

**18 June 2021**  
**160-21**

## **Approval Report – Proposal M1018**

### Maximum Residue Limits (2020)

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Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) has assessed a Proposal prepared by FSANZ to consider varying (including some deletions) Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). This proposal also included consideration of MRLs adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) at their meeting in July 2019. A draft food regulatory measure has been prepared.

On 2 February 2021, FSANZ sought [submissions](#) on a draft variation and published an associated report. FSANZ received eight submissions, including one late submission.

FSANZ approved the draft variation, with amendments, on 9 June 2021.

The Food Ministers' Meeting (formerly The Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation) was notified of FSANZ's decision on 18 June 2021.

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

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## Supporting documents

The [following documents](#)<sup>1</sup> which informed the assessment of this Proposal are available on the FSANZ website:

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Supporting Document 1 (SD1) | Proposed MRL changes, origin of requests, comparisons with Codex MRLs and dietary exposure estimates for the Australian population |
| Supporting Document 2 (SD2) | Microbiology Risk Assessment   |

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1018.aspx>

## Executive summary

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

MRLs are legal limits and apply to all foods sold in Australia. They are determined through residue trials reflecting good agricultural practice (GAP) and are based on the maximum amount of a chemical that is needed to control pests and/or diseases.

The Proposal considered MRLs gazetted by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) to align with agvet chemical uses in Australia and those requested by other parties seeking to harmonise MRLs in the Code with MRLs established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) or other trading partner food standards. Where a request was made, assessed and subsequently superseded by the establishment of a domestic MRL, the requests were removed from the approved draft variation.

In addition to stakeholder requests, Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) also considered Codex MRLs adopted by the preceding year's Codex meeting without the need for interested parties to also submit requests for the same Codex MRLs. New MRLs adopted at the 2019 Codex meeting<sup>2</sup> were subjected to a screening process prior to being considered for inclusion in the harmonisation proposal and comprised nearly half of all requests considered in M1018.

FSANZ assessed the dietary exposure for the Australian population for residues that may arise from the proposed MRL variations in the food supply. This assessment was based on internationally agreed best practice scientific methodologies and utilises Australian food consumption data. FSANZ also assessed whether an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL was appropriate for the chemicals requested. The process followed protocols and principles established in Proposal P1027 (Managing low-level agvet chemicals without MRLs).

The risk assessment processes had regard to requests for veterinary chemicals, including antimicrobials, which were considered on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the APVMA. FSANZ's risk assessment concluded that the chemical residues in food associated with the approved variations presented no unacceptable risk to Australian public health and safety from antimicrobial resistance / cross-resistance to important antimicrobials used in human medicine.

Following FSANZ's Call for Submissions, further consideration was given to the proposed measures contained in the draft variation and a number of amendments were made. These amendments and the reasons for them are explained in section 1.5 of this report.

For the reasons stated in this report, FSANZ approved the draft variation to Schedule 20 of the Code with amendments. The approved draft variation will permit the sale of foods containing residues at levels consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases and/or manage inadvertent presence of low-level pesticide residues in a plant commodity. The variation of the MRLs in Schedule 20 is considered the most appropriate risk management approach.

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<sup>2</sup> Held under the FAO/WHO Joint Food Standards Programme in Geneva, Switzerland from 8-12 July 2019.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Proposal

The Proposal was prepared to consider varying certain agricultural and veterinary (agvet) Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in Schedule 20 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). MRL harmonisation requests were submitted by interested parties, and Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) also included recently adopted Codex MRLs for consideration in this proposal. The Proposal included the consideration of MRL variations (comprising additions, deletions, reductions and increases to MRLs) and amendments to some residue definitions as proposed by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) as a result of amendments to the APVMA MRL Standard<sup>3</sup> as well as requests to align with Codex and trading partner MRLs.

'M' proposals are generally prepared on an annual basis to assess proposed changes to MRLs in Schedule 20. These proposals aim to facilitate the sale of imported food that may contain legitimate residues of agvet chemicals used in their production and based on good agricultural practice (GAP). The Proposal also reinstated several chemicals and MRLs that were inadvertently removed when the Code revision came into effect in March 2016.

## 1.2 The Current Standard

Standard 1.4.2 and associated Schedules of the Code set out the MRL standards adopted by the states, territories and the Commonwealth for enforcing and monitoring the maximum concentration of agvet chemical residues in all foods for sale on the Australian market, or imported into Australia at the point of entry. Schedule 20 lists MRLs for agvet chemicals which may be present in foods following their use in food production, and MRLs prescribed in the Code constitute a mandatory requirement that apply to all food products of a particular class. Some MRLs only apply to a specific commodity or a group of commodities while others apply to all other foods except animal food commodities. In this document, the terms foods, food products and commodities are used interchangeably as the MRL could apply to a raw agricultural commodity (e.g. stone fruit), a processed commodity (e.g. a refined oil) or in an ingredient within a processed food for sale (e.g. wheat flour in pastry).

Foods containing residues with no listed MRLs, or that exceed relevant MRLs in the Code, cannot be legally sold in Australia. This ensures that residues of agvet chemicals in food are kept as low as possible, are consistent with their approved use, and are at levels assessed to be safe for human consumption. MRLs listed in Schedule 20 are expressed in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). An asterisk (\*) indicates that the MRL is set at the limit of determination and the symbol 'T' indicates that the MRL is a temporary MRL.

## 1.3 Reasons For Preparing The Proposal

The Proposal was prepared to regulate MRLs in Schedule 20, to align the Code with Codex and trading partner standards, and to facilitate the importation and sale of food commodities in Australia. It also aligns MRLs nationally in Schedule 20 by including changes to chemical residue definitions and MRLs following amendments made to the APVMA MRL Standard.

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<sup>3</sup> The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Instrument 4 (MRL Standard) lists MRLs for agvet chemicals in agricultural produce, particularly produce entering the food chain. This can be accessed *via* a Comlaw (Federal Register of Legislation) link to the [Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation](#) from [the APVMA website](#).

FSANZ also compiled a list of recently adopted Codex MRLs and these were included for consideration in this proposal. These variations were submitted to reduce the onus on stakeholders to apply for newly adopted Codex MRLs and promote consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures without reducing the safeguards that apply to public health and consumer protection.

MRL changes were requested for 135 chemicals and 455 chemical-food commodity combinations. These changes were submitted by 25 stakeholders (11 domestic and 14 international), listed below:

1. American Peanut Council
2. Association of German Hop Growers
3. Australian Food and Beverage Importers Association
4. Australian Food and Grocery Council
5. Australian Honey Bee Industry Council
6. Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
7. BASF, Germany
8. Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd
9. Californian Date Commission
10. Cranberry Marketing Committee in combination with the Cranberry Institute
11. Constellation Brands New Zealand
12. Corteva
13. Food Standards Australia New Zealand
14. Gowan Company LLC
15. Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd.
16. Knoell Germany GmbH on behalf of Nichino America Inc.
17. McCormick Foods Australia Pty. Ltd.
18. Nestle Australia Ltd
19. Peoples Republic of China
20. Syngenta Australia
21. Taiwan Ministry of Economic Affairs
22. TFB Trading Australia Pty. Ltd.
23. United States Highbush Blueberry Council
24. United States Department of Agriculture
25. United States Hop Industry Plant Protection Committee.

### **1.3.1 International Standards**

FSANZ considered varying MRLs for agvet chemicals in food commodities where stakeholders demonstrated a need to include or increase an MRL in Schedule 20 of the Code. For M1018, FSANZ introduced a new process whereby Codex MRLs adopted by the preceding year's Codex meeting are routinely considered for inclusion in the harmonisation proposal without the need for a third party to submit the same request (see also [section 2.2.3](#)).

While FSANZ recognises international standards and considers food trade issues, the primary consideration in assessing a requested variation is the protection of Australian public health and safety.

Table 1 of Supporting Document 1 (SD1) lists the requested corresponding Codex MRL, or the MRL established in the country in which the food commodity is produced, and the proposed MRL.

As commodity descriptors and food commodity names vary internationally, the requested commodity descriptors listed in Table 1 of SD1 may differ from those in the approved draft variation (Attachment A). This is to maintain consistency with existing commodity names and food groups in Schedule 20 and/or 22 of the Code.

## 1.4 Assessment Procedure

The Proposal was assessed under the General Procedure.

## 1.5 Decision

The draft variation as proposed following assessment was approved with amendments.

The draft variation was amended to remove the proposed commodity MRLs for flumequine and ractopamine for which decisions were deferred. A decision on flumequine was deferred to allow further consideration of the broader issues associated with antimicrobial resistance. A decision on ractopamine was deferred to allow further consideration and consultation in relation to issues raised in submissions. FSANZ intends to make a decision on these MRLs as part of the next MRL harmonisation proposal.

Minor amendments were also made to correct typographical errors to MRLs and formatting inconsistencies. In each case FSANZ confirmed that the initial dietary exposure assessments were conducted using the correct MRLs, and the errors were only included in the Call for Submissions Report and SD1.

The approved draft variation, as amended, also does not include MRLs superseded by recently approved domestic MRLs established by the APVMA at the equivalent levels.

The approved draft variation takes effect on gazettal and can be found in [Attachment A](#).

The related explanatory statement can be found in [Attachment B](#). An explanatory statement is required to accompany an instrument if it is lodged on the Federal Register of Legislation.

The draft variation on which submissions were sought can be found in [Attachment C](#).

# 2 Summary of the findings

## 2.1 Summary of issues raised in submissions

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

FSANZ sought public comments to help finalise the assessment of the proposed MRLs and related changes. Comments on the impacts (costs/benefits) of the proposed variations were invited, particularly with regard to food imports and public health and safety concerns associated with the proposed changes.

FSANZ received eight submissions from the following:

- a World Trade Organization (WTO) member
- Australian State food regulatory departments (combined submission)
- Hive & Wellness Australia
- The Australian Honey Bee Industry Council
- The Honey Packers and Marketers Association of Australia
- Nestlé
- The Australian Meat Industry Council
- The Cattle Council of Australia\*.

\*The submission from the Cattle Council of Australia was received after the deadline. However,

as the issues raised by the stakeholder provided important information, the matters were brought to the attention of the Board. The Board chose to consider the late comments as “other relevant matters” under section 59 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (the FSANZ Act).

A summary of the issues raised in the submissions and FSANZ’s response to them is given in Table 1 below.

| Table 1: Summary of issues raised in submissions                       | Issue Raised by                | FSANZ response  |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| <p><b>Inconsistencies between Australian and Codex MRL levels.</b></p> | <p>P.R. China (WTO member)</p> | <p>Noted.</p> <p>Pests, diseases and environmental factors vary internationally and it is not uncommon for MRLs to vary by an order of magnitude or more between Codex and other countries, including Australia.</p> <p>With regard to consideration of Codex or trading partner MRLs, most proposed amendments are for increases to, or the inclusion of new commodity MRLs under specific chemicals, and are therefore trade facilitating. However, FSANZ recognises that there are instances, illustrated by the P.R. China's examples of Codex MRLs for acetamiprid in cottonseed and azoxystrobin in celery, where MRLs differ. We note the suggestion to avoid setting too strict limits.</p> <p>FSANZ has introduced a new process as part of M1018 whereby Codex MRLs adopted by the preceding year's Codex Alimentarius Commission meeting are routinely considered for inclusion in the harmonisation proposal without the need for a third party to submit the same request. However, this new process does not apply to MRLs that were adopted by Codex prior to 2019. Using the examples provided above, MRLs for acetamiprid in cottonseed and azoxystrobin in celery were not recently adopted Codex MRLs, therefore not considered for inclusion in M1018. However, FSANZ did not receive any third party requests to align with Codex (or any other international) MRLs for acetamiprid in cottonseed and azoxystrobin in celery.</p> <p>Whilst FSANZ sets import MRLs, Codex MRLs are not automatically adopted into Schedule 20 of the Code, with MRL requests being individually considered. Food safety risks are evaluated by undertaking a dietary exposure assessment using Australian food consumption data and internationally agreed best practice scientific methodologies. Assessments are consistent with those that are applied by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR).</p> |

| Table 1: Summary of issues raised in submissions   | Issue Raised by   | FSANZ response   |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>The departments note that a number of the proposed MRL changes differ from values set by either the European Union (EU) or Codex, the latter of which is the principle source of MRLs at the international level. Further, they seek advice from FSANZ on the suitability of the proposed MRLs in Proposal M1018 for food consumed in Australia, where they are not consistent with levels set by Codex.</b></p> | <p>Victorian Department of Health and the Victorian Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions</p> | <p>Noted.</p> <p>FSANZ notes the Victorian Government’s examples of the Codex MRLs, in particular a typographical error in the MRL for kresoxim-methyl in barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks. FSANZ confirms that the initial dietary exposure assessment was conducted using the correct MRL, and the error was only included in the Call for Submissions Report and SD1. The MRL of 15 mg/kg was amended to 0.15 mg/kg in the approved draft variation.</p> <p>With respect to MRLs more broadly, please see the above statements regarding pests, environmental factors and dietary exposure assessments.</p> <p>FSANZ has introduced a new process as part of M1018 whereby Codex MRLs adopted by the preceding year’s Codex Alimentarius Commission meeting are routinely considered for inclusion in the harmonisation proposal without the need for a third party to submit the same request. Other scenarios with respect to Codex MRLs will be considered as part of future proposals e.g. where a request is made for an MRL that is lower than an existing Codex MRL.</p> <p>FSANZ regularly monitors exposures of Australian consumers to agvet chemical residues through the Australian Total Diet Study. These surveys have consistently shown that levels of agvet chemical residues in foods are low and do not pose health risks to Australian consumers.</p> |

| Table 1: Summary of issues raised in submissions   | Issue Raised by   | FSANZ response  |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>What consideration has FSANZ given to whether the higher MRLs proposed in M1018 will promote agvet chemical use that is inconsistent with Good Agricultural Practice in both Australia and in countries importing food to Australia, which could potentially result in higher levels of chemicals than necessary on foods.</b></p> | <p>Victorian Department of Health and the Victorian Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions</p> | <p>In Australia, two statutory national agencies are jointly responsible for the MRLs listed in Schedule 20 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). These are Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) and the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).</p> <p>The APVMA is the national authority responsible for the approval and registration of pesticides permitted for domestic use in food production. The APVMA sets MRLs for these pesticides in a separate APVMA MRL Standard. It is the APVMA Standard that is generally used by the Australian states and territories to determine if approved directions for use of pesticides have been complied with in primary production i.e. control of use purposes. The APVMA also has several compliance strategies to monitor agvet chemical usage in the market.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture manages the risk of pesticide and veterinary residues arising from domestic use through the National Residue Survey. The NRS supports primary producers and agricultural industries using random or specifically designed sampling programs to help identify potential issues and encourage good agricultural practices nationally.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture also inspects and monitors imported food for compliance with food safety regulations through the Imported Food Inspection Scheme (IFIS). Imported food is inspected using a risk-based approach to check it meets Australian requirements for public health and safety including MRLs established in Schedule 20 of the Code.</p> |
| <p><b>Requests that the newly proposed MRL for glyphosate in honey of 0.2 mg/kg be reduced. It is suggested that the MRL be adjusted to 0.05 mg/kg, consistent with the current EU MRL.</b></p>  | <p>The Australian Honey Bee Industry Council</p>  | <p>The proposed MRL for glyphosate in honey aligns with the Australian domestic MRL (0.2 mg/kg) established in 2020 by the APVMA.</p> <p>MRLs established by the APVMA reflect residues that may occur in domestic food commodities. Establishing an MRL in Schedule 20 of the Code that is lower than an APVMA MRL would result in food containing legitimate residues being unable to be legally sold in Australia</p> <p>FSANZ determined that there were no unacceptable risks to Australian public health and safety associated with inclusion of the proposed MRL.</p>  |

| Table 1: Summary of issues raised in submissions  | Issue Raised by  | FSANZ response   |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Oppose the establishment of an MRL for ractopamine in cattle meat and fats. It is suggested that ractopamine use in Australian cattle poses a significant threat to Australia's export market access and could have significant trade implications.</b></p> | <p>The Australian Meat Industry Council</p> <p>The Cattle Council of Australia (Late Submission)</p> | <p>Noted.</p> <p>Information regarding the roles of FSANZ and the APVMA, as well as the importance of comprehensive dietary exposure assessments in establishing MRLS are described above.</p> <p>FSANZ's initial assessment was that the proposed MRLs do not pose an unacceptable risk to public health and safety. The proposed MRLs for cattle meat, offal and fats align with existing Codex MRLs. Under the WTO's SPS Agreement, Codex MRLs are taken to represent the international consensus.</p> <p>However, in light of the issues raised by submitters, FSANZ deferred a decision on the proposed MRL to allow further consideration and consultation in relation to issues raised, including possible trade implications for Australian producers. See section 1.5 of this report.</p> |
| <p><b>Support for the establishment of clear, uniform, unambiguous MRL standards for honey, especially when there is no human health risk or considerations. Consistent with Codex, a proposed MRL for glyphosate has been set at 0.2 mg/kg for honey.</b></p>    | <p>Hive &amp; Wellness Australia</p> <p>The Honey Packers and Marketers Association of Australia</p> | <p>Noted.</p>  |
| <p><b>Support the draft variations to Schedule 20 of the Food Standards Code.</b></p>   | <p>Nestlé</p>  | <p>Noted.</p>  |

## 2.2 Risk assessment

The presence of residues of registered and approved agvet chemicals in food commodities at low levels should not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety if the chemical has been used according to label instructions. To ensure that this is the case, an assessment of the estimated short term (acute) and/or long term (chronic) dietary exposure to the chemical residue, included metabolites where relevant, was undertaken. This assessment confirmed that the estimated dietary exposures are unlikely to exceed the relevant health based guidance values (HBGVs) for each chemical.

To assess the public health and safety implications of agvet chemical residues in food, FSANZ estimated the Australian population's dietary exposure to these residues from potentially treated foods in the diet and compared the dietary exposure with the relevant HBGVs, which are the acceptable daily intake (ADI) and the acute reference dose (ARfD).

In Australia, the ADI and ARfD for agvet chemicals are currently<sup>4</sup> established by the APVMA following an assessment of the toxicity of each chemical. In cases where an Australian ADI or ARfD has not been established, the ADI, and where appropriate the ARfD, adopted by the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization / World Health Organization Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) was used for risk assessment purposes. Where there is no APVMA or JMPR HBGV and the agvet chemical is listed in Schedule 20, consideration was given to using another HBGV established by a credible agency for the dietary exposure assessment (DEA). Agvet chemicals not currently listed in Schedule 20 that do not have HBGVs established by the APVMA or JMPR, or for which there were questions as to whether it was appropriate to apply a HBGV to the Australian population, were excluded from the harmonisation proposal.

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

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

A summary of the dietary exposure estimates for each agvet chemical and related food commodity included in this proposal is provided in SD1. None of the dietary exposure estimates for this proposal exceeded chronic or acute HBGVs and are considered acceptable as they do not pose an unacceptable risk to public health and safety.

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

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

The risk assessment of the chemicals considered in Proposal M1018 included an additional review of the existing, or an assessment for suitability to establish an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL according to the principles agreed in Proposal P1027 ([Managing low-level agvet chemicals without MRLs](#)). A list of the outcomes of the review of existing and proposed *All other foods except animal commodities* MRLs for each chemical considered, together with the details of the assessment and other relevant information is provided in the appendix to SD1.

### **2.2.2 Consideration of MRLs adopted by Codex in 2019**

In addition to requests from interested parties to align with Codex MRLs, FSANZ considered approximately 300 food commodity MRLs adopted at the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Codex Alimentarius Commission<sup>5</sup>. Not all MRLs were required to be considered as other domestically-established or harmonisation-proposal requested MRLs were more appropriate. Following a screening process of the Codex MRLs adopted in 2019, 30 chemicals (197 chemical/commodity combinations) were determined to be suitable for further consideration in Proposal M1018. These proceeded through the same assessment process as all other requests. Of these 30, 29 chemicals and 181 chemical/commodity combinations were included in the proposed variation.

### **2.2.3 Microbiology assessment**

As stated in the guide to submitting requests for MRL harmonisation proposals, FSANZ has specific regard to requests for veterinary chemicals, including antimicrobials, which are considered on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the APVMA.

An assessment of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) implications of the residues in food was undertaken for relevant agvet chemicals and food commodities requested through Proposal M1018. This microbiology assessment is provided in Supporting Document 2 (SD2).

FSANZ's risk assessment concluded that the requested variations did not present an unacceptable risk to Australian public health and safety from antimicrobial resistance / cross-resistance to important antimicrobials used in human medicine.

However, after further consideration, FSANZ deferred a decision in relation to flumequine to allow the consideration of the broader issues associated with antimicrobial resistance.

## **2.3 Risk management**

FSANZ is committed to ensuring that residues of agvet chemicals that may occur in food commodities are safe for consumers following their approved use in food production, and maintains Schedule 20 of the Code to ensure that such food may be legally sold on the Australian market.

FSANZ will only approve variations to MRLs in the Code where the risk assessment concludes that the estimated dietary exposures do not exceed the relevant HBGVs. FSANZ may consider harmonising MRLs in the Code with those established by Codex or a trading partner in circumstances where the risk assessment shows no appreciable health and safety risks from the residues to Australian consumers. In these circumstances, the residues are:

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<sup>5</sup> held under the FAO/WHO Joint Food Standards Programme in Geneva, Switzerland from 8-12 July 2019.

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

For the agvet chemical MRLs included in this proposal, the dietary exposure estimates undertaken indicate that they pose negligible health and safety risks to Australian consumers. Therefore inclusion in Schedule 20 of the MRLs listed in the approved draft variation is appropriate.

Harmonisation requests for agvet chemicals for which the residue is included under another chemical or group in Schedule 20, are normally listed under that chemical. FSANZ received requests to harmonise with MRLs for aluminium, magnesium and zinc phosphides, malathion, metalaxyl-M, alpha and zeta-cypermethrin, s-metolachlor, zineb and ziram. Harmonisation requests for these are not included separately as they are captured by other isomers or a chemical group and residues are appropriately captured under these.

Requests for aluminium and magnesium phosphides were included under phosphine as Schedule 20 provides that all phosphides are expressed as hydrogen phosphide (phosphine).

In Australia, malathion MRLs are captured under the chemical maldison. Residues arising from the use of alpha / zeta cypermethrin are covered by the MRLs for cypermethrin. FSANZ has included MRL requests for metalaxyl-M and s-metolachlor under metalaxyl and metolachlor respectively.

Proposal M1018 reinstated the chemical entries in Schedule 20 for zoxamide, zinc phosphide, zineb and ziram and as such references were made to phosphine and the chemical group, dithiocarbamates respectively.

FSANZ received three submissions regarding the inclusion of the glyphosate MRL for honey to align with the MRL established domestically by the APVMA. Two submitters supported the proposed limit as it was higher than their initial requests to align with overseas limits (EU and NZ default limit). The third submission requested a reduction in the proposed limit to align with the lower EU limit. As the proposed MRL is the Australian domestic MRL, established by the APVMA based on Australian residue data, FSANZ considered this as the most appropriate MRL to include in the variation.

Two submissions opposed the establishment of MRLs for ractopamine in four cattle commodities. The submissions cited adverse trade implications for Australian industry, as well as safety concerns. A decision on ractopamine was deferred to allow further consideration and consultation in relation to the issues raised in these submissions

### **2.3.1 Food group classifications and commodity names – APVMA / Codex and Schedule 22**

As commodity group classifications, food descriptors and food commodity names vary across international databases, some of the requested commodities differ from those in the approved variation. This was done to maintain consistency with existing commodity names and food groups in Schedule 20 and/or 22 of the Code.

Schedule 22 of the Code has not adopted the recently updated Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds or the APVMA's updated crop groups and relevant subgroups. As a result, where a new commodity or sub group was requested (e.g. Cane berries) that is not

explicitly listed as a commodity or subgroup under an existing food classification in Schedule 22, the proposed entry in Schedule 20 has indicated those commodities from Schedule 22 which relate to the Codex / APVMA food commodity or sub group.

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

FSANZ is committed to ensuring that the implications of MRL deletions or reductions proposed by the APVMA do not unnecessarily adversely affect trade. This proposal included APVMA requests to delete or reduce MRLs which may affect imported foods containing residues that currently comply with existing MRLs listed in Schedule 20. The APVMA's proposed deletions and reductions were included as these MRLs were no longer required for domestically produced food. If existing MRLs were proposed to be deleted or reduced, and were currently essential to facilitate trade, FSANZ can delay the deletion/reduction for 12 months. This allows sufficient time for trading partners to apply for an import MRL through FSANZ's 2021 MRL harmonisation proposal.

FSANZ did not receive any requests from the APVMA to remove an entire chemical or any submissions requesting the retention of any of the proposed deletions or reductions. However, if a request had been received to remove all domestic uses of a chemical, those chemicals would be deleted from Schedule 20 and this could have an adverse impact on imported foods.

## **2.4 Risk communication**

### **2.4.1 Consultation**

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

FSANZ's communication strategy for this proposal focussed on alerting the community to the proposed changes via the Call for Submissions Report published on the FSANZ website on 2 February 2021, as well as the FSANZ notification circular, media release(s) and social media tools. Subscribers and interested parties were notified about the availability of reports for public comment.

FSANZ sought public comment on the proposed changes to Schedule 20 (see [Attachment C](#)) and welcomed all comments. FSANZ was particularly interested in comments on any impacts (costs/benefits) of the proposed draft variation, in particular likely impacts on importation of food if variations are advanced, and any public health and safety considerations associated with the proposed changes. FSANZ appreciated comments, particularly from WTO members in relation to this.

Every submission on the proposal was considered by the FSANZ Board. All comments are valued and contribute to the rigour of our assessment. Details of the issues raised in the submissions and FSANZ's responses to them can be found in [Table 1](#) of this Approval Report.

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

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

Amending MRLs in Schedule 20 may affect international trade. MRLs constitute a mandatory requirement and apply to all food products of a particular class whether produced

domestically or imported. Foods with agvet chemical residues not listed in Schedule 20 or that exceed the relevant MRLs listed in the Code cannot legally be sold in Australia. FSANZ made a notification to the WTO for this proposal in accordance with the WTO Agreement under the WTO Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. One WTO member nation provided comments on this proposal and these are addressed in section [2.1](#).

## **2.5 FSANZ Act assessment requirements**

### **2.5.1 Section 59**

#### **2.5.1.1 Consideration of costs and benefits**

In 2010, the Office of Best Practice Regulation provided FSANZ with a standing exemption (ID 12065) from preparing a Regulation Impact Statement for MRL proposals and applications.

FSANZ, however, has given consideration to the costs and benefits that may arise from the proposed measure. The FSANZ Act requires FSANZ to have regard to whether costs that would arise from the proposed measure outweigh the direct and indirect benefits to the community, industry and Government.

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

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

MRL deletions or reductions have the potential to restrict importation of foods and could potentially result in higher food prices and a reduced product range available to consumers. However, as identified at [section 2.3.2](#), there is scope under current processes to retain specific MRLs for imported foods where the residues do not present a health risk to consumers, and there is a legitimate Codex or trading partner MRL.

#### **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 this proposal.

#### **2.5.1.3 Any relevant New Zealand standards**

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

All imported and domestically-produced food sold in New Zealand (except food imported from Australia) must comply with the current [Maximum residue levels \(MRLs\) for agricultural compounds – Food notice](#)<sup>6</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 Food Notice for a number of legitimate reasons including different use patterns of the chemicals.

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

Other relevant matters are considered below.

### **2.5.2. Consideration of Subsection 18(1) of the FSANZ Act**

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**

MRLs are established and maintained to protect public health and safety. FSANZ comprehensively reviewed all requests received and conducted DEAs on requests that met FSANZ MRL policy requirements. The DEAs assessed the suitability of increased or new MRLs requested by both the APVMA and other parties.

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

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

This objective is not relevant to matters considered in this proposal.

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

This objective is not relevant to matters considered in this proposal.

### **2.5.3 Consideration of Subsection 18(2) of the FSANZ Act**

FSANZ has also had regard to:

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

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

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<sup>6</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/>

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

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

The approved amendments to Schedule 20 remove inconsistencies between agricultural and food standards and further align the Code with trading partner standards and Codex MRLs.

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

The approved amendments to Schedule 20 were incorporated to minimise potential costs to primary producers, rural and regional communities and importers, permitting the sale of food that contains approved levels of agvet chemical residues.

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

This is addressed in section [2.5.1.1](#).

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

FSANZ has given regard to The Food Ministers' Meeting's Policy Guideline on the Regulation of Residues of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Food<sup>7</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 Variation to the Code

The approved variation to the Code can be found in [Attachment A](#).

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

A draft explanatory statement can be found in [Attachment B](#). An explanatory statement is required to accompany an instrument lodged on the Federal Register of Legislation.

### Attachments

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

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<sup>7</sup> The policy guideline is available on the Food Regulation Secretariat website here: <http://foodregulation.gov.au/internet/fr/publishing.nsf/Content/publication-Policy-Guideline-on-the-Regulation-of-Residues-of-Agricultural-and-Veterinary-Chemicals-in-Food>

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



### Food Standards (Proposal M1018 – Maximum Residue Limits (2020)) 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 Standards Management Officer]

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

**Note:**

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

## 1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (Proposal M1018 – Maximum Residue Limits (2020)) Variation*.

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

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

## 3 Commencement

The variation commences on the date of gazettal.

### Schedule

#### [1] Schedule 20 is varied by

[1.1] inserting in alphabetical order

|   |      |   |       |     |
|---|------|---|-------|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Ethiprole</b>  |      | Soya bean (dry)   | 0.06  |     |
|   |      | Wheat   | 0.04  |     |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:<br/>Ethiprole</i>   |      |   |       |     |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:<br/>Sum of ethiprole and 5-amino-1-(2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-ethylsulfonylpyrazole-3-carbonitrile (ethiprole-sulfone), expressed as parent equivalents.</i> |      |   |       |     |
| Coffee beans  | 0.07 | Cotton seed   | *0.01 |     |
| Coffee beans, roasted   | 0.2  | Edible offal (mammalian)  | 0.03  |     |
| Edible offal (mammalian)  | 0.1  | Eggs  | *0.02 |     |
| Eggs  | 0.05 | Fats (mammalian)  | 0.03  |     |
| Fats (mammalian)  | 0.15 | Maize   | *0.01 |     |
| Meat (mammalian)  | 0.15 | Meat (mammalian)  | 0.02  |     |
| Milk fats   | 0.5  | Milks   | 0.02  |     |
| Milks   | 0.01 | Poultry, edible offal of  | *0.02 |     |
| Poultry, Edible offal of  | 0.05 | Poultry fats  | *0.02 |     |
| Poultry fats  | 0.05 | Poultry meat  | *0.02 |     |
| Poultry meat  | 0.05 | Soya bean (dry)   | 0.04  |     |
| Rice, husked  | 1.5  |   |       |     |
| Rice, polished  | 0.4  |   |       |     |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Fenpicoxamid</b>   |      | <b>Agvet chemical: Tioxazafen</b>   |       |     |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:<br/>Fenpicoxamid</i>  |      | <i>Permitted residue: Sum of tioxazafen and benzamidine (benzenecarboximidamide), expressed as tioxazafen</i> |       |     |
| Banana  | 0.15 |   |       |     |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Flusilazole</b>  |      | <b>Agvet chemical: Triflumezopyrim</b>  |       |     |
| <i>Permitted residue: Flusilazole</i>   |      | <i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:<br/>Triflumezopyrim</i>                                     |       |     |
| Apple   | 0.3  | <i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin:<br/>Triflumezopyrim</i>                                    |       |     |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Picoxystrobin</b>  |      | Rice  |       | 0.2 |
| <i>Permitted residue: Picoxystrobin</i>   |      | <b>Agvet chemical: Zinc phosphide</b>   |       |     |
| Peanut  | 0.05 | See Phosphine   |       |     |
| Rice  | 0.05 | <b>Agvet chemical: Zineb</b>  |       |     |
|   |      | See Dithiocarbamates  |       |     |

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**Agvet chemical: Ziram**

See *Dithiocarbamates*

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**Agvet chemical: Zoxamide**

*Permitted residue: Zoxamide*

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Grapes

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5

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

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Abamectin</b>         |     |
| <i>Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a</i> |     |
| Blackberries                             | 0.1 |
| Raspberries, red, black                  | 0.1 |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Acetamiprid</b>   |      |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid</i>  |      |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N2-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid</i> |      |
| Tomato   | T0.1 |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Acibenzolar-S-methyl</b>  |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Acibenzolar-S-methyl and all metabolites containing the benzo[1,2,3]thiadiazole-7-carboxyl moiety hydrolysed to benzo[1,2,3]thiadiazole-7-carboxylic acid, expressed as acibenzolar-S-methyl</i> |      |
| Cucumber   | T0.5 |
| Squash, summer (including zucchini)  | T0.5 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Ametoctradin</b>  |     |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Ametoctradin</i>   |     |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of ametoctradin and 6-(7-amino-5-ethyl [1,2,4] triazol [1,5-a]pyrimidin-6-yl) hexanoic acid</i> |     |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]   | 1.5 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin</b>    |     |
| <i>Permitted residue: Azoxystrobin</i> |     |
| Basil                                  | T70 |
| Bergamot                               | T50 |
| Burnet, salad                          | T50 |
| Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)       | T50 |
| Coriander, seed                        | T50 |
| Dill, seed                             | T50 |
| Fennel, seed                           | T50 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Herbs [except as otherwise listed under this chemical] | T50 |
| Kaffir lime leaves                                     | T50 |
| Lemon grass  | T50 |
| Lemon verbena (dry leaves)                             | T50 |
| Mexican tarragon                                       | T50 |
| Rose and dianthus (edible flowers)                     | T50 |
| Tea, Green, Black                                      | T20 |

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Bentazone</b>    |       |
| <i>Permitted residue: Bentazone</i> |       |
| Pulses                              | *0.01 |

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Carbendazim</b>  |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim</i> |      |
| Peppers   | *0.1 |

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Carfentrazone-ethyl</b>     |        |
| <i>Permitted residue: Carfentrazone-ethyl</i>  |        |
| Berries and other small fruits [except grapes] | T*0.05 |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole</b>  |     |
| <i>Permitted residue—plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk: Chlorantraniliprole</i>  |     |
| <i>Permitted residue—milk: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[[(hydroxymethyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole</i> |     |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers, chili; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]   | 0.3 |

---

**Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos**

Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos

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|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Vegetables [except asparagus; 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: Cyclaniliprole**

Permitted residue: Cyclaniliprole

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|       |     |
|-------|-----|
| Apple | 0.1 |
|-------|-----|

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**Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin**

Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers

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|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Berries and other small fruits [except grapes] | 0.5 |
|--|-----|

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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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|         |     |
|---------|-----|
| Oilseed | 0.5 |
|---------|-----|

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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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|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Onion, bulb | 0.2  |
| Pulses      | T0.1 |

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**Agvet chemical: Flutriafol**

Permitted residue: Flutriafol

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|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Oilseed [except rape seed (canola)] | 0.05 |
|-------------------------------------|------|

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**Agvet chemical: Imazalil**

Permitted residue: Imazalil

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|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Citrus fruits | 10 |
|---------------|----|

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**Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid**

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

---

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Date   | T1  |
| Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)] | 0.5 |
| Teas (tea and herb teas)   | T10 |

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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

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|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Barley | 0.1 |
|--------|-----|

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**Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole**

Permitted residue: Mefentrifluconazole

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|       |   |
|-------|---|
| Apple | 1 |
|-------|---|

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**Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl**

Permitted residue: Metalaxyl

---

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Berries and other small fruits [except cranberry; grapes; strawberry] | T0.5 |
| Chives  | 2    |

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**Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin**

Permitted residue: Oxathiapiprolin

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|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Blackberry                              | 0.5 |
| Citrus oil                              | 2   |
| Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head] | 15  |
| Raspberries, red, black                 | 0.5 |

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**Agvet chemical: Paraquat**

Permitted residue: Paraquat cation

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|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Oilseed [except cotton seed; peanut] | *0.05 |
| Peanut                               | *0.01 |
| Peanut, whole                        | *0.01 |

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**Agvet chemical: Permethrin**

Permitted residue: Permethrin, sum of isomers

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|  |    |
|--|----|
| Leafy vegetables [except lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf] | T5 |
| Lemon verbena  | T5 |

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**Agvet chemical: Phosphine**

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

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|         |       |
|---------|-------|
| Oilseed | *0.01 |
|---------|-------|

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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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|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Cereal grains [except barley; oats; rye; triticale; wheat] | *0.01 |
|--|-------|

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**Agvet chemical: Pyriofenone**

Permitted residue: Pyriofenone

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|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Grapes | 1.5 |
|--------|-----|

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**Agvet chemical: Pyriproxyfen**

Permitted residue: Pyriproxyfen

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|   |   |
|---|---|
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits | 1 |
|---|---|

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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

---

|                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Cherries                    | 0.2  |
| Pulses [except lupin (dry)] | *0.1 |

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**Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor**

Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor

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|                                   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Cereal grains                     | *0.01 |
| Macadamia nuts                    | *0.01 |
| Tree nuts [except macadamia nuts] | 0.02  |

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**Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole**

Permitted residue: Tebuconazole

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|             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| Pome fruits | *0.01 |
|-------------|-------|

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

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

*Permitted residue: 2, 4-D*

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|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| Blueberries | 0.2 |
| Cranberry   | 0.5 |
| Hops, dry   | 0.2 |

---

**Agvet chemical: Abamectin**

*Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a*

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|   |      |
|---|------|
| Cane berries (= Blackberries; Dewberries (including Boysenberry; Loganberry and Youngberry); Raspberries, red, black) | 0.2  |
| Chive, dry  | 0.08 |
| Grape juice   | 0.05 |
| Orange oil, edible  | 0.1  |

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**Agvet chemical: Acephate**

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

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|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Bean, seed (dry) | 3     |
| Cranberry        | 0.5   |
| Lime             | 1     |
| Mango            | *0.01 |

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**Agvet chemical: Acetamiprid**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N2-cyanoacetamide), expressed as acetamiprid*

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|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits [except mushrooms; sweetcorn; tomato] | 0.2 |
| Peppers, chili (dry)   | 2   |

---

**Agvet chemical: Acifluorfen**

*Permitted residue: Acifluorfen*

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|  |      |
|--|------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.01 |
|--|------|

---

**Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen**

*Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin: Afidopyropen*

*Permitted residue: commodities of animal origin: Afidopyropen and the carnitine conjugate of cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (M440I060), expressed as afidopyropen*

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|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Citrus fruits | 0.15 |
| Stone fruits  | 0.03 |

---

**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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|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); tomato] | 1.5 |
| Tomato   | 2   |

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**Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin**

*Permitted residue: Azoxystrobin*

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|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| Herbs                | 70 |
| Peppers, chili (dry) | 30 |

---

**Agvet chemical: Bentazone**

*Permitted residue: Bentazone*

---

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.1   |
| Beans, dry                                     | 0.5   |
| Fats (mammalian)                               | *0.01 |
| Peas, dry                                      | 0.5   |
| Pulses [except beans, dry; pea, dry]           | *0.01 |

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**Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr**

*Permitted residue: Benzovindiflupyr*

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|  |      |
|--|------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.02 |
| Beans, dry [except soya bean (dry)]            | 0.15 |
| Bulb onions                                    | 0.02 |
| Green onions                                   | 0.4  |
| Peas, dry                                      | 0.2  |

---

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| Sugar cane | 0.3 |
|------------|-----|

---

**Agvet chemical: Bifenthrin**

*Permitted residue: Bifenthrin*

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Peanut               | 0.05 |
| Peppers chili, (dry) | 5    |

---

**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*

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Peppers, chili (dry)            | 10  |
| Pulses [except soya bean (dry)] | 2.5 |

---

**Agvet chemical: Carbendazim**

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

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Peppers, chili                  | 2    |
| Peppers [except peppers, chili] | *0.1 |

---

**Agvet chemical: Carboxin**

*Permitted residue: Carboxin*

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Peanut | 0.2 |
|--------|-----|

---

**Agvet chemical: Carfentrazone-ethyl**

*Permitted residue: Carfentrazone-ethyl*

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities              | 0.05   |
| Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes] | T*0.05 |
| Blueberries   | 0.1    |
| Peanut  | 0.1    |

---

**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*

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers, chili; peppers, chili (dry); sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)] | 0.6 |
| Peppers, chili (dry)  | 5   |

---

**Agvet chemical: Chlorfenapyr**

*Permitted residue: Chlorfenapyr*

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.02  |
| Citron   | 0.8   |
| Fats (mammalian)                               | 0.6   |
| Garlic   | *0.01 |
| Lemon  | 0.8   |
| Lime   | 0.8   |
| Meat (mammalian)                               | 0.6   |
| Melons [except watermelon]                     | 0.4   |
| Onion, bulb                                    | *0.01 |
| Oranges, sweet, sour                           | 1.5   |
| Papaya   | 0.3   |
| Peppers  | 0.3   |
| Peppers, chili (dry)                           | 3     |
| Persimmon, Japanese                            | 1     |
| Potato   | *0.01 |
| Poultry, edible offal of                       | 0.01  |
| Poultry fats                                   | 0.02  |
| Poultry meat                                   | 0.02  |
| Soya bean (dry)                                | 0.08  |
| Soya bean oil, crude                           | 0.4   |
| Tomato   | 0.4   |

---

**Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos**

*Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos*

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Bean, dry seed  | 0.05   |
| Cacao beans   | *0.01  |
| Herbs [except parsley]  | *0.01  |
| 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 |

---

**Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos-methyl**

Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos-methyl

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|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Herbs                | *0.01 |
| Peppers              | 1     |
| Peppers, chili (dry) | 10    |

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**Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole**

Permitted residue: Cyantraniliprole

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|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| Mango       | 0.7 |
| Wine grapes | 1   |

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**Agvet chemical: Cyazofamid**

Permitted residue: Cyazofamid

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|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Garlic       | 2 |
| Green onions | 6 |
| Onions, bulb | 2 |

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**Agvet chemical: Cyclaniliprole**

Permitted residue: Cyclaniliprole

---

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Brassica (cole or cabbage vegetables)    | 1    |
| Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits | 0.2  |
| Grapes                                   | 0.8  |
| Pome fruit                               | 0.3  |
| Stone fruits                             | 1    |
| Tree nuts                                | 0.03 |

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**Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin**

Permitted residue: Cyhalothrin, sum of isomers

---

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Basil   | 0.7  |
| Coffee beans  | 0.05 |
| Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits [except mushrooms] | 0.3  |
| Peppers, chili (dry)  | 3    |

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**Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin**

Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers

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|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; grapes] | 0.5 |
| Blueberries   | 0.8 |
| Mango   | 0.7 |

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|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| Peppers, chili (dry) | 10 |
|----------------------|----|

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**Agvet chemical: Deltamethrin**

Permitted residue: Deltamethrin

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|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| Cherries | 0.1 |
|----------|-----|

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**Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole**

Permitted residue: Difenoconazole

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|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Peppers, chili       | 0.9 |
| Peppers, chili (dry) | 5   |

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**Agvet chemical: Dithianon**

Permitted residue: Dithianon

---

|  |      |
|--|------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.02 |
| Hops, dry                                      | 100  |

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**Agvet chemical: Diuron**

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

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|  |      |
|--|------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.05 |
| Lime   | 1    |

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**Agvet chemical: Fenbuconazole**

Permitted residue: Fenbuconazole

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|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Peanut | 0.1 |
|--------|-----|

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**Agvet chemical: Fenoxaprop-ethyl**

Permitted residue: Sum of fenoxaprop-ethyl (all isomers) and 2-(4-(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolylloxy)phenoxy)-propanoate and 6-chloro-2,3-dihydrobenzoxazol-2-one, expressed as fenoxaprop-ethyl

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|        |      |
|--------|------|
| Peanut | 0.05 |
|--------|------|

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**Agvet chemical: Fenpyroximate**

Permitted residue: Fenpyroximate

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|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.5 |
|--------------------------|-----|

---

|                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Fats (mammalian)               | 0.1   |
| Meat (mammalian)               | 0.1   |
| Milks                          | *0.01 |
| Tomatoes (includes goji berry) | 0.3   |

---

**Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-butyl**

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

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Peanut                  | 1.5 |
| Oilseed [except peanut] | 0.5 |

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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*

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Peppers, chili (dry) | 7 |
|----------------------|---|

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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*

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Brassica leafy vegetables [except radish leaves]               | 15    |
| Bulb onions (= garlic; onion, bulb; shallots)                  | 0.5   |
| Cabbages, head   | 0.7   |
| Carrot   | 1     |
| Celery   | 15    |
| Chick-pea (dry)  | 0.3   |
| Eggs   | 0.02  |
| Fats (mammalian)   | 0.02  |
| Guava  | 0.5   |
| Lentils (dry)  | 0.3   |
| Poultry fats   | *0.01 |
| Pulses [except chick-pea (dry); lentil (dry), soya bean (dry)] | T0.1  |
| Soya bean (dry)  | 0.2   |

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**Agvet chemical: Fluopyram**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluopyram*

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

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Rice, husked   | 1.5 |
| Rice, polished | 0.5 |

---

**Agvet chemical: Fluoxastrobin**

*Permitted residue: Sum of fluoxastrobin and its Z isomer*

|        |      |
|--------|------|
| Peanut | 0.02 |
|--------|------|

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**Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone**

*Permitted residue: Flupyradifurone*

|  |      |
|--|------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.02 |
| Soya bean (dry)                                | 1.5  |

---

**Agvet chemical: Flutolanil**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Flutolanil*

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

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Peanut | 0.5 |
|--------|-----|

---

**Agvet chemical: Flutriafol**

*Permitted residue: Flutriafol*

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Oilseed [except peanut; rape seed (canola)] | 0.05 |
| Peanut                                      | 0.09 |

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**Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad**

*Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad*

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Millet        | 3   |
| Turmeric root | 0.3 |
| Valerian root | 2   |

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Folpet</b>    |       |
| <i>Permitted residue: Folpet</i> |       |
| Peppers, sweet, chili            | *0.03 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Glyphosate</b>  |     |
| <i>Permitted residue: Sum of glyphosate, N-acetyl-glyphosate and aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate</i> |     |
| Honey  | 0.2 |

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Halosulfuron-methyl</b>    |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Halosulfuron-methyl</i> |      |
| Blueberries                                   | 0.05 |

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Hexythiazox</b>    |   |
| <i>Permitted residue: Hexythiazox</i> |   |
| Date                                  | 2 |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Imazalil</b>            |       |
| <i>Permitted residue: Imazalil</i>         |       |
| Banana                                     | 3     |
| Citron                                     | 15    |
| Citrus fruits [except citron; lemon; lime] | 10    |
| Edible offal (mammalian)                   | 0.3   |
| Fats (mammalian)                           | 0.02  |
| Meat (mammalian)                           | *0.02 |
| Milks                                      | *0.02 |
| Lemon                                      | 15    |
| Lime                                       | 15    |
| Poultry, edible offal of                   | *0.02 |
| Poultry fats                               | *0.02 |
| Poultry meat                               | *0.02 |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid</b>   |     |
| <i>Permitted residue: Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid</i> |     |
| Tea, green, black   | 50  |
| Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits [except peppers, chili (dry); peppers; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]                             | 0.5 |

|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| Peppers              | 1  |
| Peppers, chili (dry) | 10 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Isofetamid</b>              |     |
| <i>Permitted residue: Isofetamid</i>           |     |
| Apricot  | 3   |
| Beans with pods                                | 0.6 |
| Cherries                                       | 4   |
| Nectarine                                      | 3   |
| Peach  | 3   |
| Plums (including fresh prunes)                 | 0.8 |
| Podded peas (young pods) (snow and sugar snap) | 0.6 |
| Pome fruits                                    | 0.6 |
| Prunes, dried                                  | 3   |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Kresoxim-methyl</b>  |       |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Kresoxim-methyl</i>   |       |
| <i>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</i> |       |
| All other foods except animal food commodities  | 0.02  |
| Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks (=barley; buckwheat; oats)   | 0.15  |
| Eggs  | *0.02 |
| Mango   | 0.1   |
| Peach   | 1.5   |
| Persimmon, Japanese   | 5     |
| Poultry, edible offal of  | *0.02 |
| Poultry fats  | *0.02 |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Lufenuron</b>               |       |
| <i>Permitted residue: Lufenuron</i>            |       |
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.02  |
| Coffee beans                                   | 0.07  |
| Fats (mammalian)                               | 2     |
| Lime   | 0.4   |
| Maize  | *0.01 |
| Meat (mammalian)                               | 2     |
| Milk fats                                      | 5     |
| Oranges, sweet, sour                           | 0.3   |
| Orange oil, edible                             | 8     |
| Pome fruits                                    | 1     |

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**Agvet chemical: Maldison***Permitted residue: Maldison*

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|        |   |
|--------|---|
| Peanut | 8 |
|--------|---|

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**Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid***Permitted residue: Mandipropamid*

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|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Beans with pods | 1 |
|-----------------|---|

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**Agvet chemical: MCPA***Permitted residue: MCPA*

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|           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| Hops, dry | *0.1  |
| Herbs     | *0.05 |

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**Agvet chemical: MCPB***Permitted residue: MCPB*

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|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| Herbs | *0.05 |
|-------|-------|

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**Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole***Permitted residue: Mefentrifluconazole*

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|  |      |
|--|------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.02 |
| Cereal grains [except wheat; corn]             | 4    |
| Cherries                                       | 4    |
| Citrus fruit [except kumquat; lemon; lime]     | 0.6  |
| Citrus oil                                     | 15   |
| Dried grapes (raisin)                          | 4    |
| Grapes   | 1.5  |
| Kumquat  | 1    |
| Legume vegetables [except lentils; soya bean]  | 0.15 |
| Lemon  | 1    |
| Lentils, (dry)                                 | 2    |
| Lime   | 1    |
| Maize  | 0.01 |
| Peanut   | 0.01 |
| Pome fruits                                    | 1.5  |
| Popcorn  | 0.01 |
| Potato   | 0.04 |
| Plums  | 2    |
| Prunes   | 4    |
| Rape seed                                      | 1    |
| Soya bean (dry)                                | 0.4  |

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|  |      |
|--|------|
| Stone fruits [except apricot; cherries; plums] | 1.5  |
| Sugar beet                                     | 0.6  |
| Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob; kernels)          | 0.03 |
| Tree nuts                                      | 0.06 |
| Wheat  | 0.3  |

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**Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl***Permitted residue: Metalaxyl*

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|  |      |
|--|------|
| Berries and other small fruits [except blueberries; cranberry; grapes; strawberry] | T0.5 |
| Blueberries  | 2    |
| Herbs [except basil; basil, dry; hops, dry]  | 3    |

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**Agvet chemical: Metconazole***Permitted residue: Metconazole*

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|        |      |
|--------|------|
| Peanut | 0.04 |
|--------|------|

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**Agvet chemical: Methamidophos***Permitted residue: Methamidophos**see also Acephate*

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|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Bean, seed (dry) | 1     |
| Lime             | 0.01  |
| Mango            | *0.01 |

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**Agvet chemical: Milbemectin***Permitted residue: Sum of milbemycin MA3 and milbemycin MA4 and their photoisomers, milbemycin (Z) 8,9-MA3 and (Z) 8,9Z-MA4*

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|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| Hops, dry | *0.2 |
|-----------|------|

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

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|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| Peppers              | 3  |
| Peppers, chili (dry) | 20 |

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

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|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.3   |
| Eggs                     | *0.02 |

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|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Fats (mammalian)         | *0.02 |
| Meat (mammalian)         | *0.02 |
| Milks                    | *0.02 |
| Poultry, edible offal of | *0.02 |
| Poultry fats             | *0.02 |
| Poultry meat             | *0.02 |

---

**Agvet chemical: Novaluron**

*Permitted residue: Novaluron*

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Peppers, chili, sweet | 0.7 |
|-----------------------|-----|

---

**Agvet chemical: Oxamyl**

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

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.05  |
| Peanut   | 0.05  |
| Peppers, chili                                 | *0.01 |

---

**Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin**

*Permitted residue: Oxathiapiprolin*

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Cane berries (= Blackberries; Dewberries (including Boysenberry; Loganberry and Youngberry); Raspberries, red, black)   | 0.5   |
| Citrus oil, edible  | 3     |
| Grapes  | 0.9   |
| Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables) [except lettuce, head]   | 15    |
| Poultry fats  | *0.01 |
| Poultry meat  | *0.01 |
| Root and tuber vegetables [except beetroot; carrot; celeriac; chicory, roots; horseradish; parsnip; radish, japanese; salsify; scorzonera; sugar beet; swede; turnip, garden] | 0.04  |
| Young shoots  | 2     |

---

**Agvet chemical: Paraquat**

*Permitted residue: Paraquat cation*

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Oilseed [except cotton seed] | *0.05 |
|------------------------------|-------|

---

**Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin**

*Permitted residue: Pendimethalin*

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Peanut         | 0.1   |
| Peppers, sweet | *0.05 |

---

**Agvet chemical: Phorate**

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

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Peanut | 0.1 |
|--------|-----|

---

**Agvet chemical: Phosphine**

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

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Oilseed [except peanut] | *0.01 |
|-------------------------|-------|

---

**Agvet chemical: Pirimiphos-methyl**

*Permitted residue: Pirimiphos-methyl*

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.02  |
| Cacao beans                                    | *0.05 |

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**Agvet chemical: Profenofos**

*Permitted residue: Profenofos*

|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| Coffee beans | 0.04 |
|--------------|------|

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**Agvet chemical: Prohexadione-calcium**

*Permitted residue: Sum of the free and conjugated forms of prohexadione expressed as prohexadione*

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| Peanut | 1 |
|--------|---|

---

**Agvet chemical: Propamocarb**

*Permitted residue: Propamocarb (base)*

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Fats (mammalian)     | 0.03 |
| Herbs [except basil] | 30   |
| Meat (mammalian)     | 0.03 |

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Propiconazole</b>    |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Propiconazole</i> |      |
| Orange oil, edible                      | 1850 |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin</b>   |       |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Pyraclostrobin</i>  |       |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of pyraclostrobin and metabolites hydrolysed to 1-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-ol, expressed as pyraclostrobin</i> |       |
| Avocado   | 0.2   |
| Beans, podded [except common bean]  | 0.3   |
| Celery  | 1.5   |
| Cereal grains [except barley; oats; rice; rye; triticale; wheat]  | *0.01 |
| Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)  | 0.6   |
| Common beans (succulent seeds)  | 0.3   |
| Fats (mammalian)  | 0.5   |
| Olive oil, virgin   | 0.07  |
| Peas with pods  | 0.3   |
| Peas without pods (succulent)   | 0.08  |
| Pineapple   | 0.3   |
| Rice  | 1.5   |
| Rice, husked  | 0.09  |
| Rice, polished  | 0.03  |
| Sugar cane  | 0.08  |
| Tea, green, black   | 6     |
| Witloof chicory (sprouts)   | 0.09  |

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Pyraflufen-ethyl</b>   |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Sum of pyraflufen-ethyl and its acid metabolite (2-chloro-5-(4-chloro-5-difluoromethoxy-1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-4-fluorophenoxyacetic acid)</i> |      |
| Hops, dry   | *0.1 |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Pyrethrins</b>   |   |
| <i>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</i> |   |
| Herbs   | 1 |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Pyriofenone</b>  |     |
| <i>Permitted residue: Pyriofenone</i>   |     |
| 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 |
| Cloudberry  | 0.5 |
| Cranberry   | 0.5 |
| Strawberry  | 0.5 |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Pyriproxifen</b>                                     |     |
| <i>Permitted residue: Pyriproxifen</i>                                  |     |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except peppers, chili (dry)] | 1   |
| Peanut  | 0.2 |
| Peppers, chili (dry)  | 6   |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Pyroxasulfone</b>  |     |
| <i>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</i> |     |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 5-Difluoromethoxy-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid, expressed as pyroxasulfone</i>                                 |     |
| Peanut  | 0.3 |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Sethoxydim</b>  |      |
| <i>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</i> |      |
| Citrus fruits  | 0.5  |
| Beans (dry)  | 25   |
| Pulses [except beans (dry); lupin (dry)]   | *0.1 |
| Stone fruits [except plum]   | 0.2  |

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**Agvet chemical: Simazine**

Permitted residue: Simazine

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|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| Cranberry | 0.25 |
|-----------|------|

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**Agvet chemical: Spinosad**

Permitted residue: Sum of spinosyn A and spinosyn D

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|        |      |
|--------|------|
| Peanut | 0.02 |
|--------|------|

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**Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor**

Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor

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|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Cereal grains [except rice; rice husked; rice, polished, sorghum] | *0.01 |
| Fats (mammalian)  | 0.2   |
| Rice  | 7     |
| Rice, husked  | 1.5   |
| Rice, polished  | 1     |
| Sorghum   | 0.2   |
| Tree nuts   | 0.03  |

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---

**Agvet chemical: Sulfuryl fluoride**

Permitted residue: Sulfuryl fluoride

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|  |      |
|--|------|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.02 |
|--|------|

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**Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole**

Permitted residue: Tebuconazole

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|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Pear                      | 1     |
| Peppers, sweet            | 1     |
| Pome fruits [except pear] | *0.01 |

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**Agvet chemical: Tebufenozide**

Permitted residue: Tebufenozide

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|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Blueberries | 3 |
|-------------|---|

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**Agvet chemical: Thiocloprid**

Permitted residue: Thiocloprid

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|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Peppers, sweet | 1 |
|----------------|---|

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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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|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Peppers, chili (dry) | 7 |
|----------------------|---|

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**Agvet chemical: Thiophanate-methyl**

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

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|  |     |
|--|-----|
| All other foods except animal food commodities | 0.1 |
| Peanut   | 0.1 |

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[1.4] omitting for each of the following chemicals, the maximum residue limit for the food and substituting

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Abamectin</b>                       |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a</i>               |      |
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)          | 0.1  |
| Grapes   | 0.03 |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Acifluorfen</b>                     |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Acifluorfen</i>                  |      |
| Peanut   | 0.1  |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin</b>                    |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Azoxystrobin</i>                 |      |
| Peanut   | 0.2  |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Bifenthrin</b>                      |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Bifenthrin</i>                   |      |
| Herbs  | T0.5 |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Chlorfenapyr</b>                    |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Chlorfenapyr</i>                 |      |
| Milks  | 0.03 |
| Tea, green, black                                      | 60   |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Chlorpyrifos</b>                    |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos</i>                 |      |
| Peanut   | 0.2  |
| Peppers, sweet   | 2    |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole</b>                |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Cyantraniliprole</i>             |      |
| Strawberry   | 1.5  |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin</b>                    |      |
| <i>Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers</i> |      |
| Peppers, chili   | 2    |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| <b>Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil</b>   |       |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of fludioxonil and oxidisable metabolites, expressed as fludioxonil</i>             |       |
| <i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fludioxonil</i>  |       |
| Poultry, Edible offal of   | 0.1   |
| Poultry meat   | *0.01 |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad</b>  |       |
| <i>Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad</i>   |       |
| Mango  | 0.6   |
| Papaya (pawpaw)  | 1     |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Glyphosate</b>  |       |
| <i>Permitted residue: Sum of glyphosate, N-acetyl-glyphosate and aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate</i> |       |
| Tea, green, black  | T20   |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid</b>  |       |
| <i>Permitted residue: Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid</i>  |       |
| Blueberries  | 3.5   |
| Peanut   | 0.45  |
| <b>Agvet chemical: Iprodione</b>   |       |
| <i>Permitted residue: Iprodione</i>  |       |
| Peanut   | 0.5   |

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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*

---

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) | 3   |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits                 | 0.5 |
| Leek   | 10  |
| Olive oil, virgin                              | 1   |

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**Agvet chemical: Lufenuron**

*Permitted residue: Lufenuron*

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|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.15 |
|--------------------------|------|

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**Agvet chemical: Methomyl**

*Permitted residue: Methomyl*

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|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Peanut | 0.1 |
|--------|-----|

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**Agvet chemical: Metolachlor**

*Permitted residue: Metolachlor*

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|         |     |
|---------|-----|
| Peanuts | 0.2 |
|---------|-----|

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**Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin**

*Permitted residue: Oxathiapiprolin*

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|       |    |
|-------|----|
| Basil | 10 |
|-------|----|

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**Agvet chemical: Phosphine**

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

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|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Peanut | 0.1 |
|--------|-----|

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**Agvet chemical: Propamocarb**

*Permitted residue: Propamocarb (base)*

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|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 1.5 |
|--------------------------|-----|

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**Agvet chemical: Propiconazole**

*Permitted residue: Propiconazole*

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|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Citrus fruits | 10 |
| Pineapple     | 2  |

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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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|        |      |
|--------|------|
| Mango  | 0.6  |
| Peanut | 0.05 |

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**Agvet chemical: Pyriofenone**

*Permitted residue: Pyriofenone*

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|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) | 2.5 |
|---|-----|

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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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|        |    |
|--------|----|
| Peanut | 25 |
|--------|----|

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**Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor**

*Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor*

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|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 1   |
| Meat (mammalian)         | 0.4 |
| Milks                    | 0.3 |
| Poultry meat             | 0.7 |

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**Agvet chemical: Sulfuryl fluoride**

*Permitted residue: Sulfuryl fluoride*

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|        |    |
|--------|----|
| Peanut | 15 |
|--------|----|

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