deer, edible offal of; Donkey, edible offal of; Goat, edible offal of; Hare, edible offal of; Horse, edible offal of; Kangaroo, edible offal of; Pig, edible offal of; Possum, edible offal of; Rabbit, edible offal of; Sheep, edible offal of; Wallaby, edible offal of.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

#### **Fats (mammalian)**

Mammalian fats, excluding milk fats are derived from the fatty tissues of animals (not processed). The entire commodity may be consumed.

*Commodities:* Buffalo fat; Camel fat; Cattle fat; Goat fat; Horse fat; Pig fat; Rabbit fat; Sheep fat.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

#### **Milks**

Milks are the mammary secretions of various species of lactating herbivorous ruminant animals.

*Commodities:* Buffalo milk; Camel milk; Cattle milk; Goat milk; Sheep milk. The entire commodity may be consumed.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity. When an \*MRL for cattle milk or milks is qualified by '(in the fat)' the compound is regarded as fat-soluble, and the MRL and \*ERL apply to the fat portion of the milk. In the case of a derived or a manufactured milk product with a fat content of 2% or more, the MRL also applies to the fat portion. For a milk product with fat content less than 2%, the MRL applied should be 1/50 that specified for 'milk (in the fat)', and should apply to the whole product.

#### **Poultry**

##### **Poultry meat**

Poultry meats are the muscular tissues, including adhering fat and skin, from poultry carcasses as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution. The entire product may be consumed. Poultry meat includes farmed and game poultry.

*Commodities:* Chicken meat; Duck meat; Emu meat; Goose meat; Guinea-fowl meat; Ostrich meat; Partridge meat; Pheasant meat; Pigeon meat; Quail meat; Turkey meat.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity (without bones). When the commodity description is qualified by (in the fat) a proportion of adhering fat is analysed and the \*MRLs apply to the fat.

##### **Poultry, edible offal**

Poultry edible offal is the edible tissues and organs, other than poultry meat and poultry fat, as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution and include liver, gizzard, heart, skin. The entire product may be consumed.

*Commodities:* Chicken, edible offal of; Duck, edible offal of; Emu, edible offal of; Goose, edible offal of; Ostrich, edible offal of; Turkey, edible offal of.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

Note that poultry meat includes any attached skin, but poultry skin on its own (not attached) is considered

as 'poultry edible offal'.

### **Poultry fats**

Poultry fats are derived from the fatty tissues of poultry (not processed). The entire product may be consumed.

*Commodities:* Chicken fat; Duck fat; Goose fat; Turkey fat.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

### **Eggs**

Eggs are the reproductive bodies laid by female birds, especially domestic fowl. The edible portion includes egg yolk and egg white after removal of the shell.

*Commodities:* Chicken eggs; Duck eggs; Goose eggs; Quail eggs.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole egg whites and yolks combined after removal of shell.

### **Fish, crustaceans and molluscs**

Fish includes freshwater fish, diadromous fish and marine fish.

#### **Diadromous fish**

Diadromous fish include species which migrate from the sea to brackish and/or fresh water and in the opposite direction. Some species are domesticated and do not migrate. The fleshy parts of the animals and, to a lesser extent, roe and milt are consumed.

*Commodities:* Barramundi; Salmon species; Trout species; Eel species.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity including bones and head (in general after removing the digestive tract).

#### **Freshwater fish**

Freshwater fish include a variety of species which remain lifelong, including the spawning period, in fresh water. Several species of freshwater fish are domesticated and bred in fish farms. The fleshy parts of the animals and, to a lesser extent, roe and milt are consumed.

*Commodities:* a variety of species.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity including bones and head (in general after removing the digestive tract).

#### **Marine fish**

Marine fish generally live in open seas and are almost exclusively wild species. The fleshy parts of the animals and, to a lesser extent, roe and milt are consumed.

*Commodities:* a variety of species.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity including bones and head (in general after removing the digestive tract).

#### **Molluscs – and other marine invertebrates**

Molluscs includes Cephalopods and Coelenterates. Cephalopods and Coelenterates are various species of aquatic animals, wild or cultivated, which have an inedible outer or inner shell (invertebrates). A few species of cultivated edible land snails are included in this group. The edible aquatic molluscs live mainly in brackish water or in the sea.

*Commodities:* Abalone; Clams; Cockles; Cuttlefish; Mussels; Octopus; Oysters; Scallops; Sea-cucumbers; Sea urchins; Snails, edible; Squids.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity after removal of shell.

## **Crustaceans**

Crustaceans include various species of aquatic animals, wild and cultivated, which have an inedible chitinous outer shell. A small number of species live in fresh water, but most species live in brackish water and/or in the sea.

Crustaceans are largely prepared for wholesale and retail distribution after catching by cooking or parboiling and deep freezing.

*Commodities:* Crabs; Crayfish; Lobsters; Prawns; Shrimps.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity or the meat without the outer shell, as prepared for wholesale and retail distribution.

## **Honey and other miscellaneous primary food commodities of animal origin**

### **Honey**

*Commodity:* Honey.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

## **S22—5 Crop commodities**

- (1) The table to subsection (7) describes the classes, groups and subgroups for plant foods.
- (2) Unless the table to subsection (7) expressly provides otherwise,
  - (a) each class of food listed in column 2 of that table includes each of the food groups listed in the corresponding row or rows of column 3 of the table; and
  - (b) each food group listed in column 3 of that table includes each of the subgroups of foods listed in the corresponding row or rows of column 4 of the table; and
  - (c) each group and subgroup of foods listed in Column 3 and 4 of that table respectively includes:
    - (i) the commodities listed in the corresponding row or rows of Column 5 of that table for that group or subgroup; and
    - (ii) any other commodity listed in the 49<sup>th</sup> Report or the 50<sup>th</sup> Report for that group or subgroup.
- (3) Subject to subsection (2), a class, group and subgroup listed at:
  - (a) item 1 of the table has the same meaning as in Appendix IX of the 49<sup>th</sup> Report; and
  - (b) item 2 of the table has the same meaning as in Appendix VIII of the 49<sup>th</sup> Report; and
  - (c) item 3 of the table has the same meaning as in Appendix XI of the 49<sup>th</sup> Report; and
  - (d) item 4 of the table has the same meaning as in Appendix VII of the 50<sup>th</sup> Report; and
  - (e) item 5 of the table has the same meaning as in Appendix VIII of the 50<sup>th</sup> Report.
- (4) A reference in subsection (3) to the table is a reference to the table for subsection (7).
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph 1.4.2—3 (2)(a), the portion of a commodity in a food group listed in column 2 of the table to subsection (8) that is specified is the portion listed in the corresponding row of Column 3 of that table.
- (6) In this section, a reference to -  
the **49<sup>th</sup> Report** is a reference to 49<sup>th</sup> Report of the 49<sup>th</sup> Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticides Residues, Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, Beijing, P.R. China, 24 - 29 April 2017;  
the **50<sup>th</sup> Report** is a reference to 49<sup>th</sup> Report of the 49<sup>th</sup> Session of the Codex

(7) The table for this subsection is:

**Classes, groups and subgroups of plant foods**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>	<b>Column 5</b>
<b>Item</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>Commodities</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Fruit</b>	<b>Citrus Fruit</b>	Lemons and Limes	Citron; Kumquats (Cumquats); Lemons; Limes
			Mandarins	Clementine; Mandarins; Tangors
			Oranges, Sweet, Sour	Bergamot; Orange, sweet; Orange, sour
			Pummelos	Grapefruit; Minneola (Mineola); Pomelo; Shaddock ; Tangelo
		<b>Pome Fruits</b>		Apples; Crab-apples; Loquat; Medlars; Pears; Persimmon, Japanese; Quince
		<b>Stone Fruits</b>	Cherries	Cherries, sweet; Cherries, sour
			Plums	Jujube, Chinese; Plums*;  *where plums is specified as '(including Prunes)' it includes all relevant prunes
			Peaches	Apricot; Nectarine; Peach
		<b>Berries and other small fruit</b>	Caneberries	Blackberries; Dewberries (including Boysenberry and Loganberry); Raspberries, red, black; Silvanberries;
			Bush berries	Bearberry; Bilberry; Blueberries; Currants, black, red, white; Gooseberries; Juneberries; Ribberries; Rose hips; Vaccinium berries (including Bearberry, except cranberry)
			Large shrub/tree berries	Bayberries; Elderberries; Guelder rose; Mulberries
			Small fruit vine climbing	Grapes, wine, table
Low growing berries	Cloudberry; Cranberry; Strawberry			
<b>Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—edible peel</b>	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – small	Arbutus berry; Barbados cherry; Bayberry, red (Yumberry); Brazilian cherry (Grumichama); Caranda (Karanda); Chinese olive; Coco plum; Coffee fruit (except bean); Hog plum (Mombin, yellow); Jambolan; Java apple; Lemon Aspen; Table olives; Otaheite gooseberry; Sea grape; Surinam cherry		

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – medium to large	Ambarella; Babaco; Bilimbi; Carambola; Carob; Cashew apple; Fig; Guava; Jaboticaba; Jujube, Indian; Mombin, Malayan, purple; Natal plum; Pomerac; Rose apple; Sentul (Santol, Cotton fruit)
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – palms	Acai; Date; Doum (Dum palm).
		<b>Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel</b>	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel – small	Litchi (Lychee); Longan (edible aril); Spanish lime; Tamarind
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible smooth peel – large	Abiu; Achachairu; Akee apple; Avocado; Bananas; Canistel; Feijoa; Mango; Mangosteen; Naranjilla; Papaya (Pawpaw); Persimmon, American; Pomegranate; Sapote, black, white, green; Star apple; Tree tomato (Tamarillo).
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible rough or hairy peel - large	Breadfruit; Biriba (Rollinia); Cherimoya; Custard apple; Durian; Elephant fruit apple; Ilama; Jackfruit; Mammey apple; Marmalade box; Pineapple; Pulasan; Rambutan; Sapodilla; Sapote, Mammey; Soursop; Sugar apple.
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - cactus	Cactus fruit; Pitaya (Dragon fruit); Prickly pear (Indian fig); Saguaro.
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - vines	Kiwifruit; Monstera; Passionfruit
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel – palms	Coconut, young
<b>2</b>	<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>Bulb Vegetables</b>	Bulb onions	Garlic; Onion, bulb; Onion, Chinese; Shallot
			Green onions	Chives; Leek; Onion, Welsh; Spring onion; Tree onion
		<b>Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables)</b>	Flowerhead Brassicas	Broccoli; Broccolini; Cauliflower
			Head Brassicas	Brussels sprouts; Cabbages, head; Chinese cabbage (Pestsai).
			Stem Brassicas	Kohlrabi



<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>	<b>Column 5</b>
<b>Item</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>Commodities</b>
		<b>Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits</b>	Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes	Balsam apple; Balsam pear (Bitter melon); Bottle gourd; Chayote; Cucumbers; Gherkin; Loofah; Pointed gourd; Snake gourd; Squash, summer (including Zucchini).
			Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter squashes	Melons, except Watermelon; Pumpkins; Squash, winter; Watermelon
		<b>Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits</b>	Tomatoes	Goji berry; Ground cherries (Cape gooseberry); Tomato
			Pepper and pepper-like commodities	Okra; Peppers, Chili (including Pimento and Pimiento); Peppers, Sweet; Martynia; Roselle
			Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities	Eggplant; Pepino
		<b>Leafy vegetables</b>	Leafy greens	Amaranth leaves; Boxthorn; Chard (silver beet); Chervil; Chicory leaves; Corn salad (Lamb's lettuce); Dandelion; Dock; Endive; Kangkung (water spinach); Lettuce, head; Lettuce, leaf; New Zealand spinach (Warrigal greens); Purslane; Radicchio; Sowthistle; Spinach
			Brassica Leafy vegetables	Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi); Choisum (Flowering white cabbage); Cress, garden; Indian mustard (Mustard greens); Japanese greens; Kale; Komatsuma; Mizuna; Rape greens; Rucola (Rocket); Turnip greens; Wasabi
			Leaves of root and tuber vegetables	Arrowroot leaves; Beetroot leaves; Radish leaves (including radish tops); Sweet potato leaves
			Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines	Grape leaves; Ivy gourd
			Leafy aquatic vegetables	Watercress
			Witloof	Witloof chicory (sprouts)
			Leaves of Cucurbitaceae	Ivy gourd
			Baby leaves	Baby leaves
			Sprouts	Alfalfa sprouts; Mungbean sprouts; Radish sprouts; Soya bean sprouts

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
		<b>Legume vegetables</b>	Beans with pods	Beans (except broad bean and soya bean); Broad bean; Common bean*; Goa bean; Guar bean (Cluster bean); Hyacinth bean; Mung bean; Soya bean; Yard-long bean. *Common bean includes Dwarf bean; Field bean; Flageolet; French bean; Green bean; Haricot bean; Kidney bean; Lima bean; Navy bean; Runner bean and Snap bean
			Peas with pods	Chick-pea; Cowpea; Garden pea; Lentil; Pigeon pea; Podded pea* *Podded pea (young pods) includes Mangetout; Sugar snap pea and Snow pea
			Succulent beans without pods	Lupin; Succulent seeds of Beans with pods
			Succulent peas without pods	Succulent seeds of Peas with pods
			Underground beans and peas	
		<b>Pulses</b>	Dry beans	Adzuki bean (dry); Broad bean (dry); Common bean (dry)*; Cowpea (dry); Guar bean (dry); Hyacinth bean (dry); Lima bean (dry); Lupin (dry); Mung bean (dry); Soya bean (dry); Vetch *Common bean (dry) includes Dwarf bean (dry); Field bean (dry); Flageolet (dry); Kidney bean (dry); Navy bean (dry)
			Dry peas	Chick-pea (dry); Field pea (dry); Lentil (dry); Pea (dry); Pigeon pea (dry)
			Dry underground pulses	
		<b>Root and tuber vegetables</b>	Root vegetables	Beetroot; Burdock, greater; Carrot; Celeriac; Chicory, roots; Ginseng; Horseradish; Parsnip; Radishes; Radish, Japanese; Salsify; Scorzonera; Sugar beet; Swede; Turnip, garden
			Tuberous and corm vegetables	Arrowroot; Canna, edible; Cassava; Jerusalem artichoke; Potato; Sweet potato; Taro; Yam bean; Yams
			Aquatic root and tuber vegetables	Lotus tuber; Water chestnut
		<b>Stalk and stem vegetables</b>	Stalk and stem vegetables - Stems and Petioles	Cardoon; Celery; Celtuce; Fennel, bulb; Rhubarb
			Stalk and stem vegetables - Young shoots	Agave; Asparagus; Bamboo shoots

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>	<b>Column 5</b>
<b>Item</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>Commodities</b>
			Stalk and stem vegetables – Others	Aloe vera; Artichoke, globe; Palm hearts
		<b>Edible Fungi</b>		Fungi, edible (except mushrooms); Mushrooms; Truffle
<b>3</b>	<b>Grasses</b>	<b>Cereal grains</b>	Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks	Amaranth, grain; Chia; Psyllium; Quinoa; Rye; Triticale; Wheat
			Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks	Barley; Buckwheat; Oats
			Rice Cereals	Rice; Wild rice
			Sorghum Grain and Millet	Millet; Sorghum, grain
			Maize Cereals	Maize (not including Sweet corn); Popcorn
			Sweet corns	Baby corn; Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); Sweet corn (kernels)
		<b>Grasses for sugar or syrup production</b>		Sorghum, Sweet; Sugar cane
<b>4</b>	<b>Nuts, seeds and saps</b>	<b>Tree nuts</b>		Almonds; Beech nuts; Brazil nut; Cashew nut; Chestnuts; Coconut; Hazelnuts; Hickory nuts; Japanese horse-chestnut; Macadamia nuts; Pecan; Pine nuts; Pili nuts; Pistachio nut; Sapucaia nut; Walnuts
		<b>Oilseeds and oilfruits</b>	Small seed oilseeds	Acacia seed (Wattle seed); Linseed (Flax seed, Linola seed); Mustard seed; Poppy seed; Rape seed (Canola, Colza); Sesame seed
			Oilseeds	All commodities from the groups small seed oilseeds, sunflower seeds, cottonseed
			Sunflower seeds	Safflower seed; Sunflower seed
			Cottonseed	Cottonseed
			Other oilseeds	Grape seed; Hempseed; Palm nuts; Peanut; Pumpkin seed
			Oilfruits	Olives, for oil production; Palm fruit
		<b>Seeds for beverages and sweets</b>		Cacao bean; Coffee bean; Cola (Kola) nut

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
5	Herbs and Spices	Herbs	Herbs (herbaceous plants)	Angelica, leaves; Anise leaves; Balm leaves; Basil; Burnet (great, salad); Burning bush; Catmint; Celery leaves; Coriander (leaves, stems); Dill; Edible flowers; Fennel; Hops; Horehound; Hyssop; Lavender; Lemon balm; Lemon grass; Lovage; Marigold (Mexican Tarragon); Marigold flowers; Marjoram (Oregano); Mints; Nasturtium leaves; Parsley; Pepper, leaves (Native pepper); Pepperbush, leaves; Rose and dianthus; Rosemary; Sage; Savoury, summer, winter; Sorrel; Stevia; Sweet Cicely; Tansy (Costmary); Tarragon; Thyme; Winter cress; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwoods
			Leaves of woody plants (leaves of shrubs and trees)	Anise myrtle leaves; Curry leaves; Kaffir lime leaves; Laurel (Bay) leaves; Lemon myrtle leaves; Lemon verbena; Pepper, leaves; Pepperbush, leaves; Rue; Sassafras leaves.
		Spices	Spices, seeds	Angelica seed; Anise seed; Basil, seed; Caraway seed; Celery seed; Coriander seed; Cumin seed; Dill seed; Fennel seed; Fenugreek seed; Lovage seed; Nutmeg; Wattle, seed
			Spices, fruit or berry	Cardamom (pods and seeds); Grains of Paradise; Juniper berry; Miracle fruit; Pepper, black, white*, pink, green; Pepper, long; Pimento, fruit; Star anise; Tonka bean; Vanilla, beans.  * Although white pepper is in principle a processed food of plant origin it has been classified as Spices, fruit, berry
			Spices, bark	Cinnamon bark
			Spices, root or rhizome	Angelica, root, stem; Calamus root; Coriander root; Elecampane root; Galangal rhizomes; Ginger root; Licorice (Liquorice) root; Turmeric root
			Spices, buds	Caper buds; Cassia buds; Cloves; Nasturtium pods
			Spices, Flower or stigma	Saffron
			Spices, aril	Mace
			Spices, Citrus peel	Mandarin peel
Spices, Dried Chili Peppers	Peppers, chili, dried			

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
			Spices, Ginger, Japanese	

(8) The table for this subsection is:

**Portion of a plant commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Class	Group	Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply
<b>Fruit</b>	Citrus Fruit	The whole commodity
	Pome Fruit	The whole commodity after removal of stems
	Stone Fruit	The whole commodity after removal of stems and stones, but the residue calculated and expressed on the whole commodity without stem
	Berries and other small fruits	The whole commodity after removal of caps and stems. Currants: fruit with stem
	Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—edible peel	The whole commodity. Dates and olives and similar fruits with hard seeds: whole commodity after removal of stems and stones but residue calculated and expressed on the whole fruit
	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel	The whole fruit. Avocado, mangos and similar fruit with hard seeds: whole commodity after removal of stone but calculated on whole fruit. Banana: whole commodity after removal of any central stem and peduncle. Longan, edible aril: edible portion of the fruit. Pineapple: after removal of crown
<b>Vegetables</b>	Bulb Vegetables	Bulb onions (Bulb/dry): Whole commodity after removal of roots and adhering soil and whatever parchment skin is easily detached. Green onions: Whole vegetable after removal of roots and adhering soil
	Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables)	Head cabbages and kohlrabi, whole commodity as marketed, after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves. Cauliflower and broccoli: flower heads (immature inflorescence only). Brussels sprouts: 'buttons only'. Kohlrabi: "tuber-like enlargement of the stem" only
	Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	The whole commodity after removal of stems
	Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits	The whole commodity after removal of stems
	Leafy vegetables	The whole commodity after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves
	Legume vegetables	The whole commodity (seed plus pod) unless otherwise specified
	Pulses	The whole commodity (dried seed only)
	Root and tuber vegetables	The whole commodity after removing tops. Remove adhering soil (e.g. by rinsing in running water or by gentle brushing of the dry commodity)
	Stalk and stem vegetables	The whole commodity after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves. Rhubarb: leaf stems only. Globe artichoke: flowerhead only. Celery and asparagus: remove adhering soil
	Edible Fungi	The whole commodity after removal of soil and growing medium

<b>Grasses</b>	Cereal grains	The whole commodity. Wheat, rye, triticale, maize, sorghum, pearl millet and other similar cereals with husks readily separable from kernels during threshing: kernels. Barley, oats, rice and other similar cereals with husks that remain attached to kernels even after threshing: kernels with husks. Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) and fresh corn: kernels plus cob without husk.
	Grasses for sugar or syrup production	The whole commodity
<b>Nuts, seeds and saps</b>	Tree nuts	The whole commodity after removal of shell. Chestnuts: whole in skin
	Oilseeds and oilfruits	Oilseeds: Unless otherwise specified, seed or kernels, with shell or husk.. Oilfruits: whole commodity
	Seeds for beverages and sweets	The whole commodity
<b>Herbs and Spices</b>	Herbs	The whole commodity
	Spices	The whole commodity

## S22—6 Derived edible commodities of plant origin

### Derived edible commodities of plant origin

'Derived edible products' are foods or edible substances isolated from primary food commodities or raw agricultural commodities using physical, biological or chemical processing. This includes groups such as vegetable oils (crude and refined), by-products of the fractionation of cereals and teas (fermented and dried).

#### **Cereal grain milling fractions**

This group includes milling fractions of cereal grains at the final stage of milling and preparation in the fractions, and includes processed brans.

*Commodities:* Cereal brans, processed; Maize flour; Maize meal; Rice bran, processed; Rye bran, processed; Rye flour; Rye wholemeal; Wheat bran, processed; Wheat germ; Wheat flour; Wheat wholemeal.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

#### **Tea**

Teas are derived from the leaves of several plants, principally *Camellia sinensis*. They are used mainly in a fermented and dried form or only as dried leaves for the preparation of infusions.

*Commodities:* Tea, green, black.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

#### **Vegetable oils, crude**

This group includes the crude vegetable oils derived from oil seed, tropical and sub-tropical oil-containing fruits such as olives, and some pulses. Exposure to pesticides is through pre-harvest treatment of the relevant crops or post-harvest treatment of the oilseeds or oil-containing pulses.

*Commodities:* Vegetable oils, crude; Cotton seed oil, crude; Coconut oil, crude; Maize oil, crude; Olive oil, crude; Palm oil, crude; Palm kernel oil, crude; Peanut oil, crude; Rape seed oil, crude; Safflower seed oil, crude; Sesame seed oil, crude; Soya bean oil, crude.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

#### **Vegetable oils, edible**

Vegetable oils, edible are derived from the crude oils through a refining and/or clarifying process. Exposure to pesticides is through pre-harvest treatment of the relevant crops or post-harvest treatment of the

oilseeds or oil-containing pulses.

*Commodities:* Vegetable oils, edible; Cotton seed oil, edible; Coconut oil, refined; Maize oil, edible; Olive oil, refined; Palm oil, edible; Palm kernel oil, edible; Peanut oil, edible; Rape seed oil, edible; Safflower seed oil, edible; Sesame seed oil, edible; Soya bean oil, refined; Sunflower seed oil, edible.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

#### **Manufactured multi-ingredient cereal products**

The commodities of this group are manufactured with several ingredients; products derived from cereal grains however form the major ingredient.

*Commodities:* Bread and other cooked cereal products; Maize bread; Rye bread; White bread; Wholemeal bread.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

#### **Miscellaneous**

*Commodities:* Olives, processed; Peppermint oil; Citrus oil; Sugar cane molasses.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

## **S22—7 Secondary commodities of plant origin**

### **Secondary commodities of plant origin**

The term 'Secondary food commodity' refers to a primary food commodity which has undergone simple processing, such as removal of certain portions, drying (except natural drying), husking, and comminution, which do not basically alter the composition or identity of the product. For the commodities referred to in dried fruits, dried vegetables and dried herbs refer to the commodity groupings for fruits, vegetables and herbs. Naturally field dried mature crops such as pulses or cereal grains are not considered as secondary food commodities.

#### **Dried fruits**

Dried fruits are generally artificially dried. Exposure to pesticides may arise from pre-harvest application, post-harvest treatment of the fruits before processing, or treatment of the dried fruit to avoid losses during transport and distribution.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity after removal of stones, but the residue is calculated on the whole commodity.

#### **Dried herbs**

Dried herbs are generally artificially dried and often comminuted. Exposure to pesticides is from pre-harvest applications and/or treatment of the dry commodities.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

#### **Dried vegetables**

Dried vegetables are generally artificially dried and often comminuted. Exposure to pesticides is from pre-harvest application and/or treatment of the dry commodities.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

#### **Milled cereal products (early milling stages)**

The group 'milled cereal products (early milling stages)' includes the early milling fractions of cereal grains, except buckwheat, such as husked rice, polished rice and the unprocessed cereal grain brans. Exposure to pesticides is through pre-harvest treatments of the growing cereal grain crop and especially through post-harvest treatment of cereal grains.

*Commodities:* Bran, unprocessed; Rice bran, unprocessed; Rice, husked; Rice, polished; Rye bran, unprocessed; Wheat bran, unprocessed.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

**Secondary commodities of animal origin**

The term 'secondary food commodity' refers to a primary food commodity which has undergone simple processing, such as removal of certain portions, drying, and comminution, which do not basically alter the composition or identity of the commodity.

***Animal fats, processed***

This group includes rendered or extracted (possibly refined and/or clarified) fats from mammals and poultry and fats and oils derived from fish.

*Commodities:* Tallow and lard from cattle, goats, pigs and sheep; Poultry fats, processed.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

***Dried meat and fish products***

For the commodities referred to in dried meat and dried fish products refer to the commodity groupings for meat and fish. Dried meat and fish products includes naturally or artificially dried meat products and dried fish, mainly marine fish.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.

***Milk fats***

Milk fats are the fatty ingredients derived from the milk of various mammals.

*Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed):* whole commodity.



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



### Food Standards (Proposal M1019 – Review of Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods – Consequential Amendments) Variation

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

Dated [To be completed by the Delegate]

[Name of Delegate]

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 the above notice.

## 1 Name

This instrument is the *(Proposal M1019 – Review of Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods – Consequential Amendments) Variation*.

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

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

## 3 Commencement

- (1) Each provision of this instrument specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement information		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
1. The whole of this instrument	<p>The later of:</p> <p>(a) the day after this instrument is registered; and</p> <p>(b) the day the <i>Food Standards (M1019 – Review of Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods) Variation</i> commences.</p> <p>However, the provisions do not commence at all if the event mentioned in paragraph (b) does not occur.</p>	

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this instrument as originally made. It will not be amended to deal with any later amendments of this instrument.

- (2) Any information in column 3 of the table is not part of this instrument. Information may be inserted in this column, or information in it may be edited, in any published version of this instrument.

## SCHEDULE

### Standard 1.4.1 — Contaminants and natural toxicants

#### [1] Subsection 1.4.1—2(2)

Repeal the subsection, substitute

- (2) In this Standard and Schedule 19, a reference to:
- (a) vegetables is to:
    - (i) a vegetable described in Schedule 22; and
    - (ii) sweet corns described in Schedule 22; and
  - (b) any other particular food is to the food as described in Schedule 22.

### Standard 1.5.3 — Irradiation of food

#### [2] Subsection 1.5.3—3(2) (definition of *vegetables*)

Repeal the definition, substitute

**vegetables** includes (but is not limited to):

- (a) sweet corns as described in Schedule 22; and
- (b) a vegetable described in Schedule 22.

**[3] Subsection 1.5.3—4(3)**

Repeal the subsection, substitute

- (3) In this section:

**herbs and spices** includes (but is not limited to):

- (a) a herb or a spice described in Schedule 22; and
- (b) chives.

**Schedule 5 — Nutrient profiling scoring method**

**[4] Subsection S5—4(2)**

Omit “Schedule 22”, substitute “Schedule 22 other than sweet corns”.

**Schedule 19 — Maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicants**

**[5] The table to section S19—4 (entry for *Arsenic (total)*)**

Omit “Cereal grains and milled cereal products (as specified in Schedule 22)”, substitute “Cereal grains and milled cereal products (as specified in Schedule 22 - except sweet corns)”

**[6] The table to section S19—4 (entry for *Cadmium*)**

Omit

Cadmium	Chocolate and cocoa products	0.5
substitute		
Cadmium	Amaranth, grain	0.1
	Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	0.1
	Chocolate and cocoa products	0.5

**[7] The table to section S19—4 (entry for *Lead*)**

Omit “Cereals”, substitute “Cereals (except sweet corns)”

**[8] The table to section S19—4 (entry for *Lead*)**

Insert

Sweet corns	0.1
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**Schedule 20 — Maximum residue limits**

**[9] Section S20—3**

Omit from each of the following chemicals, the foods and associated MRLs

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**Agvet chemical: *Abamectin***

*Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a*

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Bulb vegetables	0.05
Cane berries (= Blackberries; Dewberries (including Boysenberry; Loganberry and Youngberry); Rasberries, red, black)	0.2
Citrus fruits	0.02

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms, sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	0.1
Pome fruits	0.02
Stone fruits	0.09

---

**Agvet chemical: Acephate**

*Permitted residue: Acephate (Note: the metabolite methamidophos has separate MRLs)*

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	5
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**Agvet chemical: Acequinocyl**

*Permitted residue: Sum of acequinocyl and its metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, expressed as acequinocyl*

Citrus fruits	0.2
Pome fruits	0.7
Stone fruits	0.7

---

**Agvet chemical: Acetamiprid**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N<sup>1</sup>-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N<sup>2</sup>-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid*

Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	0.2
Citrus fruits	1
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except tomato]	0.2
Peppers, chili (dry)	2
Pulses [except field pea (dry); lupin (dry)]	0.1
Spices	0.1
Stone fruits [except cherries; plums]	1

---

**Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen**

*Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin:  
Afidopyropen*

*Permitted residue: commodities of animal origin:  
Afidopyropen and the carnitine conjugate of  
cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (M4401060), expressed  
as afidopyropen*

---

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Cane berries (= Blackberries; Dewberries (including Boysenberry; Loganberry and Youngberry))	T0.3
Citrus fruits	0.15
Leafy vegetables	5
Stone fruits	0.03

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**Agvet chemical: Ametoctradin**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Ametoctradin*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
Sum of ametoctradin and 6-(7-amino-5-ethyl [1,2,4]  
triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidin-6-yl) hexanoic acid*

---

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	9
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); tomato]	1.5
Leafy vegetables	50
Peppers, chili (dry)	15

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**Agvet chemical: Ametryn**

*Permitted residue: Ametryn*

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Pome fruits	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Aminoethoxyvinylglycine**

*Permitted residue: Aminoethoxyvinylglycine*

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Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Aminopyralid**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Sum of aminopyralid and conjugates, expressed as  
aminopyralid*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
Aminopyralid*

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Cereal grains	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Amisulbrom**

*Permitted residue: Amisulbrom*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	2
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**Agvet chemical: Amitrole**

*Permitted residue: Amitrole*

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Cereal grains	*0.01
Citrus fruits	*0.01
Pome fruits	*0.01
Pulses	*0.01
Stone fruits	*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Atrazine**

*Permitted residue: Atrazine*

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Sorghum	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Azamethiphos**

*Permitted residue: Azamethiphos*

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Cereal grains	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Azinphos-methyl**

*Permitted residue: Azinphos-methyl*

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Pome fruits	1
Stone fruits	2

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**Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin**

*Permitted residue: Azoxystrobin*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	1
Bulb vegetables [except onion, bulb]	5
Citrus fruits	10
Leafy vegetables	15
Peppers, chilli (dry)	30
Pulses	0.3
Spices	*0.1
Stone fruits	1.5

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**Agvet chemical: Bentazone**

*Permitted residue: Bentazone*

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Pulses [except beans, dry; pea, dry]	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr**

*Permitted residue: Benzovindiflupyr*

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Pome fruits	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Bifenazate**

*Permitted residue: Sum of bifenazate and bifenazate diazene (diazene-carboxylic acid, 2-(4-methoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl] 1-methylethyl ester), expressed as bifenazate*

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Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	1
Fungi, edible	1
Pome fruits	2

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**Agvet chemical: Bifenthrin**

*Permitted residue: Bifenthrin*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Bulb vegetables [except onion, bulb]	T5
Cereal grains	*0.02
Citrus fruits	*0.05
Leafy vegetables [except chervil; mizuna; rucola (rocket)]	*0.01
Peppers chilli (dry)	5
Pulses [except field pea (dry); lupin (dry)]	*0.02
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Bixafen**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Bixafen*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of bixafen and N-(3',4'-dichloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (bixafen-desmethyl), expressed as bixafen*

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Cereal grains	*0.01
Pulses [except lupin (dry)]	*0.01

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**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*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	2
Bulb vegetables	5
Citrus fruits	2
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	3
Fungi	1
Leafy vegetables	40
Pome fruits	2
Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	2.5
Stone fruits [except cherries]	3.5

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**Agvet chemical: Bromacil***Permitted residue: Bromacil*

Citrus fruits	*0.04
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**Agvet chemical: Bromoxynil***Permitted residue: Bromoxynil*

Cereal grains	*0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Buprofezin***Permitted residue: Buprofezin*

Cereal grains	*0.01
Citrus fruits	2
Pulses	*0.01
Stone fruits [except apricot; nectarine; peach]	1.9

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**Agvet chemical: Butafenacil***Permitted residue: Butafenacil*

Cereal grains [except rice]	*0.02
Pome fruits	T*0.02
Pulses	*0.01
Stone fruits	T*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Cadusafos***Permitted residue: Cadusafos*

Citrus fruits	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Captan***Permitted residue: Captan*

Pome fruits	10
Stone fruits	15

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**Agvet chemical: Carbaryl***Permitted residue: Carbaryl*

Cereal grains [except barley; rice; sorghum]	5
Pome fruits	0.2
Pulses	0.1
Sorghum	10
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Carbendazim**

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

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Peppers, chili (dry)	20
Pulses	0.5
Spices	*0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Carbetamide**

Permitted residue: Carbetamide

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Pulses	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Carbon disulphide**

Permitted residue: Carbon disulfide

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Cereal grains	10
Pulses	T10

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**Agvet chemical: Carbonyl sulphide**

Permitted residue: Carbonyl sulphide

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Cereal grains	T0.2
Pulses	T0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Carboxin**

Permitted residue: Carboxin

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Cereal grains	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Carfentrazone-ethyl**

Permitted residue: Carfentrazone-ethyl

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Cereal grains	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole**

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

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

---

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Citrus fruits	1.4
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers, chili; peppers, chili (dry); sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	0.6
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head; rucola]	15

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Peppers, chili (dry)	5
Pome fruits	1.2
Pulses [except mung bean (dry)]	0.07
Stone fruits [except cherries and plums]	4

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**Agvet chemical: Chlorfenapyr**

*Permitted residue: Chlorfenapyr*

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Brassica leafy vegetables [except Chinese cabbage]	T3
Chinese cabbage	3
Peppers, chili (dry)	3
Pome fruits	0.5
Spices	0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Chloropicrin**

*Permitted residue: Chloropicrin*

Cereal grains	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Chlorothalonil**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Chlorothalonil*

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

Egg plant	T10
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce]	T100
Pulses	3
Vegetables [except asparagus; Brussels sprouts; carrot; celery; egg plant; fennel bulb; fruiting vegetables, cucurbits; garlic; leafy vegetables; leek; onion, bulb; peas (pods and succulent, immature seeds); potato; pulses; spring onion; tomato]	T7

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**Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos**

*Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos*

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	T0.5
Cereal grains [except sorghum]	T0.1
Citrus fruits	1
Peppers, chili (dry)	20
Pome fruits	T0.5
Sorghum	T3
Spices	5
Stone fruits [except cherries]	T1
Vegetables [except asparagus; bean, dry, seed; brassica vegetables; cassava; celery; leek; peppers, chili (dry); peppers, sweet; potato; swede; sweet potato; taro; tomato]	T*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos-methyl**  
*Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos-methyl*

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Cereal grains [except rice]	10
Peppers, chili (dry)	10
Pulses [except lupin (dry)]	0.15

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**Agvet chemical: Chlorsulfuron**  
*Permitted residue: Chlorsulfuron*

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Cereal grains	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Clofentezine**  
*Permitted residue: Clofentezine*

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Pome fruits	0.1
Stone fruits [except plums (including prunes)]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Clopyralid**  
*Permitted residue: Clopyralid*

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Cereal grains	2
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**Agvet chemical: Cloquintocet-mexyl**  
*Permitted residue: Sum of cloquintocet mexyl and 5-chloro-8-quinolinoxycetic acid, expressed as cloquintocet mexyl*

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Cereal grains	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Clothianidin**  
*Permitted residue: Clothianidin*  
 see also *Thiamethoxam*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Cereal grains [except maize, popcorn, sorghum]	*0.02
Citrus fruits	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	T0.7
Leafy vegetables	0.7
Pome fruits	2
Sorghum	*0.01
Stone fruits	3

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**Agvet chemical: Cyanazine**  
*Permitted residue: Cyanazine*

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Bulb vegetables	*0.02
Cereal grains	*0.01

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Pulses	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole**

*Permitted residue: Cyantraniliprole*

Bulb vegetables [except onion, bulb]	7
Citrus fruits	0.7

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**Agvet chemical: Cyazofamid**

*Permitted residue: Cyazofamid*

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	2
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**Agvet chemical: Cyclaniliprole**

*Permitted residue: Cyclaniliprole*

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	1
Pome fruit	0.3
Stone fruits	1

---

**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*

Stone fruits	0.09
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**Agvet chemical: Cyflumetofen**

*Permitted residue: Cyflumetofen*

Citrus fruits	0.3
Pome fruits	0.4

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**Agvet chemical: Cyfluthrin**

*Permitted residue: Cyfluthrin, sum of isomers*

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Cereal grains	2
Citrus fruits	0.2
Egg plant	T0.2
Hops,dry	20
Stone fruits	0.3

---

**Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin**

*Permitted residue: Cyhalothrin, sum of isomers*

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.1
Cereal grains [except barley; sorghum; wheat]	*0.01

Citrus fruits	*0.01
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms]	0.3
Peppers, chili (dry)	3
Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	0.2
Sorghum	0.5
Stone fruits	0.5

---

**Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin**

*Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers*

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	1
Cereal grains [except wheat]	1
Citrus fruits [except kumquats]	0.3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); tomato]	T1
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head]	T5
Peppers, chili (dry)	10
Pome fruits	1
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Cyproconazole**

*Permitted residue: Cyproconazole, sum of isomers*

Pulses	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil**

*Permitted residue: Cyprodinil*

Bulb vegetables [except fennel, bulb; onion, bulb]	3
Herbs [except basil; chives]	T50
Leafy vegetables	10
Pome fruits	2
Stone fruits	2

---

**Agvet chemical: Cyromazine**

*Permitted residue: Cyromazine*

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	T1
Stalk and stem vegetables	T7

---

**Agvet chemical: 2,4-D**

*Permitted residue: 2,4-D*

Cereal grains	0.2
Citrus fruits	5

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**Agvet chemical: 2,4-DB**

*Permitted residue: 2,4-DB*

Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Deltamethrin**

Permitted residue: Deltamethrin

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	*0.05
Cereal grains	2

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**Agvet chemical: Diazinon**

Permitted residue: Diazinon

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Cereal grains	0.1
Citrus fruits	0.7

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**Agvet chemical: Dicamba**

Permitted residue: Dicamba

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Cereal grains [except maize]	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Dichlobenil**

Permitted residue: Dichlobenil

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Cereal grains [except maize]	*0.05
Citrus fruits	0.1
Pome fruits	0.1
Stone fruits	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Dichlorprop-P**

Permitted residue: Sum of dichlorprop acid, its esters and conjugates, hydrolysed to dichlorprop acid, and expressed as dichlorprop acid

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Citrus fruits	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Dichlorvos**

Permitted residue: Dichlorvos

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Cereal grains	*0.01
Pulses	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Diclofop-methyl**

Permitted residue: Diclofop-methyl

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Cereal grains	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Didecyldimethylammonium chloride**

Permitted residue: Didecyldimethylammonium chloride

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	20
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**Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole***Permitted residue: Difenoconazole*

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Cereal grains	*0.01
Peppers, chili (dry)	5
Pome fruits	0.3
Stone fruits	2.5

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**Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron***Permitted residue: Diflubenzuron*

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Citrus fruits	3
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.07

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**Agvet chemical: Diflufenican***Permitted residue: Diflufenican*

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Pulses	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Dimethenamid-P***Permitted residue: Sum of dimethenamid-P and its (R)-isomer*

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Pulses	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Dimethoate***Permitted residue: Sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate**see also Omethoate*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; mango]	5
Cereal grains	T0.05
Citrus fruits	5
Pulses	T0.5
Santols	5
Stone fruits [except cherries]	T*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Dimethomorph***Permitted residue: Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbage, flowerhead brassicas	6
Leafy vegetables	30

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**Agvet chemical: Diquat***Permitted residue: Diquat cation*

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Pulses	1
Sorghum	2

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**Agvet chemical: Dithiocarbamates**

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

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	2
Bulb vegetables [except garlic; onion, bulb]	T10
Cereal grains	0.5
Citrus fruits	T7
Leafy vegetables	5
Pome fruits	3
Pulses	0.5
Stone fruits	3

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**Agvet chemical: Diuron**

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

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Cereal grains	0.1
Pulses	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Dodine**

*Permitted residue: Dodine*

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Pome fruits	5
Stone fruits [except cherries]	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: 2,2-DPA**

*Permitted residue: 2,2-dichloropropionic acid*

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Cereal grains	*0.1
Citrus fruits	*0.1
Pome fruits	*0.1
Stone fruits	1

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**Agvet chemical: Emamectin**

*Permitted residue: Sum of emamectin B1a and emamectin B1b*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.02
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.1
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head and lettuce, leaf]	T0.5
Pulses	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Epoxiconazole**

*Permitted residue: Epoxiconazole*

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Cereal grains	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Ethion**  
 Permitted residue: Ethion

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Citrus fruits	1
Pome fruits	1
Stone fruits	1

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**Agvet chemical: Ethofumesate**  
 Permitted residue: Ethofumesate

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Bulb vegetables	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Ethoprophos**  
 Permitted residue: Ethoprophos

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Cereal grains	*0.005
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**Agvet chemical: Ethylene dichloride (EDC)**  
 Permitted residue: 1,2-dichloroethane

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Cereal grains	*0.1
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Agvet chemical: **Etofenprox**  
 Permitted residue: Etofenprox

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Stone fruits [except cherries]	5
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**Agvet chemical: Etoxazole**  
 Permitted residue: Etoxazole

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Citrus fruits	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.1
Pome fruits	0.2
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.3

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**Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin**  
 Permitted residue: Fenazaquin

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Citrus fruits	0.4
Stone fruits	2

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**Agvet chemical: Fenbutatin oxide**  
 Permitted residue: Bis[tris(2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl)tin]-oxide

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	5
Citrus fruits	5
Pome fruits	3

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**Agvet chemical: Fenhexamid**  
 Permitted residue: Fenhexamid

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Stone fruits [except plums]	10
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<b>Agvet chemical: Fenitrothion</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenitrothion</i>	
Cereal grains	10
Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	0.1
<b>Agvet chemical: Fenoxycarb</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenoxycarb</i>	
Pome fruits	2
<b>Agvet chemical: Fenpropathrin</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenpropathrin</i>	
Citrus fruits	2
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1.4
<b>Agvet chemical: Fenpyroximate</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenpyroximate</i>	
Citrus fruits	0.6
<b>Agvet chemical: Fenvalerate</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenvalerate, sum of isomers</i>	
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	1
Cereal grains	2
<b>Agvet chemical: Fipronil</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of fipronil, the sulphenyl metabolite (5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-[(trifluoromethyl)sulphenyl]-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile), the sulphonyl metabolite (5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-[(trifluoromethyl)sulphonyl]-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile), and the trifluoromethyl metabolite (5-amino-4-trifluoromethyl-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile)</i>	
Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruit – inedible peel [except banana; custard apple]	T*0.01
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	T0.05
Citrus fruits	T*0.01
Sorghum	0.01
Stone fruits	0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Flonicamid**

Permitted residue: Flonicamid [N-(cyanomethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxamide] and its metabolites TFNA [4-trifluoromethylnicotinic acid], TFNA-AM [4-trifluoromethylnicotinamide] TFNG [N-(4-trifluoromethylnicotinoyl)glycine]

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Bulb vegetables	T0.2
Pome fruits	0.7

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**Agvet chemical: Florasulam**

Permitted residue: Florasulam

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Cereal grains	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Florpyrauxifen-benzyl**

Permitted residue: Sum of florpyrauxifen-benzyl and the XDE-848 acid metabolite [4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid] expressed as florpyrauxifen-benzyl

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Sorghum	T*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl**

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

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; banana]	0.05
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	1
Citrus fruits	*0.02
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head]	T2
Pome fruits	*0.01
Pulses	0.5
Stone fruits	0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Fluazinam**

Permitted residue: Fluazinam

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	*0.01
Pome fruits	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Flubendiamide**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Flubendiamide

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

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	5
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Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	2
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head]	10
Peppers, chili (dry)	7
Spices	0.02
Stalk and stem vegetables	5
Stone fruits	1.6

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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*

Bulb vegetables [except fennel, bulb; onion, bulb]	3
Citrus fruits	10
Leafy vegetables	15
Pome fruits	5
Pulses [except chick-pea (dry); lentil (dry), soya bean (dry)]	T0.1
Sorghum	*0.01
Stone fruits [except apricot;peach]	5

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**Agvet chemical: Fluensulfone**

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

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Fluensulfone*

Cereal grains	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Flumetsulam**

*Permitted residue: Flumetsulam*

Pulses	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Flumioxazin**

*Permitted residue: Flumioxazin*

Cereal grains	*0.05
Citrus fruits	*0.05
Pome fruits	*0.02
Pulses	*0.1
Stone fruits	*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Fluometuron**

*Permitted residue: Sum of fluometuron and 3-trifluoromethylaniline, expressed as fluometuron*

Cereal grains	*0.1
Citrus fruits	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Fluopicolide**

Permitted residue: Fluopicolide

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All other foods	0.01
Basil	T30
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	5
Bulb vegetables [except onion, bulb]	3
Leafy vegetables	30

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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

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except banana; pineapple]	2
Cereal grains	0.03
Citrus fruits	1
Pome fruits	1
Pulses [except lentil (dry); peas (dry); soya bean (dry)]	0.09
Stone fruits [except cherries]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone**

Permitted residue: Flupyradifurone

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Citrus fruits	3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushroom; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	1.5
Stone fruits	1.5

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**Agvet chemical: Fluquinconazole**

Permitted residue: Fluquinconazole

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Pome fruits	0.3
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**Agvet chemical: Fluroxypyr**

Permitted residue: Fluroxypyr

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Cereal grains	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Flutriafol**

Permitted residue: Flutriafol

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Cereal grains [except barley]	0.1
Pome fruits	0.4
Pulses	0.05
Stone fruits	1.5

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**Agvet chemical: Fluvalinate***Permitted residue: Fluvalinate, sum of isomers*

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Stone fruits	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad***Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad*

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Bulb vegetables	1.5
Citrus fruits	0.2
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	0.6
Peppers, chili (dry)	6
Pome fruits	0.8
Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	0.4
Sorghum	3

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**Agvet chemical: Fomesafen***Permitted residue: Fomesafen*

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Pulses	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Fosetyl***Permitted residue: Fosetyl*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	T0.1
Leafy vegetables [except rucola (rocket); spinach]	T0.2
Stone fruits [except cherries;peach]	T1

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**Agvet chemical: Fosetyl-aluminium***Permitted residue: Fosetyl-aluminium*

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Citrus fruits	5
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**Agvet chemical: Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium***Permitted residue: Sum of glufosinate-ammonium, N-acetyl glufosinate and 3-[hydroxy(methyl)-phosphinoyl] propionic acid, expressed as glufosinate (free acid)*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	0.2
Cereal grains	*0.1
Citrus fruits	0.1
Pome fruits	*0.1
Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	*0.1
Stone fruits	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Glyphosate**

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

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Bulb vegetables	*0.1
Cereal grains [except barley; maize; popcorn, sorghum;wheat]	T*0.1
Citrus fruits	0.5
Leafy vegetables	*0.1
Pome fruits	*0.05
Pulses [except adzuki bean (dry); cowpea (dry); guar bean (dry); mung bean (dry); soya bean (dry)]	5
Sorghum	15
Stalk and stem vegetables	*0.01
Stone fruits	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Guazatine**

*Permitted residue: Guazatine*

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Citrus fruits	5
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**Agvet chemical: Halauxifen-methyl**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Halauxifen-methyl*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 4-Amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid, expressed as halauxifen-methyl*

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Cereal grains	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Halosulfuron-methyl**

*Permitted residue: Halosulfuron-methyl*

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Sorghum	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Haloxyfop**

*Permitted residue: Sum of haloxyfop, its esters and conjugates, expressed as haloxyfop*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	*0.05
Citrus fruits	*0.05
Leafy vegetables [except mizuna]	T0.5
Pome fruits	*0.05
Pulses	0.1
Stone fruits	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Hexythiazox**

*Permitted residue: Hexythiazox*

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Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	T1
Pome fruits	1

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Stone fruits	1
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**Agvet chemical: Imazalil**

*Permitted residue: Imazalil*

Citrus fruits [except citron; lemon; lime]	10
Pome fruits	5

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**Agvet chemical: Imazamox**

*Permitted residue: Imazamox*

Beans (dry) [except soya bean (dry)]	0.05
Sorghum	*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Imazapyr**

*Permitted residue: Imazapyr*

Sorghum	0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid**

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

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Cereal grains [except maize; popcorn; sorghum]	*0.05
Citrus fruits	2
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers, chili (dry); peppers; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	0.5
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head]	20
Peppers, chilli (dry)	10
Sorghum	*0.02
Spices [except ginger root]	0.05
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb**

*Permitted residue: Sum of indoxacarb and its R-isomer*

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages and flowerhead brassicas	2
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head]	5
Pome fruits	2
Pulses	0.2
Stone fruits [except cherries]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Inorganic bromide**

*Permitted residue: Bromide ion*

Cereal grains	50
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**Agvet chemical: Ipconazole**

Permitted residue: Ipconazole

Cereal grains	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Iprodione**

Permitted residue: Iprodione

Pome fruits	3
Stone fruits	10

**Agvet chemical: Isofetamid**

Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin:  
Isofetamid

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

Pome fruits	0.6
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**Agvet chemical: Isoxaflutole**

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

Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Kresoxim-methyl**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Kresoxim-methyl

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

Pome fruits [except pear]	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Lufenuron**

Permitted residue: Lufenuron

Pome fruits	1
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**Agvet chemical: Maldison**

Permitted residue: Maldison

Beans (dry)	8
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas [except cauliflower; kohlrabi]	2

Cereal grains	8
Citrus fruits	4
Fruits [except berries and other small fruits; citrus fruits; dried fruits; stone fruits]	2
Pulses [except beans (dry); lentils (dry)]	2
Stone fruits	5

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**Agvet chemical: Mandestrobin**

*Permitted residue: Mandestrobin*

Stone fruits	3
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**Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid**

*Permitted residue: Mandipropamid*

Leafy vegetables	30
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**Agvet chemical: MCPA**

*Permitted residue: MCPA*

Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: MCPB**

*Permitted residue: MCPB*

Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Mefenpyr-diethyl**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Sum of mefenpyr-diethyl and metabolites hydrolysed to 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-pyrazoline-3,5-dicarboxylic acid, and 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid, expressed as mefenpyr-diethyl*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
Sum of mefenpyr-diethyl and 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethoxycarbonyl-5-methyl-2-pyrazoline-3-carboxylic acid, expressed as mefenpyr-diethyl*

Cereal grains	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole**

*Permitted residue: Mefentrifluconazole*

Cereal grains [except wheat; corn]	4
Pome fruits	1.5
Stone fruits [except apricot cherries; plums]	1.5

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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

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Citrus fruits	2
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**Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl**

Permitted residue: Metalaxyl

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Bulb vegetables	0.1
Cereal grains	*0.01
Leafy vegetables	0.3
Pome fruits	0.2
Spices	*0.1
Stone fruits	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Metaldehyde**

Permitted residue: Metaldehyde

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Pulses	1
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**Agvet chemical: Metamitron**

Permitted residue: Metamitron

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Pome fruits	0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Metazachlor**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Sum of metabolites 479M04 (N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)oxalamide), 479M08 (N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)aminocarbonylmethylsulfonic acid) and 479M16 (3-[N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)aminocarbonylmethylsulfinyl]-2-hydroxypropanoic acid), expressed as metazachlor

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of metazachlor and its metabolites containing the 2,6-dimethylaniline moiety, expressed as metazachlor

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Cereal grains	*0.03
Pulses	*0.03

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**Agvet chemical: Metcamifen**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: metcamifen

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of metcamifen and 4-(3-methyl-ureido)-benzensulfonamide, expressed as metcamifen

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Sorghum	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Metconazole**

Permitted residue: Metconazole

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Stone fruits	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Methamidophos**

Permitted residue: *Methamidophos*

see also *Acephate*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	1
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**Agvet chemical: Methidathion**

Permitted residue: *Methidathion*

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Cereal grains	*0.01
Citrus fruits [except mandarins]	2
Stone fruits	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Methiocarb**

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

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Citrus fruits	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Methomyl**

Permitted residue: *Methomyl*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	2
Cereal grains	*0.1
Citrus fruits	1
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	1
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Methoprene**

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

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Cereal grains	2
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**Agvet chemical: Methoxyfenozide**

Permitted residue: *Methoxyfenozide*

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Citrus fruits	3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on- the-cob)]	3
Pome fruits	0.5
Stone fruits [except plums (including prunes)]	3

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**Agvet chemical: Methyl bromide**

Permitted residue: *Methyl bromide*

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Cereal grains	50
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**Agvet chemical: Metolachlor***Permitted residue: Metolachlor*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	*0.02
Cereal grains [except maize; sorghum]	*0.02
Pulses [except soya beans (dry); adzuki beans (dry)]	*0.01
Sorghum	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Metosulam***Permitted residue: Metosulam*

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Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Metrafenone***Permitted residue: Metrafenone*

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Peppers, chili (dry)	20
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**Agvet chemical: Metribuzin***Permitted residue: Metribuzin*

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Cereal grains	*0.05
Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Metsulfuron-methyl***Permitted residue: Metsulfuron-methyl*

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Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Mevinphos***Permitted residue: Mevinphos*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Milbemectin***Permitted residue: Sum of milbemycin MA<sub>3</sub> and milbemycin MA<sub>4</sub> and their photoisomers, milbemycin (Z) 8,9-MA<sub>3</sub> and (Z) 8,9Z-MA<sub>4</sub>*

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Pome fruits	0.03
Stone fruits	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Myclobutanil***Permitted residue: Myclobutanil*

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Peppers, chilli (dry)	20
Pome fruits	0.5
Stone fruits [except cherries]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Napropamide***Permitted residue: Napropamide*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	T*0.1
Stone fruits	*0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Norflurazon***Permitted residue: Norflurazon*

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Citrus fruits	0.2
Pome fruits	*0.2
Stone fruits	*0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Novaluron***Permitted residue: Novaluron*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.3
Leafy vegetables	5
Peppers, chilli, sweet	0.7

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**Agvet chemical: Oryzalin***Permitted residue: Oryzalin*

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Cereal grains	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Oxadixyl***Permitted residue: Oxadixyl*

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Leafy vegetables	T5
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**Agvet chemical: Oxamyl***Permitted residue: Sum of oxamyl and 2-hydroxyimino-N,N-dimethyl-2-(methylthio)-acetamide, expressed as oxamyl*

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Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin***Permitted residue: Oxathiapiprolin*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	2
Bulb vegetables [except onion, bulb]	2
Cane berries (= Blackberries; Dewberries (including Boysenberry; Loganberry and Youngberry); Raspberries, red, black)	0.5
Citrus fruits	0.06
Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables) [except lettuce, head]	15

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**Agvet chemical: Oxyfluorfen***Permitted residue: Oxyfluorfen*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	*0.01
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	*0.05
Bulb vegetables	*0.05
Cereal grains	*0.05
Pome fruits	0.05
Stone fruits	0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Paclobutrazol***Permitted residue: Paclobutrazol*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; mango]	*0.01
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except fungi; mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	T*0.01
Pome fruits	1
Stone fruits	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Paraquat***Permitted residue: Paraquat cation*

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Pulses	1
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**Agvet chemical: Penconazole***Permitted residue: Penconazole*

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Pome fruits	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin***Permitted residue: Pendimethalin*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	*0.05
Brassica leafy vegetables	0.2
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	*0.05
Bulb vegetables	*0.05
Citrus fruits	*0.05
Leafy vegetables [except brassica leafy vegetables; lettuce, leaf]	*0.05
Pome fruits	*0.05
Pulses	*0.05
Sorghum	0.1
Stone fruits	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Penflufen***Permitted residue: Penflufen*

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Cereal grains	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Penthioopyrad**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Penthioopyrad

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

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Brassica leafy vegetables	70
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	7
Leafy vegetables [except brassica leafy vegetables; lettuce, head]	50
Pome fruits	0.5
Stone fruits	5

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**Agvet chemical: Permethrin**

Permitted residue: Permethrin, sum of isomers

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas [except Brussels sprouts]	1
Cereal grains	2
Peppers, chili (dry)	10

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**Agvet chemical: Phenmedipham**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Phenmedipham

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 3-methyl-N-(3-hydroxyphenyl)carbamate

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Leafy vegetables [except chard (silver beet)]	T1
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**Agvet chemical: 2-Phenylphenol**

Permitted residue: Sum of 2-phenylphenol and 2-phenylphenate, expressed as 2-phenylphenol

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Citrus fruits	10
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**Agvet chemical: Phorate**

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

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, flowerhead brassicas [except Brussels sprouts; broccoli; cauliflower; head cabbages]	T*0.01
Leafy vegetables	T*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Phosmet**

Permitted residue: Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet

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Cereal grains	*0.05
Stone fruits [except cherries]	5

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**Agvet chemical: Phosphine**

*Permitted residue: All phosphides, expressed as hydrogen phosphide (phosphine)*

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Cereal grains	*0.1
Citrus fruits	*0.01
Pulses	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Phosphorous acid**

*Permitted residue: Phosphorous acid*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; passionfruit]	T100
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas [except flowerhead brassicas]	T1
Bulb vegetables	T10
Citrus fruits	100
Leafy vegetables	T150
Stone fruits [except cherries; peach]	T100

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**Agvet chemical: Picloram**

*Permitted residue: Picloram*

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Cereal grains	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Picolinafen**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Picolinafen*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of picolinafen and 6-[3-trifluoromethyl phenoxy]-2-pyridine carboxylic acid*

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Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Piperonyl butoxide**

*Permitted residue: Piperonyl butoxide*

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Cereal grains	20
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**Agvet chemical: Pirimicarb**

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

---

Cereal grains	*0.02
Leafy vegetables	7
Pulses	*0.02
Vegetables [except celeriac; celery; leafy vegetables; onion, Welsh; shallot; spring onion; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Pirimiphos-methyl**  
 Permitted residue: Pirimiphos-methyl

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Sorghum	10
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**Agvet chemical: Procymidone**  
 Permitted residue: Procymidone

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Pome fruits	T1
Stone fruits	T10

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**Agvet chemical: Profenofos**  
 Permitted residue: Profenofos

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Peppers, chili (dry)	20
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**Agvet chemical: Propachlor**  
 Permitted residue: Sum of propachlor and metabolites hydrolysable to N-isopropylaniline, expressed as propachlor

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.6
Cereal grains [except sorghum]	0.05
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf]	T1
Sorghum	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Propamocarb**  
 Permitted residue: Propamocarb (base)

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	30
Bulb vegetables [except onion, bulb]	30
Leafy vegetables	70

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**Agvet chemical: Propaquizafop**  
 Permitted residue: Propaquizafop and acid and oxophenoxy metabolites, measured as 6-chloro-2-methoxyquinoxaline, expressed as propaquizafop

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Pulses	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Propargite**  
 Permitted residue: Propargite

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Stone fruits	3
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**Agvet chemical: Propazine**  
 Permitted residue: Propazine

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**Agvet chemical: Propiconazole***Permitted residue: Propiconazole*

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Cereal grains	*0.05
Citrus fruits	10
Gai lum	T1
Stone fruits [except plum (including prunes)]	4

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**Agvet chemical: Propyzamide***Permitted residue: Propyzamide*

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Pulses	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Proquinazid***Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Proquinazid**Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
Sum of proquinazid and 3-(6-iodo-4-oxo-3-propyl-3H-quinazolin-2-yloxy)propionic acid, expressed as proquinazid*

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Pome Fruits	0.3
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**Agvet chemical: Prosulfocarb***Permitted residue: Prosulfocarb*

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Pulses	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Prothioconazole***Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Sum of prothioconazole and prothioconazole desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol), expressed as prothioconazole**Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
Sum of prothioconazole, prothioconazole desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol), prothioconazole-3-hydroxy-desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chloro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol) and prothioconazole-4-hydroxy-desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol), expressed as prothioconazole*

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Cereal grains	0.3
Pulses	T0.7

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**Agvet chemical: Prothiofos***Permitted residue: Prothiofos*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen***Permitted residue: Pydiflumetofen*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Brassica leafy vegetables ( except )	15
Cereal grains [except maize and popcorn]	T3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	T0.7
Leafy vegetables (except brassica leafy vegetables)	T30
Pome fruits	T0.2
Pulses	0.4

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**Agvet chemical: Pymetrozine***Permitted residue: Pymetrozine*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushroom; sweet corn]	0.5
Leafy vegetables	5
Stone fruits	*0.05

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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*

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Beans (dry)	0.3
Broccoli, Chinese	T1
Cereal grains [except barley; oats; rice; rye; triticale; wheat]	*0.01
Flowerhead brassicas (including broccoli; broccoli, Chinese; cauliflower)	0.1
Pome fruits	1
Sorghum	0.5
Stone fruits	2.5

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**Agvet chemical: Pyraflufen-ethyl***Permitted residue: Sum of pyraflufen-ethyl and its acid metabolite (2-chloro-5-(4-chloro-5-difluoromethoxy-1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-4-fluorophenoxyacetic acid)*

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Cereal grains	*0.02
Pulses	*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Pyrasulfotole**

*Permitted residue: Sum of pyrasulfotole and (5-hydroxy-3-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)[2-mesy-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methanone, expressed as pyrasulfotole*

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Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Pyrethrins**

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

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Cereal grains	3
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**Agvet chemical: Pyridaben**

*Permitted residue: Pyridaben*

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Citrus fruits	0.5
Pome fruits	0.5
Stone fruits	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil**

*Permitted residue: Pyrimethanil*

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Citrus fruits [except lemon]	10
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf]	T5
Pome fruits	15
Stone fruits	10

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**Agvet chemical: Pyriofenone**

*Permitted residue: Pyriofenone*

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Berries and other small fruit [except Cane berries (= Blackberries; Dewberries (including Boysenberry; Loganberry and Youngberry); Raspberries, red, black); cloudberry; cranberry; strawberry]	1.5
Cane berries (= Blackberries; Dewberries (including Boysenberry; Loganberry and Youngberry); Raspberries, red, black)	0.9

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**Agvet chemical: Pyriproxyfen**

*Permitted residue: Pyriproxyfen*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	0.3
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	T0.7
Citrus fruits	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers, chili (dry)]	1
Peppers, chili (dry)	6
Stone fruits	1

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**Agvet chemical: Pyroxasulfone**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Sum of pyroxasulfone and (5-difluoromethoxy-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methanesulfonic acid, expressed as pyroxasulfone*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 5-Difluoromethoxy-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid, expressed as pyroxasulfone*

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Cereal grains [except maize; popcorn]	*0.01
Pulses	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Quinoxifen**

*Permitted residue: Quinoxifen*

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Stone fruits	0.7
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**Agvet chemical: Quintozene**

*Permitted residue: Sum of quintozene, pentachloroaniline and methyl pentachlorophenyl sulfide, expressed as quintozene*

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-ethyl**

*Permitted residue: Sum of quizalofop-ethyl and quizalofop acid and other esters, expressed as quizalofop-ethyl*

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Pulses	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-p-tefuryl**

*Permitted residue: Sum of quizalofop-p-tefuryl and quizalofop acid, expressed as quizalofop-p-tefuryl*

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Pulses	0.2
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**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*

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Cereal grains [except rice]	0.2
Citrus fruits	*0.03
Pome fruits	*0.03
Pulses	0.2

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Stone fruits	*0.03
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**Agvet chemical: Sedaxane**

*Permitted residue: Sedaxane, sum of isomers*

Cereal grains	*0.01
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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*

Beans (dry)	25
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Citrus fruits	0.5
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf]	T0.5
Pulses [except beans (dry); lupin (dry)]	*0.1
Stone fruits [except plum]	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Simazine**

*Permitted residue: Simazine*

Citrus fruits	0.25
Fruit [except citrus fruits]	*0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Spinetoram**

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

Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	0.3
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.2
Bulb vegetables (alliums)	0.1
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	0.1
Leafy vegetables	0.7
Pome fruits	0.1
Pulses	0.01
Stalk and stem vegetables	2
Stone fruits	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Spinosad**

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

Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	0.3
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Cereal grains	1
Citrus fruits	0.3

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	0.2
Leafy vegetables	5
Pome fruits	0.5
Pulses	0.01
Stone fruits	1

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**Agvet chemical: Spirodiclofen**

*Permitted residue: Spirodiclofen*

Citrus fruits	0.5
Stone fruits	1

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**Agvet chemical: Spirotetramat**

*Permitted residue: Sum of spirotetramat, and cis-3-(2,5-dimethylphenyl)-4-hydroxy-8-methoxy-1-azaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-one, expressed as spirotetramat*

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas [except Brussels sprouts]	7
Bulb vegetables	0.5
Citrus fruits	1
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	7
Leafy vegetables [except brassica leafy vegetables; lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf]	5
Pome fruits	0.5
Sorghum	T*0.02
Stone fruits	4.5

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**Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor**

*Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor*

Beans (dry)	0.7
Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas [except cauliflower]	3
Cane berries (=Blackberries; Dewberries (including Boysenberry; Loganberry and Youngberry); Raspberries, red, black)	T1
Cereal grains [except rice; rice husked; rice, polished, sorghum]	*0.01
Citrus fruits	0.7
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	1
Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head]	5
Pome fruits	0.5
Sorghum	0.2
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1



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**Agvet chemical: Sulfuryl fluoride**

Permitted residue: Sulfuryl fluoride

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Cereal grains	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole**

Permitted residue: Tebuconazole

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Bulb vegetables [except garlic]	*0.01
Cereal grains [except barley, oats]	0.2
Citrus fruits	T0.05
Peppers, chili (dry)	10
Peppers, sweet	1
Pome fruits [except pear]	*0.01
Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	1
Spices	1
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide**

Permitted residue: Tebufenozide

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Citrus fruits	1
Pome fruits	1

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**Agvet chemical: Tebufenpyrad**

Permitted residue: Tebufenpyrad

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Pome fruits	1
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**Agvet chemical: Teflubenzuron**

Permitted residue: Teflubenzuron

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Citrus fruits	0.5
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**Agvet chemical: Tepraloxym**

Permitted residue: Sum of tepraloxym and metabolites converted to 3-(tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl) glutaric and 3-hydroxy-3-(tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl)-glutaric acid, expressed as tepraloxym

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Pulses	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Terbacil**

Permitted residue: Terbacil

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Pome fruits	*0.04
Stone fruits	*0.04

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**Agvet chemical: Terbufos**

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

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Cereal grains	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Terbutylazine**

Permitted residue: Terbutylazine

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Cereal grains	*0.01
Pulses	*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Terbutryn**

Permitted residue: Terbutryn

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Cereal grains	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole**

Permitted residue: Tetraniliprole

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Pome fruits	0.5
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.7

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**Agvet chemical: Thiabendazole**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Thiabendazole

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

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Citrus fruits	10
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**Agvet chemical: Thiacloprid**

Permitted residue: Thiacloprid

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Pome fruits	1
Stone fruits	2

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**Agvet chemical: Thiamethoxam**

See also Clothianidin

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)

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	3
Cereal grains [except maize; sorghum]	*0.01
Citrus fruits	1
Leafy vegetables	2
Peppers, chili (dry)	7
Sorghum	*0.02
Stone fruits	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Thifensulfuron-methyl**

Permitted residue: Thifensulfuron-methyl

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Cereal grains [except maize; rice]	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Thiodicarb**

Permitted residue: Sum of thiodicarb and methomyl, expressed as thiodicarb

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	2
Pulses	*0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Tiafenacil**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Tiafenacil

Permitted residue—Sum of tiafenacil and 3-(2-(2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-2,3-dihydropyrimidin-1(6H)-yl)phenylthio)propanamido)propanoic acid (M-01), expressed as tiafenacil

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Cereal grains	*0.01
Pulses	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Tralkoxydim**

Permitted residue: Tralkoxydim

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Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Triadimefon**

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

see also Triadimenol

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Cereal grains	0.5
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**Agvet chemical: Triadimenol**

Permitted residue: Triadimenol

see also Triadimefon

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Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas	1
Cereal grains [except sorghum]	*0.01
Sorghum	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Triallate**

Permitted residue: Sum of triallate and 2,3,3-trichloroprop-2-ene sulfonic acid (TCPSA), expressed as triallate

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Cereal grains	*0.05
Pulses	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Triasulfuron***Permitted residue: Triasulfuron*

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Cereal grains	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Tribenuron-methyl***Permitted residue: Tribenuron-methyl*

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Sorghum	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Trichlorfon***Permitted residue: Trichlorfon*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel	T3
Cereal grains	0.1
Fruit [except achachairu; assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – edible peel; assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel; babaco; berries and other small fruits; dried fruits; loquat; medlar; miracle fruit; quince; rollinia; shaddock (pomelo); stone fruits]	T0.1
Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	0.2
Vegetables [except beetroot; Brussels sprouts; cape gooseberry (ground cherry); cauliflower; celery; egg plant; kale; pepino; peppers; pulses (dry); sugar beet; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); Thai egg plant]	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Triclopyr***Permitted residue: Triclopyr*

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Citrus fruits	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Trifloxystrobin***Permitted residue: Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminoxyethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except banana; pineapple]	2
Pome fruits	0.7
Stone fruits	5

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**Agvet chemical: Triflumuron***Permitted residue: Triflumuron*

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Cereal grains	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Trifluralin**  
 Permitted residue: Trifluralin

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Cereal grains	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Triforine**  
 Permitted residue: Triforine

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Pome fruits	1
Stone fruits	10

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**Agvet chemical: Trinexapac-ethyl**  
 Permitted residue: Trinexapac acid

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Cereal grains	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Triticonazole**  
 Permitted residue: Triticonazole

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Cereal grains	*0.05
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**[10] Section S20—3**

For each of the following chemicals, insert the foods and associated MRLs in alphabetical order

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**Agvet chemical: Abamectin**  
 Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a

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Bulb vegetables [except chives]	0.05
Cane berries	0.2
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T0.5
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.02
Fennel, bulb	0.05
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.1
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, leaf; whitloof chicory]	T0.5
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.02
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.09
Vetch	T0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Acephate**  
 Permitted residue: Acephate (Note: the metabolite methamidophos has separate MRLs)

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	5

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**Agvet chemical: Acequinocyl**

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*Permitted residue: Sum of acequinocyl and its metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, expressed as acequinocyl*

Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.2
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.7
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.7

**Agvet chemical: Acetamiprid**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N<sup>1</sup>-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N<sup>2</sup>-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid*

Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except tree tomato (tamarillo)]	0.2
Chives	3
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	1
Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits [except tomato]	0.2
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.2
Peppers, chili, dried	2
Pulses [except field pea (dry); lupin (dry); vetch]	0.1
Sentul	0.2
Spices [except peppers, chili, dried]	0.1
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese; plums]	1

**Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen**

*Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin: Afidopyropen*

*Permitted residue: commodities of animal origin: Afidopyropen and the carnitine conjugate of cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (M4401060), expressed as afidopyropen*

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables), [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5
Cane berries	T0.3
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	5
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.15
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.2
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	5
Mushrooms	0.2
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.03

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**Agvet chemical: Ametoctradin**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Ametoctradin*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
Sum of ametoctradin and 6-(7-amino-5-ethyl [1,2,4]  
triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidin-6-yl) hexanoic acid*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	9
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	9
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	50
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except tomato]	1.5
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	1.5
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	50
Peppers, chili, dried	15

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**Agvet chemical: Ametryn**

*Permitted residue: Ametryn*

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Pome fruits [except persimmon, Japanese]	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Aminoethoxyvinylglycine**

*Permitted residue: Aminoethoxyvinylglycine*

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Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Aminopyralid**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Sum of aminopyralid and conjugates, expressed as  
aminopyralid*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
Aminopyralid*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Amisulbrom**

*Permitted residue: Amisulbrom*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	2

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**Agvet chemical: Amitrole**

*Permitted residue: Amitrole*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.01
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	*0.01
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	*0.01
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Atrazine***Permitted residue: Atrazine*

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Sorghum, grain	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Azamethiphos***Permitted residue: Azamethiphos*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Azinphos-methyl***Permitted residue: Azinphos-methyl*

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Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin***Permitted residue: Azoxystrobin*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	1
Bulb vegetables [except chives; onion, bulb]	5
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	15
Chives	70
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	10
Fennel, bulb	5
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	15
Peppers, chili, dried	30
Pulses [except vetch]	0.3
Spices [except galangal; peppers, chili, dried]	*0.1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1.5
Vetch	3

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**Agvet chemical: Bentazone***Permitted residue: Bentazone*

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Pulses [except beans, dry; pea, dry; vetch]	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr***Permitted residue: Benzovindiflupyr*

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Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Bifenazate**

*Permitted residue: Sum of bifenazate and bifenazate diazene (diazene-carboxylic acid, 2-(4-methoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl] 1-methylethyl ester), expressed as bifenazate*

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Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	1
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Bifenthrin**

*Permitted residue: Bifenthrin*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables), [except cabbages, head; Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5
Bulb vegetables [except chives; onion, bulb]	T5
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.02
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	*0.01
Chives	T0.5
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	*0.05
Fennel, bulb	T5
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.5
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); chervil; mizuna; rucola (rocket); witloof chicory]	*0.01
Mushrooms	0.5
Peppers chili, dry	5
Pulses [except field pea (dry); lupin (dry); vetch]	*0.02
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	1
Sweet corns	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Bixafen**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Bixafen*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of bixafen and N-(3',4'-dichloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (bixafen-desmethyl), expressed as bixafen*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.01
Pulses [except lupin (dry); vetch]	*0.01

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**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*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	2
Bulb vegetables [except chives]	5
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	2
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	40
Fennel, bulb	5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	3
Fungi	1
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	40
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	2
Pulses [except soya bean (dry); vetch]	2.5
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	3.5
Vetch	3

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**Agvet chemical: Bromacil**

*Permitted residue: Bromacil*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	*0.04
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**Agvet chemical: Bromoxynil**

*Permitted residue: Bromoxynil*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Buprofezin**

*Permitted residue: Buprofezin*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.01
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	2
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	T2
Mushrooms	T2
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01
Stone fruits [except apricot; jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach]	1.9
Sweet corns	T2

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**Agvet chemical: Butafenacil**

*Permitted residue: Butafenacil*

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Cereal grains [except rice; sweet corns]	*0.02
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Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	T*0.02
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	T*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Cadusafos**

*Permitted residue: Cadusafos*

Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Captan**

*Permitted residue: Captan*

Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	10
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	15

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**Agvet chemical: Carbaryl**

*Permitted residue: Carbaryl*

Cereal grains [except barley; rice; sorghum, grain; sweet corns]	5
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.2
Pulses [except vetch]	0.1
Sorghum, grain	10
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Carbendazim**

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

Peppers, chili, dried	20
Pulses [except vetch]	0.5
Spices [except peppers, chili, dried]	*0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Carbetamide**

*Permitted residue: Carbetamide*

Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Carbon disulphide**

*Permitted residue: Carbon disulfide*

Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	10
Pulses [except vetch]	T10

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**Agvet chemical: Carbonyl sulphide**

*Permitted residue: Carbonyl sulphide*

Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	T0.2
Pulses [except vetch]	T0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Carboxin**  
*Permitted residue: Carboxin*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Carfentrazone-ethyl**  
*Permitted residue: Carfentrazone-ethyl*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole**  
*Permitted residue—plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk: Chlorantraniliprole*  
*Permitted residue—milk: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[[(hydroxymethyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	15
Chives	T20
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	1.4
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers, chili]	0.6
Edible, fungi	0.6
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; rucola; witloof chicory]	15
Mushrooms	0.6
Peppers, chili, dried	5
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	1.2
Pulses [except mung bean (dry); vetch]	0.07
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese and plums]	4
Vetch	2

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**Agvet chemical: Chlorfenapyr**  
*Permitted residue: Chlorfenapyr*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5
Brassica leafy vegetables [except Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi)]	T3
Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi)	3
Peppers, chili, dried	3
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.5
Spices [except peppers, chili, dried]	0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Chloropicrin***Permitted residue: Chloropicrin*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Chlorothalonil***Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Chlorothalonil**Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 4-  
hydroxy-2,5,6-trichloroisophthalonitrile metabolite,  
expressed as chlorothalonil*

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Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T100
Eggplant	T10
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce; witloof chicory]	T100
Pulses [except vetch]	3
Sweet corns	T7
Vegetables [except asparagus; Brussels sprouts; carrot; celery; eggplant; fennel bulb; fruiting vegetables, cucurbits; garlic; leafy vegetables; leek; onion, bulb; peas (pods and succulent, immature seeds); potato; pulses; spring onion; tomato]	T7

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**Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos***Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	T0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	T0.5
Cereal grains [except sorghum, grain; sweet corns]	T0.1
Chives	*0.01
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	1
Peppers, chili, dried	20
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	T0.5
Sorghum, grain	T3
Spices [except peppers, chili, dried]	5
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	T1
Sweet corns	T*0.01
Vegetables [except asparagus; bean, dry, seed; brassica vegetables; cassava; celery; leek; peppers, sweet; potato; swede; sweet potato; taro; tomato]	T*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos-methyl***Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos-methyl*

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Cereal grains [except rice; sweet corns]	10
Chives	*0.01
Peppers, chili, dried	10

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Pulses [except lupin (dry); vetch]	0.15
<b>Agvet chemical: Chlorsulfuron</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Chlorsulfuron</i>	
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.05
<b>Agvet chemical: Chlorthal-dimethyl</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Chlorthal-dimethyl</i>	
Sweet corns	5
<b>Agvet chemical: Clofentezine</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Clofentezine</i>	
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese; plums (including prunes)]	1
<b>Agvet chemical: Clopyralid</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Clopyralid</i>	
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	2
<b>Agvet chemical: Cloquintocet-mexyl</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of cloquintocet mexyl and 5-chloro-8-quinolinoxycetic acid, expressed as cloquintocet mexyl</i>	
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.1
<b>Agvet chemical: Clothianidin</b>	
<i>Permitted residue: Clothianidin</i>	
see also <i>Thiamethoxam</i>	
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5
Cereal grains [except maize, popcorn, sorghum, grain; sweet corns]	*0.02
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	0.7
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	T0.7
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	T0.7
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	0.7
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	2
Sorghum, grain	*0.01
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	3

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**Agvet chemical: Cyanazine***Permitted residue: Cyanazine*

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Bulb vegetables [except chives]	*0.02
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.01
Fennel, bulb	*0.02
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole***Permitted residue: Cyantraniliprole*

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Bulb vegetables [except chives; onion, bulb]	7
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.7
Fennel, bulb	7
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	2
Mushrooms	2
Sweet corns	2

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**Agvet chemical: Cyazofamid***Permitted residue: Cyazofamid*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	2

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**Agvet chemical: Cyclaniliprole***Permitted residue: Cyclaniliprole*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.2
Mushrooms	0.2
Pome fruit [except persimmon, Japanese]	0.3
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1
Sweet corns	0.2

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**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*

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Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.09
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**Agvet chemical: Cyflumetofen***Permitted residue: Cyflumetofen*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.3
Pome fruits [except persimmon, Japanese]	0.4

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**Agvet chemical: Cyfluthrin***Permitted residue: Cyfluthrin, sum of isomers*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	2
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.2
Eggplant	T0.2
Hops, dry	20
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.3

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**Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin***Permitted residue: Cyhalothrin, sum of isomers*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.1
Cereal grains [except barley; sorghum, grain; sweet corns; wheat]	*0.01
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	*0.01
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.3
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.3
Peppers, chili, dried	3
Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	0.2
Sorghum, grain	0.5
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.5
Sweet corns	0.3
Vetch	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin***Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	1
Cereal grains [except sweet corns; wheat]	1
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T5
Chives	T5
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except; tomato]	T1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	T1
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; witloof chicory]	T5
Mushrooms	T1
Peppers, chili, dried	10
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	1
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Cyproconazole**

Permitted residue: Cyproconazole, sum of isomers

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Pulses [except vetch]	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Cyprodinil**

Permitted residue: Cyprodinil

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Bulb vegetables [except chives;; onion, bulb]	3
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	10
Herbs [except basil]	T50
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	10
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	2
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Cyromazine**

Permitted residue: Cyromazine

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Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	T1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	T1
Stalk and stem vegetables [except fennel, bulb]	T7
Vetch	T1
Witloof chicory	T7

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**Agvet chemical: 2,4-D**

Permitted residue: 2,4-D

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.2
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	5

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**Agvet chemical: 2,4-DB**

Permitted residue: 2,4-DB

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Deltamethrin**

Permitted residue: Deltamethrin

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)])	*0.05
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	*0.05
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	2
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.1
Mushrooms	0.1

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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*

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Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.5
Mushrooms	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Diazinon**

*Permitted residue: Diazinon*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.1
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.7

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**Agvet chemical: Dicamba**

*Permitted residue: Dicamba*

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Cereal grains [except maize; sweet corns]	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Dichlobenil**

*Permitted residue: Dichlobenil*

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Cereal grains [except maize and sweet corns]	*0.05
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.1
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Dichlorprop-P**

*Permitted residue: Sum of dichlorprop acid, its esters and conjugates, hydrolysed to dichlorprop acid, and expressed as dichlorprop acid*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Dichlorvos**

*Permitted residue: Dichlorvos*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.01
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Diclofop-methyl**

*Permitted residue: Diclofop-methyl*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Dicofol**

*Permitted residue: Sum of dicofol and 2,2,2-trichloro-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)ethanol, expressed as dicofol*

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Sweet corns	5
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**Agvet chemical: Didecyldimethylammonium chloride**

Permitted residue: Didecyldimethylammonium chloride

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (except tree tomato (tamarillo))	20
Sentul	20

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**Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole**

Permitted residue: Difenoconazole

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.01
Peppers, chili, dried	5
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.3
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	2.5

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**Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron**

Permitted residue: Diflubenzuron

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	3
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	0.07

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**Agvet chemical: Diflufenican**

Permitted residue: Diflufenican

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Pulses [except vetch]	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Dimethenamid-P**

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

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Pulses [except vetch]	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Dimethoate**

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

see also Omethoate

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; mango; tree tomato (tamarillo)]	5
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	T0.05
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	5
Pulses [except vetch]	T0.5
Santols (Sentul)	5
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	T*0.02
Vetch	T2

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**Agvet chemical: Dimethomorph**

*Permitted residue: Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph*

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Brassica (vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)])	6
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	30
Chives	10
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	1.5
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	30
Mushrooms	1.5
Sweet corns	1.5

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**Agvet chemical: Diquat**

*Permitted residue: Diquat cation*

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Pulses [except vetch]	1
Sorghum, grain	2
Sweet corns	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Dithiocarbamates**

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

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	2
Bulb vegetables [except chives; garlic; onion, bulb]	T10
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.5
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	5
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	T7
Fennel, bulb	T10
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	3
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	5
Mushrooms	3
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	3
Pulses [except vetch]	0.5
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	3
Sweet corns	3

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**Agvet chemical: Diuron**

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

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.1
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Dodine***Permitted residue: Dodine*

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Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	5
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: 2,2-DPA***Permitted residue: 2,2-dichloropropionic acid*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.1
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	*0.1
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	*0.1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Emamectin***Permitted residue: Sum of emamectin B1a and emamectin B1b*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.02
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.02
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T0.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.1
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head and lettuce, leaf; witloof chicory]	T0.5
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01
Vetch	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Epoxiconazole***Permitted residue: Epoxiconazole*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Ethion***Permitted residue: Ethion*

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Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	1
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Ethofumesate***Permitted residue: Ethofumesate*

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Bulb vegetables (except chives)	*0.1
Fennel, bulb	*0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Ethoprophos**  
 Permitted residue: Ethoprophos

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.005
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**Agvet chemical: Ethylene dichloride (EDC)**  
 Permitted residue: 1,2-dichloroethane

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Etofenprox**  
 Permitted residue: Etofenprox

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Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	5
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**Agvet chemical: Etoxazole**  
 Permitted residue: Etoxazole

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Chives	T1
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	T0.1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.05
Mushrooms	0.05
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.2
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	0.3

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**Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin**  
 Permitted residue: Fenazaquin

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Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.4
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Fenbutatin oxide**  
 Permitted residue: Bis[tris(2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl)tin]-oxide

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except tree tomato (tamarillo)]	5
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	5
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	3
Sentul	5

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**Agvet chemical: Fenhexamid**  
 Permitted residue: Fenhexamid

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Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese; plums]	10
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**Agvet chemical: Fenitrothion**

*Permitted residue: Fenitrothion*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	10
Pulses [except soya bean (dry); vetch]	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Fenoxycarb**

*Permitted residue: Fenoxycarb*

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Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	2
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**Agvet chemical: Fenpropathrin**

*Permitted residue: Fenpropathrin*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	2
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	1.4

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**Agvet chemical: Fenpyroximate**

*Permitted residue: Fenpyroximate*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.6
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**Agvet chemical: Fenvalerate**

*Permitted residue: Fenvalerate, sum of isomers*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	1
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Fipronil**

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

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruit – inedible peel [except banana; custard apple; tree tomato (tamarillo)]	T*0.01
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	T0.05
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	T0.05
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	T*0.01
Sentul	*T0.01
Sorghum, grain	0.01
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Flonicamid**

*Permitted residue: Flonicamid [N -(cyanomethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxamide] and its metabolites TFNA [4-trifluoromethylnicotinic acid], TFNA-AM [4-trifluoromethylnicotinamide] TFNG [N -(4-trifluoromethylnicotinoyl)glycine]*

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Bulb vegetables [except chives]	T0.2
Fennel, bulb	T0.2
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	T0.5
Mushrooms	T0.5
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.7
Sweet corns	T0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Florasulam**

*Permitted residue: Florasulam*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Florpyrauxifen-benzyl**

*Permitted residue: Sum of florpyrauxifen-benzyl and the XDE-848 acid metabolite [4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid] expressed as florpyrauxifen-benzyl*

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Sorghum, grain	T*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Fluazaindolizine**

*Permitted residue: Fluazaindolizine*

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Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.2
Mushrooms	0.2
Sweet corns	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl**

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

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; banana; tree tomato (tamarillo)]	0.05
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	1
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T2
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	*0.02
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; witloof chicory]	T2
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	*0.01
Pulses [except vetch]	0.5
Sentul	0.05
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.05
Vetch	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Fluazinam***Permitted residue: Fluazinam*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	*0.01
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	*0.01
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Flubendiamide***Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Flubendiamide**Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
Sum of flubendiamide and 3-iodo-N-(2-methyl-4-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]phenyl)phthalimide, expressed as flubendiamide*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	5
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	10
Chives	20
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	2
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	2
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; witloof, chicory]	10
Mushrooms	2
Peppers, chili, dried	7
Spices [except peppers, chili, dried]	0.02
Stalk and stem vegetables [except fennel, bulb]	5
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1.6
Witloof, chicory	5

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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*

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Bulb vegetables [except chives; onion, bulb]	3
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	15
Chives	T20
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	10
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	15
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	5
Pulses [except chick-pea (dry); lentil (dry), soya bean (dry); vetch]	T0.1
Sorghum, grain	*0.01
Stone fruits [except apricot; jujube, Chinese; peach]	5

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**Agvet chemical: Fluensulfone**

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

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:*

**Fluensulfone**

Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.05
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	1
Mushrooms	1
Sweet corns	1

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**Agvet chemical: Flumetsulam**

*Permitted residue: Flumetsulam*

Pulses [except vetch]	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Flumioxazin**

*Permitted residue: Flumioxazin*

Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.05
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	*0.05
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	*0.02
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Fluometuron**

*Permitted residue: Sum of fluometuron and 3-trifluoromethylaniline, expressed as fluometuron*

Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.1
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Fluopicolide**

*Permitted residue: Fluopicolide*

All other foods	0.01
Basil	T30
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	5
Bulb vegetables [except chives; onion, bulb]	3
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	30
Fennel, bulb	3
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	30

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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*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except banana; pineapple; tree tomato (tamarillo)]	2
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.03
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	1
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	1
Pulses [except lentil (dry); peas (dry); soya bean (dry); vetch]	0.09
Sentul	2
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone**

*Permitted residue: Flupyradifurone*

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Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	1.5
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	1.5
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1.5

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**Agvet chemical: Fluquinconazole**

*Permitted residue: Fluquinconazole*

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Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.3
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**Agvet chemical: Fluroxypyr**

*Permitted residue: Fluroxypyr*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Flutriafol**

*Permitted residue: Flutriafol*

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Cereal grains [except barley and sweet corns]	0.1
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.4
Pulses [except vetch]	0.05
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1.5

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**Agvet chemical: Fluvalinate**

*Permitted residue: Fluvalinate, sum of isomers*

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Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad***Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad*

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Bulb vegetables (except chives)	1.5
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.2
Fennel, bulb	1.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.6
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.6
Peppers, chili, dried	6
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.8
Pulses [except soya bean (dry); vetch]	0.4
Sorghum, grain	3
Vetch	2

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**Agvet chemical: Fomesafen***Permitted residue: Fomesafen*

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Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Fosetyl***Permitted residue: Fosetyl*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	T0.1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	T0.1
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T0.2
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	T0.02
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); rucola (rocket); spinach; witloof chicory]	T0.2
Mushrooms	T0.02
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese; peach]	T1
Sweet corns	T0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Fosetyl-aluminium***Permitted residue: Fosetyl-aluminium*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	5
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**Agvet chemical: Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium***Permitted residue: Sum of glufosinate-ammonium, N-acetyl glufosinate and 3-[hydroxy(methyl)-phosphinoyl] propionic acid, expressed as glufosinate (free acid)*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (except tree tomato (tamarillo))	0.2
Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.1
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.1
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	*0.1
Pulses [except soya bean (dry); vetch]	*0.1

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Sentul	0.2
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Glyphosate**

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

Bulb vegetables (except chives)	*0.1
Cereal grains [except barley; maize; popcorn, sorghum, grain; sweet corns; wheat]	T*0.1
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	*0.1
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.5
Fennel, bulb	*0.1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	*0.1
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	*0.1
Mushrooms	*0.1
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	*0.05
Pulses [except adzuki bean (dry); cowpea (dry); guar bean (dry); mung bean (dry); soya bean (dry); vetch]	5
Sorghum, grain	15
Stalk and stem vegetables [except fennel, bulb]	*0.01
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.2
Sweet corns	*0.1
Vetch	*0.1
Witloof, chicory	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Guazatine**

*Permitted residue: Guazatine*

Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	5
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**Agvet chemical: Halauxifen-methyl**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Halauxifen-methyl*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 4-Amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid, expressed as halauxifen-methyl*

Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Halosulfuron-methyl**

*Permitted residue: Halosulfuron-methyl*

Sorghum, grain	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Haloxyfop**

*Permitted residue: Sum of haloxyfop, its esters and conjugates, expressed as haloxyfop*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (except tree tomato (tamarillo))	*0.05
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T0.5
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	*0.05
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); mizuna; witloof chicory]	T0.5
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	*0.05
Pulses [except vetch]	0.1
Sentul	*0.05
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Hexythiazox**

*Permitted residue: Hexythiazox*

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Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	T1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	T1
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Imazalil**

*Permitted residue: Imazalil*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats; citron; lemon; lime]	10
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	5

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**Agvet chemical: Imazamox**

*Permitted residue: Imazamox*

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Dry beans [except soya bean (dry)]	0.05
Sorghum, grain	*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Imazapyr**

*Permitted residue: Imazapyr*

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Sorghum, grain	0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid**

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

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5

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Cereal grains [except maize; popcorn; sorghum, grain; sweet corns]	*0.05
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	20
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	2
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers]	0.5
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.5
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; witloof chicory]	20
Mushrooms	0.5
Peppers, chili (dry)	10
Sorghum, grain	*0.02
Spices [except galangal; ginger root; [except Peppers, chili, dried]]	0.05
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb**

*Permitted residue: Sum of indoxacarb and its R-isomer*

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	2
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	5
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; witloof chicory]	5
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	2
Pulses [except vetch]	0.2
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Inorganic bromide**

*Permitted residue: Bromide ion*

Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	50
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	30
Sweet corns	20

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**Agvet chemical: Ipconazole**

*Permitted residue: Ipconazole*

Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Iprodione**

*Permitted residue: Iprodione*

Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	3
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	10

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**Agvet chemical: Isofetamid**

Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin:  
Isofetamid

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

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Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.6
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**Agvet chemical: Isoxaflutole**

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

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Kresoxim-methyl**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Kresoxim-methyl

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

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Pome fruits [except pear; Persimmon, Japanese]	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Lufenuron**

Permitted residue: Lufenuron

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Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	1
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**Agvet chemical: Maldison**

Permitted residue: Maldison

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Dry beans	8
Brassica (vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except cauliflower; kohlrabi]	2
Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	8
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	4
Fruits [except berries and other small fruits; citrus fruits (except cumquats); dried fruits; stone fruits (except jujube, Chinese)]	2
Pulses [except dry beans; lentils (dry); vetch]	2
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	5
Sweet corns	3

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**Agvet chemical: Mandestrobin**  
 Permitted residue: Mandestrobin

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Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	3
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**Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid**  
 Permitted residue: Mandipropamid

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Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	30
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	30

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**Agvet chemical: MCPA**  
 Permitted residue: MCPA

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
Chives	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: MCPB**  
 Permitted residue: MCPB

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
Chives	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Mefenpyr-diethyl**  
 Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
 Sum of mefenpyr-diethyl and metabolites hydrolysed to 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-pyrazoline-3,5-dicarboxylic acid, and 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid, expressed as mefenpyr-diethyl

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
 Sum of mefenpyr-diethyl and 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethoxycarbonyl-5-methyl-2-pyrazoline-3-carboxylic acid, expressed as mefenpyr-diethyl

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole**  
 Permitted residue: Mefentrifluconazole

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Cereal grains [except wheat; corn and sweet corns]	4
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	1.5
Stone fruits [except apricot cherries; jujube, Chinese; plums]	1.5
Vetch	0.15

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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}-benzoxonitrile expressed as metaflumizone

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	2
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**Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl***Permitted residue: Metalaxyl*

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Bulb vegetables (except chives)	0.1
Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.01
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	0.3
Chives	3
Fennel, bulb	0.1
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	0.3
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.2
Spices [except ginger, root]	*0.1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.2
Sweet corns	T0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Metaldehyde***Permitted residue: Metaldehyde*

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Chives	1
Pulses [except vetch]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Metamitron***Permitted residue: Metamitron*

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Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Metazachlor**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Sum of metabolites 479M04 (N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)oxalamide), 479M08 (N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)aminocarbonylmethylsulfonic acid) and 479M16 (3-[N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)aminocarbonylmethylsulfinyl]-2-hydroxypropanoic acid), expressed as metazachlor*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of metazachlor and its metabolites containing the 2,6-dimethylaniline moiety, expressed as metazachlor*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.03
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.03

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**Agvet chemical: Metcamifen**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: metcamifen*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of metcamifen and 4-(3-methyl-ureido)-benzensulfonamide, expressed as metcamifen*

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Sorghum, grain	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Metconazole**  
 Permitted residue: Metconazole

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Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Methamidophos**  
 Permitted residue: Methamidophos  
 see also Acephate

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	1

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**Agvet chemical: Methidathion**  
 Permitted residue: Methidathion

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.01
Citrus fruits [except cumquats; mandarins]	2
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.01
Vetch	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Methiocarb**  
 Permitted residue: Sum of methiocarb, its sulfoxide and sulfone, expressed as methiocarb

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Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.1
Sweet corns	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Methomyl**  
 Permitted residue: Methomyl

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	2
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.1
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	1
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers]	1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	1
Mushrooms	1
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	1

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

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	2
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**Agvet chemical: Methoxyfenozide***Permitted residue: Methoxyfenozide*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	3
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	3
Mushrooms	3
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.5
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese; plums (including prunes)]	3

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**Agvet chemical: Methyl bromide***Permitted residue: Methyl bromide*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	50
Chives	*0.05
Sweet corns	T*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Metolachlor***Permitted residue: Metolachlor*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	*0.02
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	*0.02
Cereal grains [except maize; sorghum, grain; sweet corns]	*0.02
Chives	T*0.05
Pulses [except soya beans (dry); adzuki beans (dry); vetch]	*0.01
Sorghum, grain	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Metosulam***Permitted residue: Metosulam*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Metrafenone***Permitted residue: Metrafenone*

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Peppers, chili, dried	20
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**Agvet chemical: Metribuzin***Permitted residue: Metribuzin*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.05
Pulses [except soya bean (dry); vetch]	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Metsulfuron-methyl***Permitted residue: Metsulfuron-methyl*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Mevinphos***Permitted residue: Mevinphos*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.05
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Milbemectin***Permitted residue: Sum of milbemycin MA<sub>3</sub> and milbemycin MA<sub>4</sub> and their photoisomers, milbemycin (Z) 8,9-MA<sub>3</sub> and (Z) 8,9Z-MA<sub>4</sub>*

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Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.02
Mushrooms	0.02
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.03
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.1
Sweet corns	0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Myclobutanil***Permitted residue: Myclobutanil*

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Peppers, chili (dry)	20
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.5
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Napropamide***Permitted residue: Napropamide*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	T*0.1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	T*0.1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Norflurazon***Permitted residue: Norflurazon*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.2
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	*0.2
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Novaluron***Permitted residue: Novaluron*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.3
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.3
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	5
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.2

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Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	5
Mushrooms	0.2
Peppers, chili, sweet	0.7
Sweet corns	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Oryzalin**

*Permitted residue: Oryzalin*

Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Oxadixyl**

*Permitted residue: Oxadixyl*

Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T5
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	T5

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**Agvet chemical: Oxamyl**

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

Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin**

*Permitted residue: Oxathiapiprolin*

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	2
Bulb vegetables [except chives; onion, bulb]	2
Cane berries	0.5
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.06
Fennel, bulb	2
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.5
Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables) [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; witloof chicory]	15
Mushrooms	0.5
Sweet corn	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Oxyfluorfen**

*Permitted residue: Oxyfluorfen*

Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except tree tomato (tamarillo)]	*0.01
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	*0.05
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	*0.05
Bulb vegetables [except chives]	*0.05
Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.05

Fennel, bulb	*0.05
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.05
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Paclobutrazol**

*Permitted residue: Paclobutrazol*

Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; mango; tree tomato (tamarillo)]	*0.01
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	T*0.01
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Paraquat**

*Permitted residue: Paraquat cation*

Pulses [except vetch]	1
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**Agvet chemical: Penconazole**

*Permitted residue: Penconazole*

Chives	0.05
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin**

*Permitted residue: Pendimethalin*

Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (except tree tomato (tamarillo))	*0.05
Brassica leafy vegetables (except Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan))	0.2
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	*0.05
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	*0.05
Bulb vegetables (except chives)	*0.05
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	*0.05
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	*0.05
Fennel, bulb	*0.05
Leafy vegetables [except brassica leafy vegetables; lettuce, leaf; witloof chicory]	*0.05
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	*0.05
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.05
Sorghum, grain	0.1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.05
Vetch	T0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Penflufen***Permitted residue: Penflufen*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Penthioopyrad***Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Penthioopyrad**Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
Sum of penthiopyrad and 1-methyl-3-  
(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide,  
expressed as penthiopyrad*

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Brassica leafy vegetables (except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	70
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	7
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	7
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	50
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	5
Leafy vegetables [except brassica leafy vegetables; lettuce, head; witloof chicory]	50
Mushrooms	5
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.5
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	5
Sweet corns	5

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**Agvet chemical: Permethrin***Permitted residue: Permethrin, sum of isomers*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Brussels sprouts; Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	1
Cereal grains (except sweet corn)	2
Peppers, chili, dried	10

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**Agvet chemical: Phenmedipham***Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Phenmedipham**Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 3-  
methyl-N-(3-hydroxyphenyl)carbamate*

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Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T1
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); chard (silver beet); witloof chicory]	T1

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**Agvet chemical: 2-Phenylphenol***Permitted residue: Sum of 2-phenylphenol and 2-  
phenylphenate, expressed as 2-phenylphenol*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	10
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**Agvet chemical: Phorate**

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

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Brussels sprouts; broccoli; cauliflower; Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai); head cabbages]	T*0.01
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	T*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Phosmet**

*Permitted residue: Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.05
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	5

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**Agvet chemical: Phosphine**

*Permitted residue: All phosphides, expressed as hydrogen phosphide (phosphine)*

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.1
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	*0.01
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Phosphorous acid**

*Permitted residue: Phosphorous acid*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; passionfruit; tree tomato (tamarillo)]	T100
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai); flowerhead brassicas]	T1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	T1
Bulb vegetables (except chives)	T10
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T150
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	100
Fennel, bulb	T10
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	T100
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	T150
Mushrooms	T100
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese; peach]	T100
Sweet corns	T100

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**Agvet chemical: Picloram**

*Permitted residue: Picloram*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Picolinafen**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
Picolinafen

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:  
Sum of picolinafen and 6-[3-trifluoromethyl  
phenoxy]-2-pyridine carboxylic acid

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Piperonyl butoxide**

Permitted residue: Piperonyl butoxide

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	20
Chives	8
Sweet corns	8

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**Agvet chemical: Pirimicarb**

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

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	7
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	7
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.02
Vegetables [except celeriac; celery; leafy vegetables; onion, Welsh; shallot; spring onion;]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Pirimiphos-methyl**

Permitted residue: Pirimiphos-methyl

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Sorghum, grain	10
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**Agvet chemical: Procymidone**

Permitted residue: Procymidone

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Chives	T3
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	T1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	T10

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**Agvet chemical: Profenofos**

Permitted residue: Profenofos

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Peppers, chili, dried	20
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**Agvet chemical: Propachlor**

*Permitted residue: Sum of propachlor and metabolites hydrolysable to N-isopropylaniline, expressed as propachlor*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.6
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.6
Cereal grains [except sorghum, grain; sweet corns]	0.05
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T1
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory] lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf]	T1
Sorghum, grain	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Propamocarb**

*Permitted residue: Propamocarb (base)*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	30
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	30
Bulb vegetables [except chives; onion, bulb]	30
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	70
Chives	30
Fennel, bulb	30
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	T0.3
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	70
Mushrooms	T0.3
Sweet corns	T0.3

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**Agvet chemical: Propaquizafop**

*Permitted residue: Propaquizafop and acid and oxophenoxy metabolites, measured as 6-chloro-2-methoxyquinoxaline, expressed as propaquizafop*

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Pulses [except vetch]	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Propargite**

*Permitted residue: Propargite*

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Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	3
Sweet corns	3

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**Agvet chemical: Propazine**

*Permitted residue: Propazine*

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Sweet corns	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Propiconazole**

*Permitted residue: Propiconazole*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.05
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Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	10
Gai lan	T1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese; plum (including prunes)]	4

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**Agvet chemical: Propyzamide**

*Permitted residue: Propyzamide*

Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Proquinazid**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Proquinazid*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of proquinazid and 3-(6-iodo-4-oxo-3-propyl-3H-quinazolin-2-yl)propionic acid, expressed as proquinazid*

Pome Fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.3
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**Agvet chemical: Prosulfocarb**

*Permitted residue: Prosulfocarb*

Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Prothioconazole**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Sum of prothioconazole and prothioconazole desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol), expressed as prothioconazole*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of prothioconazole, prothioconazole desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol), prothioconazole-3-hydroxy-desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chloro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol) and prothioconazole-4-hydroxy-desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol), expressed as prothioconazole*

Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	0.3
Pulses [except vetch]	T0.7

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**Agvet chemical: Prothiofos**

*Permitted residue: Prothiofos*

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen***Permitted residue: Pydiflumetofen*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Brassica leafy vegetables ( except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan))	15
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5
Cereal grains [except maize, popcorn and sweet corns]	T3
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T30
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	T0.7
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	T0.7
Leafy vegetables (except brassica leafy vegetables) [except witloof chicory]	T30
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	T0.2
Pulses [except vetch]	0.4
Vetch	T0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Pymetrozine***Permitted residue: Pymetrozine*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.5
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.5
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	5
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.05

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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*

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Dry beans	0.3
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	T1
Cereal grains [except barley; oats; rice; rye; sweet corns; triticale; wheat]	*0.01
Chives	2
Flowerhead brassicas (including broccoli; broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); cauliflower)	0.1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.3
Mushrooms	0.3
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	1
Sorghum, grain	0.5
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	2.5
Sweet corns	0.3

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**Agvet chemical: Pyraflufen-ethyl**

*Permitted residue: Sum of pyraflufen-ethyl and its acid metabolite (2-chloro-5-(4-chloro-5-difluoromethoxy-1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-4-fluorophenoxyacetic acid)*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Pyrasulfotole**

*Permitted residue: Sum of pyrasulfotole and (5-hydroxy-3-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)[2-mesy-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methanone, expressed as pyrasulfotole*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Pyrethrins**

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

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	3
Chives	1

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**Agvet chemical: Pyridaben**

*Permitted residue: Pyridaben*

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Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.5
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.5
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil**

*Permitted residue: Pyrimethanil*

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Chives	3
Citrus fruits [except cumquats; lemon]	10
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; witloof chicory]	T5
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	15
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	10

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**Agvet chemical: Pyriofenone**

*Permitted residue: Pyriofenone*

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Berries and other small fruit [except Cane berries; cloudberry; cranberry; strawberry]	1.5
Cane berries	0.9

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**Agvet chemical: Pyriproxyfen**

Permitted residue: *Pyriproxyfen*

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (except tree tomato (tamarillo))	0.3
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	T0.7
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	T0.7
Chives	T5
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	1
Mushrooms	1
Peppers, chili, dried	6
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1
Sweet corns	1

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**Agvet chemical: Pyroxasulfone**

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:  
*Sum of pyroxasulfone and (5-difluoromethoxy-1-  
methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-  
yl)methanesulfonic acid, expressed as  
pyroxasulfone*

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: *5-  
Difluoromethoxy-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-  
pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid, expressed as  
pyroxasulfone*

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Cereal grains [except maize; popcorn and sweet corns]	*0.01
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Quinoxifen**

Permitted residue: *Quinoxifen*

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Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.7
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**Agvet chemical: Quintozene**

Permitted residue: *Sum of quintozene,  
pentachloroaniline and methyl pentachlorophenyl  
sulfide, expressed as quintozene*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-ethyl**

Permitted residue: *Sum of quizalofop-ethyl and  
quizalofop acid and other esters, expressed as  
quizalofop-ethyl*

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Pulses [except vetch]	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Quizalofop-p-tefuryl**

*Permitted residue: Sum of quizalofop-p-tefuryl and quizalofop acid, expressed as quizalofop-p-tefuryl*

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Pulses [except vetch]	0.2
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**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*

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Cereal grains [except rice and sweet corns]	0.2
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	*0.03
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	*0.03
Pulses [except vetch]	0.2
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.03
Vetch	*0.03

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**Agvet chemical: Sedaxane**

*Permitted residue: Sedaxane, sum of isomers*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.01
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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*

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Dry beans	25
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	T0.5
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.5
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; witloof chicory]	T0.5
Pulses [except dry beans; lupin (dry); vetch]	*0.1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese; plum]	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Simazine**

*Permitted residue: Simazine*

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Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.25
Cumquats	*0.1
Fruit [except citrus fruits]	*0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Spinetoram**

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

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (except tree tomato (tamarillo))	0.3
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.2
Bulb vegetables (alliums) [except chives]	0.1
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	0.7
Chives	1
Fennel, bulb	0.1
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.1
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	0.7
Mushrooms	0.1
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.1
Pulses [except vetch]	0.01
Stalk and stem vegetables [except fennel, bulb]	2
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.2
Vetch	0.2
Witloof, chicory	2

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**Agvet chemical: Spinosad**

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

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (except tree tomato (tamarillo))	0.3
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	0.5
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	0.5
Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	1
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	5
Chives	5
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.3
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.2
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.2
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	5
Mushrooms	0.2
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.5
Pulses [except vetch]	0.01
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Spirodiclofen***Permitted residue: Spirodiclofen*

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Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.5
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Spirotetramat***Permitted residue: Sum of spirotetramat, and cis-3-(2,5-dimethylphenyl)-4-hydroxy-8-methoxy-1-azaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-one, expressed as spirotetramat*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Brussels sprouts; Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	7
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	7
Bulb vegetables (except chives)	0.5
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	5
Chives	15
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	1
Fennel, bulb	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	7
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	7
Leafy vegetables [except brassica leafy vegetables; broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; witloof chicory]	5
Mushrooms	7
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.5
Sorghum, grain	T*0.02
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	4.5
Vetch	2

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**Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor***Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor*

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Dry beans	0.7
Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except cauliflower; Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	3
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	3
Cane berries	T1
Cereal grains [except rice; rice husked; rice, polished, sorghum, grain; sweet corns]	*0.01
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	5
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.7
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	1
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); lettuce, head; witloof chicory]	5
Mushrooms	1
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.5
Sorghum, grain	0.2

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Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	1
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**Agvet chemical: Sulfuryl fluoride**

*Permitted residue: Sulfuryl fluoride*

Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole**

*Permitted residue: Tebuconazole*

Bulb vegetables [except chives; garlic]	*0.01
Cereal grains [except barley, oats; sweet corns]	0.2
Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	T0.05
Fennel, bulb	*0.01
Peppers, chili, dried	10
Peppers, sweet	1
Pome fruits [except pear; Persimmon, Japanese]	*0.01
Pulses [except soya bean (dry); vetch]	1
Spices [except peppers, chili, dried]	1
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	1
Vetch	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide**

*Permitted residue: Tebufenozide*

Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	1
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	1

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**Agvet chemical: Tebufenpyrad**

*Permitted residue: Tebufenpyrad*

Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	1
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**Agvet chemical: Teflubenzuron**

*Permitted residue: Teflubenzuron*

Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	0.5
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**Agvet chemical: Tepraloxym**

*Permitted residue: Sum of tepraloxym and metabolites converted to 3-(tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl) glutaric and 3-hydroxy-3-(tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl)-glutaric acid, expressed as tepraloxym*

Pulses [except vetch]	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Terbacil**

*Permitted residue: Terbacil*

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Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	*0.04
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	*0.04

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**Agvet chemical: Terbufos**

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

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Terbutylazine**

*Permitted residue: Terbutylazine*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.01
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.02

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**Agvet chemical: Terbutryn**

*Permitted residue: Terbutryn*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.1
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**Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole**

*Permitted residue: Tetraniliprole*

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Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.5
Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese]	0.7

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**Agvet chemical: Thiabendazole**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Thiabendazole*

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

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Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	10
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**Agvet chemical: Thiacloprid**

*Permitted residue: Thiacloprid*

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Chives	5
Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	2

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**Agvet chemical: Thiamethoxam**

See also *Clothianidin*

*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)*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	3
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	3
Cereal grains [except maize; sorghum, grain; sweet corns]	*0.01
Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)	2
Citrus fruits [except cumquats]	1
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.7
Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]	2
Mushrooms	0.7
Peppers, chili, dried	7
Sorghum, grain	*0.02
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	0.5

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**Agvet chemical: Thifensulfuron-methyl**

*Permitted residue: Thifensulfuron-methyl*

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Cereal grains [except maize; rice; sweet corns]	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Thiodicarb**

*Permitted residue: Sum of thiodicarb and methomyl, expressed as thiodicarb*

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	2
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	2
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Tiafenacil**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:*  
*Tiafenacil*

*Permitted residue—Sum of tiafenacil and 3-(2-(2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-2,3-dihydropyrimidin-1(6H)-yl)phenylthio)propanamido)propanoic acid (M-01), expressed as tiafenacil*

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.01
Pulses [except vetch]	*0.01

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**Agvet chemical: Tralkoxydim**

Permitted residue: Tralkoxydim

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Triadimefon**

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

see also Triadimenol

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	0.5
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	0.2
Mushrooms	0.2
Sweet corns	0.2

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**Agvet chemical: Triadimenol**

Permitted residue: Triadimenol

see also Triadimefon

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Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except Chinese cabbage (Pe-tsai)]	1
Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	1
Cereal grains [except sorghum, grain; sweet corns]	*0.01
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms)	1
Mushrooms	1
Sorghum, grain	0.5
Sweet corns	1

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**Agvet chemical: Triallate**

Permitted residue: Sum of triallate and 2,3,3-trichloroprop-2-ene sulfonic acid (TCPSA), expressed as triallate

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Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.05
Pulses [except vetch]	0.1
Vetch	*0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Triasulfuron**

Permitted residue: Triasulfuron

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Cereal grains [except sweet corns]	*0.02
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**Agvet chemical: Tribenuron-methyl**

Permitted residue: Tribenuron-methyl

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Sorghum, grain	*0.01
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**Agvet chemical: Trichlorfon**

Permitted residue: Trichlorfon

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Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except tree tomato (tamarillo)]	T3
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Cereal grains [except sweet corn, corn-on-the-cob]	0.1
Cumquats	T3
Fruit [except achachairu; assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – edible peel; assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (except tree tomato (tamarillo)); babaco; berries and other small fruits; dried fruits; loquat; medlar; miracle fruit; quince; rollinia; shaddock (pomelo); stone fruits (except jujube, Chinese)]	T0.1
Perisimmon, Japanese	T3
Pulses [except soya bean (dry); vetch]	0.2
Tree tomato (Tamarillo)	T3
Vegetables [except beetroot; Brussels sprouts; cape gooseberry (ground cherry); cauliflower; celery; eggplant; kale; pepino; peppers; pulses (dry); sugar beet; Thai eggplant]	0.1

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**Agvet chemical: Triclopyr**

*Permitted residue: Triclopyr*

Citrus fruits (except cumquats)	0.2
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**Agvet chemical: Trifloxystrobin**

*Permitted residue: Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminooxymethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents*

Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except banana; pineapple; tree tomato (tamarillo)]	2
Pome fruits (except Persimmon, Japanese)	0.7
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	5

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**Agvet chemical: Triflumuron**

*Permitted residue: Triflumuron*

Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.05
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**Agvet chemical: Trifluralin**

*Permitted residue: Trifluralin*

Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.05
Chives	T*0.05
Sweet corns	0.05

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**Agvet chemical: Triforine**

*Permitted residue: Triforine*

Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	1
Stone fruits [except jujube, Chinese]	10

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<b>Agvet chemical: Trinexapac-ethyl</b>	
Permitted residue: <i>Trinexapac acid</i>	
Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	0.2

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<b>Agvet chemical: Triticonazole</b>	
Permitted residue: <i>Triticonazole</i>	
Cereal grains (except sweet corns)	*0.05

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**Schedule 21 — Extraneous residue limits**

**[11] Section S21—3**

After “Citrus fruits” (wherever occurring), insert “(except cumquats)”

**[12] Section S21—3**

After “Cereal grains” (wherever occurring), insert “(except sweet corns)”

**[13] Section S21—3 (Agvet chemical: Aldrin and Dieldrin)**

Omit “Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages, Flowerhead brassicas”, substitute “Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables)”

**[14] Section S21—3 (Agvet chemical: Aldrin and Dieldrin)**

Insert

Broccoli, Chinese	E0.01
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**[15] Section S21—3 (Agvet chemical: Chlordane)**

Insert

Sweet corns	E0.02
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**[16] Section S21—3 (Agvet chemical: DDT)**

Insert

Sweet corns	E1
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**[17] Section S21—3 (Agvet chemical: Heptachlor)**

Insert

Sweet corns	E0.05
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**[18] Section S21—3 (Agvet chemical: Lindane)**

Omit “1 and 2”, substitute “21 and 22”

**[19] Section S21—3 (Agvet chemical: Lindane)**

Insert

Sweet corns	E2
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## Attachment C – Draft Explanatory Statement – Schedule 22 variation

### 1. Authority

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

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

FSANZ prepared Proposal M1019 to develop draft regulatory measures for Schedule 22 – Food and classes of foods to address inconsistencies between the MRL food commodity descriptors in Schedule 20 of the Code and those used by the APVMA and Codex. The Authority considered the Proposal in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 and has prepared a draft Standard.

Following consideration by the Legislative and Governance Forum on Food Regulation<sup>29</sup>, 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. Variation will be a legislative instrument

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

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

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

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<sup>29</sup> Previously known as the Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council

### 3. Purpose

The Authority has prepared draft regulatory measures to amend Schedule 22 – Food and classes of food of the Code. This will closely align Schedule 22 with the Codex and the APVMA food classification systems, remove ambiguity and reduce regulatory burden. Due to an ongoing review by Codex of their entire food classification system, the focus for this Proposal is limited to crop commodities.

The proposed variations presented in this Proposal are intended to promote harmonisation of the commodity groups and individual food names used to describe commodities which are subject to MRLs. Where Schedule 22 is referenced by other sections of the Code, consequential amendments have also been prepared to provide a consistent application of the standards throughout the Code.

### 4. Documents incorporated by reference

The Draft Variation of Schedule 22 prepared by the Authority incorporates documents by reference to align with the revised Codex food classification system ‘Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin’. The documents incorporated are:

- Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Codex Alimentarius Commission. 40<sup>th</sup> Session CICG, Geneva, Switzerland 17 – 22 July 2017. REP17/PR
- Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Codex Alimentarius Commission. 41<sup>st</sup> Session Rome, Italy 2 -6 July 2018. REP18/PR

### 5. Consultation

In accordance with the procedure in Division 2 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act, the Authority’s consideration of Proposal M1019 will include one round of public consultation following an assessment and the preparation of a draft Standard and associated reports. Submissions are called for a four-week period for both domestic and international consultation. This Proposal aligns the Schedule 22 food classification system more closely to the system established by the internationally recognised Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) – ‘Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin’. The four week domestic and international timeframe is acceptable as there are no proposed changes to existing standards or agvet chemical limits in the Code as a result of M1019.

Based on the information provided, and consistent with the new [Regulatory Impact Analysis Guide for Ministers’ Meetings and National Standards Setting Bodies](#)<sup>30</sup>, a Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) was not required as the impacts of the Proposal M1019 were assessed to be below the required RIS threshold (OBPR correspondence dated 19 May 2021, reference 44087).

### 6. Statement of compatibility with human rights

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

### 7. Variation

**Item [1]** Repeals Schedule 22—2 Foods and classes of foods. It also omits and substitutes the current descriptive text for the Portion of a commodity to which an MRL and an ERL apply for

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<sup>30</sup> <https://obpr.pmc.gov.au/resources/guidance-impact-analysis/regulatory-impact-analysis-guide-ministers-meetings-and-national>

Crop commodities and substitutes new sections:

- Section S22—2 provides the sections that describe foods and classes of foods
- Section S22—3 provides the portion of a commodity to which an MRL and ERL apply
- Section S22—4 describes the foods that are classed as animal food commodities
- Section S22—5 describes foods classed as crop commodities
- Section S22—6 describes the foods that are classed as derived edible commodities of plant origin
- Section S22—7 describes the foods that are classed as secondary commodities of plant origin, and
- Section S22—8 describes the foods that are classed as secondary commodities of animal origin

Section S22—2 provides the sections that describe foods and classes of foods to ensure the existing food classifications and provisions are maintained.

Section S22—3 provides the portion of a commodity to which an MRL and ERL apply subject to the portion of a commodity specified in the new table inserted at subsection S22—5 (8) for plant commodities unless the portion is specified in Schedules 19, 20 or 21.

Section S22—4 replaces the section that provides foods that are classed as animal food commodities and inserts a new commodity 'Abalone' under the subgroup 'Molluscs – and other marine invertebrates'. This variation provides clarity as currently Abalone is listed in Schedule 20—3 of the Code but is not listed in existing commodities in Schedule 22.

Section S22—5 inserts a new table to subsection (7) to describe the classes, groups and subgroups for plant foods to align with Codex food classification standards. This section also inserts a new table (Section 22—5(8)) to provide clarity to which portion of a commodity a residue level applies and which is analysed.

Section S22—6 replaces the section that describes the foods that are classed as derived edible commodities of plant origin and inserts the commodity 'citrus oil' in the subsection 'Miscellaneous' to provide clarity for this commodity classification.

Section S22—7 repeats the current section that describes the foods that are classed as secondary commodities of plant origin.

Section S22—8 repeats the current section that describes the foods that are classed as secondary commodities of animal origin.

## Attachment D – Draft Explanatory Statement – Consequential amendments

### 1. Authority

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

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

FSANZ prepared Proposal M1019 to develop draft regulatory measures for Schedule 22 – Food and classes of foods to address inconsistencies between the MRL food commodity descriptors in Schedule 20 of the Code and those used by the APVMA and Codex. The Authority considered the Proposal in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 and has prepared a draft Standard.

Following consideration by the Legislative and Governance Forum on Food Regulation<sup>31</sup>, 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. Variation will be a legislative instrument

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

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

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

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<sup>31</sup> Previously known as the Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council

administered, applied and enforced by these jurisdictions' regulators as part of those food laws.

### 3. Purpose

The Authority has prepared draft regulatory measures to amend Schedule 22 – Food and classes of food of the Code to promote harmonisation of the commodity groups and individual food names used to describe commodities which are subject to MRLs. As Schedule 22 is also referenced by other sections of the Code, the Draft Variation also includes consequential amendments to Schedule 5 of Standard 1.2.7, Standard 1.4.1 and Schedule 19, Schedules 20 and 21 as well as Standard 1.5.3 of the Code. This will maintain existing requirements for these standards and maintain the integrity of the Code.

### 4. Documents incorporated by reference

The consequential amendments do not adopt any documents by reference.

### 5. Consultation

In accordance with the procedure in Division 2 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act, the Authority's consideration of Proposal M1019 will include one round of public consultation following an assessment and the preparation of a draft Standard and associated reports. Submissions are called for a four-week period for both domestic and international consultation. This Proposal aligns the Schedule 22 food classification system more closely to the system established by the internationally recognised Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) – 'Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin'. The four week domestic and international timeframe is acceptable as there are no proposed changes to the requirements of existing standards or agvet chemical limits in the Code as a result of M1019.

Based on the information provided, and consistent with the new [Regulatory Impact Analysis Guide for Ministers' Meetings and National Standards Setting Bodies](#)<sup>32</sup>, a Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) was not required as the impacts of the Proposal M1019 were assessed to be below the required RIS threshold (OBPR correspondence dated 19 May 2021, reference 44087).

### 6. Statement of compatibility with human rights

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

### 7. Variation

**Item [1]** Draft Variation to Standard 1.4.1—2(2) (Interpretation) repeals and substitutes the reference to 'vegetables' in the Standard and Schedule 19 includes vegetables described in Schedule 22 and Sweet corns as described in Schedule 22. This maintains existing references to vegetables and provides that sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob and corn kernels) and baby corn remain vegetables.

**Item [2]** Draft Variation to Standard 1.5.3—3(2) (definition of vegetables) omits and substitutes the vegetables definition to maintain existing vegetables as described in Schedule 22 and also include Sweet corns as a vegetable as described in Schedule 22. The changes maintain existing permissions.

**Item [3]** Draft Variation to Standard 1.5.3—4(3) (Irradiation of herbs and spices) omits and substitutes the herbs and spices definition to maintain existing provisions for herbs as described in Schedule 22 and include chives as a herb.

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<sup>32</sup> <https://obpr.pmc.gov.au/resources/guidance-impact-analysis/regulatory-impact-analysis-guide-ministers-meetings-and-national>

**Item [4]** Draft Variation to Schedule 5—4(2) (Nutrient profiling scoring method) omits the existing exclusion for cereal grains to be used for scoring V points and substitutes a new exception that excludes 'sweet corns as specified in Schedule 22' from being captured as a cereal grain. This allows Sweet corns to continue to be used for scoring V points.

**Item [5]** Draft Variation to Schedule 19—4 (entry for arsenic (total)) omits the existing cereal grains and milled cereal products as specified in Schedule 22 and substitutes a new entry that provides an exception for 'sweet corns as specified in Schedule 22' from being captured as a cereal grain. This allows Sweet corns as described in Schedule 22 not to be captured by 'Cereal grains and milled cereal products' for the arsenic (total) provision(s).

**Item [6]**

Draft Variation to Schedule 19—4 (entry for cadmium) adds two commodities previously captured in Schedule 22 by 'Leafy vegetables'. The two commodities have been moved to different food groups in the draft variation for Schedule 22. Inserting the commodities in Schedule 19 maintains exiting maximum levels of cadmium.

**Item [7]** Draft Variation to Schedule 19—4 (entry for lead) omits cereals and substitutes Cereals (except Sweet corns) to exclude Sweet corns from the cereals lead level. The existing maximum lead level for sweet corns is maintained (see Item [8]).

**Item [8]** Draft Variation to Schedule 19—4 (entry for lead) adds Sweet corns to maintain existing maximum level for lead in vegetables (except brassicas).

**Item [9]** Draft Variation to Schedule 20 – Maximum residue limits [applies in Australia only]: Omits from each of the chemicals, the foods and associated MRLs.

**Item [10]** Draft Variation to Schedule 20 – Maximum residue limits [applies in Australia only]: Inserts for each of the chemicals, the foods and associated MRLs in alphabetical order. This maintains existing commodity MRLs and aligns commodity names with new food groups and subgroups.

**Item [11]** Draft Variation to Schedule 21 – Extraneous residue limits [applies in Australia only]: Cumquats are proposed to be moved to the food group, Citrus fruits. To maintain existing cumquat limits and exclude the commodity from being captured by a Citrus fruit ERL, the entry 'Citrus fruits' is being omitted wherever it occurs and replaced with 'Citrus fruits (except cumquats)'.

**Item [12]** Draft Variation to Schedule 21 – Extraneous residue limits [applies in Australia only]: Sweet corns are proposed to be moved to the food group, Cereal grains. To maintain existing sweet corns limits and exclude the commodity from being captured by a cereal grains ERL, (except sweet corns) is being added to the entry 'cereal grains' wherever it occurs.

**Item [13]** Draft Variation to Schedule 21 – Extraneous residue limits [applies in Australia only]: the existing food group Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages, Flowerhead brassicas", is being substituted with the subgroup "Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) to align with proposed classifications in Schedule 22. All existing ERLs are maintained (see Item 14 below).

**Item [14]** Draft Variation to Schedule 21—3 (Extraneous residue limits) [applies in Australia only]:Boccoli, Chinese is inserted into the list of commodities for aldrin and dieldrin to maintain existing ERL.

**Item [15]** Draft Variation to Schedule 21—3 (Extraneous residue limits) [applies in Australia only]: Sweet corns is inserted into the list of commodities for chlordane to

maintain existing ERL.

**Item [16]** Draft Variation to Schedule 21—3 (Extraneous residue limits) [applies in Australia only]: Sweet corns is inserted into the list of commodities for DDT to maintain existing ERL.

**Item [17]** Draft Variation to Schedule 21—3 (Extraneous residue limits) [applies in Australia only]: Sweet corns is inserted into the list of commodities for heptachlor to maintain existing ERL

**Item [18]** Draft Variation to Schedule 21—3 (Extraneous residue limits) [applies in Australia only]: this variation corrects the two references to Schedules 1 and 2 in the Fruits [except as otherwise listed in Schedules 1 and 2] entry to Fruits [except as otherwise listed in Schedules 21 and 22.

**Item [19]** Draft Variation to Schedule 21—3 (Extraneous residue limits) [applies in Australia only]: Sweet corns is inserted into the list of commodities for lindane to maintain existing ERL