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4 August 2004

FINAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

APPLICATION A520

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS
(NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 2003)

FOOD STANDARDS AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND (FSANZ)

FSANZ's role is to protect the health and safety of people in Australia and New Zealand through the maintenance of a safe food supply. FSANZ is a partnership between ten Governments: the Commonwealth; Australian States and Territories; and New Zealand. It is a statutory authority under Commonwealth law and is an independent, expert body.

FSANZ is responsible for developing, varying and reviewing standards and for developing codes of conduct with industry for food available in Australia and New Zealand covering labelling, composition and contaminants. In Australia, FSANZ also develops food standards for food safety, maximum residue limits, primary production and processing and a range of other functions including the coordination of national food surveillance and recall systems, conducting research and assessing policies about imported food.

The FSANZ Board approves new standards or variations to food standards in accordance with policy guidelines set by the Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council (Ministerial Council) made up of Commonwealth, State and Territory and New Zealand Health Ministers as lead Ministers, with representation from other portfolios. Approved standards are then notified to the Ministerial Council. The Ministerial Council may then request that FSANZ review a proposed or existing standard. If the Ministerial Council does not request that FSANZ review the draft standard, or amends a draft standard, the standard is adopted by reference under the food laws of the Commonwealth, States, Territories and New Zealand. The Ministerial Council can, independently of a notification from FSANZ, request that FSANZ review a standard.

The process for amending the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code) is prescribed in the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (FSANZ Act). The diagram below represents the different stages in the process including when periods of public consultation occur. This process varies for matters that are urgent or minor in significance or complexity.



Final Assessment Stage (s.36)

FSANZ has now completed the assessment of the Application and held a single round of public consultation under section 36 of the FSANZ Act. This Final Assessment Report and its recommendations have been approved by the FSANZ Board and notified to the Ministerial Council.

If the Ministerial Council does not request FSANZ to review the draft amendments to the Code, an amendment to the Code is published in the *Commonwealth Gazette* and the *New Zealand Gazette* and adopted by reference and without amendment under Australian State and Territory food law.

Further Information

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Assessment reports are available for viewing and downloading from the FSANZ website www.foodstandards.gov.au or alternatively paper copies of reports can be requested from FSANZ's Information Officer at info@foodstandards.gov.au including other general enquiries and requests for information.

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Executive Summary and Statement of Reasons

This Application (A520) seeks to amend Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for non-antibiotic agricultural and veterinary chemicals in the Code. It is a routine application from the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), to update the Code in order to reflect the current registration status of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in use in Australia.

The Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of New Zealand to establish a system for the development of joint food standards (the Treaty), excluded MRLs for agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food from the joint Australia New Zealand food standards setting system. Australia and New Zealand independently and separately develop MRLs for agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food.

The dietary exposure assessments indicate that the residues associated with the proposed MRLs do not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety.

There are no MRLs for antibiotic residues in this Application.

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) made a Sanitary and Phytosanitary notification to the World Trade Organization.

Statement of Reasons

FSANZ recommends progressing this Application for the following reasons:

- The dietary exposure assessments, where appropriate, indicate that the residues associated with the MRLs do not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety. APVMA has already registered the chemical products associated with the MRLs in this Application and the rejection of the MRLs would result in legally treated food not being able to be legally sold. Therefore, the requested changes will benefit all stakeholders by maintaining public health and safety while permitting the legal sale of food treated with agricultural and veterinary chemicals to control pests and diseases and improve agricultural productivity.
- APVMA has assessed appropriate toxicology, residue, animal transfer, processing and metabolism studies, in accordance with the *Guidelines for Registering Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals, the Ag and Vet Requirements Series, 1997*, to support the use of chemicals on commodities as outlined in this Application.
- The Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) of the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) has undertaken an appropriate toxicological assessment of the chemical products and has established relevant acceptable daily intakes (ADI) and where applicable, the acute reference dose (ARfD).
- FSANZ has undertaken a preliminary regulation impact assessment process. That process concluded that the amendment to the Code is necessary, cost-effective and of benefit to both producers and consumers.
- None of FSANZ's section 10 objectives of food regulatory measures are compromised by the proposed changes.

1. Introduction

Applications were received from APVMA on 11 November and 4 December 2003 seeking amendments to Standard 1.4.2 of the Code. The proposed amendments to the Standard would align MRLs, in the Code, for non-antibiotic agricultural and veterinary chemicals with the MRLs in APVMA's MRL Standard.

1.1 Summary of proposed MRLs

The MRL amendments under consideration in this Application are:

- the deletion of all the MRLs for fenchlorphos, fenoprop, methacrifos and promacyl;
- the deletion of MRLs for certain foods for dithiocarbamates, pyrethrins and triadimefon;
- the addition of the chemicals bifenazate and bioresmethrin;
- the addition of MRLs for certain foods for dimethomorph, dithiocarbamates, haloxyfop, propiconazole and propyzamide;
- the changing of MRLs for certain foods for acetamiprid, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, dimethomorph, dithiocarbamates, fipronil, fluvalinate and glyphosate; and
- the addition of temporary MRLs for certain foods for azoxystrobin, benalaxyl, buprofezin, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, dimethomorph, dithiocarbamates, metalaxyl and, tebufenozide.

1.2 Withdrawal of the Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Sulphur Dioxide in Berries

FSANZ sought the agreement of APVMA to withdraw this proposed MRL for sulphur dioxide for berries from its December Application. APVMA has agreed to withdraw this proposed MRL from this Application for the following reasons:

- Standard 1.3.1 – Food Additives of the Code regulates the use of sulphur dioxide as a preservative by the food industry;
- FSANZ considers that the establishment of an MRL for sulphur dioxide in berries in Standard 1.4.2 – Maximum Residue Limits would likely to cause some confusion and lead to problems in enforcement of the Code caused by a permission for this chemical in two separate standards in the Code;
- There are sensitivity issues associated with residues of this chemical for certain subgroups of the population. Therefore, FSANZ considers that a recommendation for the inclusion of an MRL for this chemical may not be successful; and

- FSANZ would include a maximum limit for sulphur dioxide for berries in a future omnibus amendment to Standard 1.3.1 at 10 mg/kg and this would include an editorial note. This note will indicate that APVMA has determined an MRL of 10 mg/kg for sulphur dioxide in berries.

1.3 Anomalies in the Drafting

An unrevised version of the drafting was issued with the Initial / Draft Assessment Report for this Application. This unrevised version of the drafting contained some anomalies. The rest of the Initial / Draft Assessment Report was correct and the estimated dietary exposures were not affected. This Final Assessment Report contains the correct drafting (Attachment 1).

1.4 Antibiotic MRLs

There are no MRLs for antibiotic residues in this Application.

2. Regulatory Problem

2.1 Current Regulations

APVMA has approved the use of the agricultural and veterinary chemical products associated with the MRLs in this Application, and made consequent amendments to APVMA's MRL Standard. The approval of the use of these products now means that there is a discrepancy between the residues associated with the use and the MRLs in the Code. In turn, this means that:

- where APVMA has increased MRLs, food cannot be legally sold under food legislation if it contains residues in excess of the existing MRLs in the Code;
- where APVMA has included MRLs for new chemicals or for additional foods that are not included in the Code, the particular food cannot be legally sold under food legislation if it contains any detectable residues of the particular chemical; and
- where APVMA has decreased or deleted MRLs, food may be legally sold under food legislation if it contains residues that are inconsistent with the current registered uses of chemical products.

3. Objective

The objective of this Application is to ensure that the residues associated with the proposed MRLs do not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety and that the proposed MRLs permit the legal sale of food that has been legally treated. APVMA has already established MRLs under the APVMA's legislation, and now seeks, by way of this Application to include the amendments in the Code.

3.1 Consideration of Issues under section 10 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*

In developing or varying a food standard, FSANZ is required by its legislation to meet three primary objectives which are set out in section 10 of the FSANZ Act. These are:

3.1.1 The protection of public health and safety

The OCS establishes the ADI and, where applicable, the ARfD for the agricultural and veterinary chemicals. APVMA and FSANZ carry out estimations of dietary exposure to agricultural and veterinary chemicals and compare them to the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) standards. Based on dietary exposure assessments, the residues associated with the proposed MRLs in this Application do not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety.

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

This is not relevant for this Application.

3.1.3 The prevention of misleading or deceptive information

This is not relevant for this Application.

In addition to these objectives, subsection 10(2) requires FSANZ to have regard to a number of matters set out in paragraphs 10(2)(a) to (d). Each of these matters is discussed below.

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

FSANZ considers proposed MRLs in accordance with the best available scientific evidence. The procedures adopted by FSANZ, the TGA and APVMA are based on a comprehensive examination of detailed scientific information. That includes a rigorous toxicological assessment and dietary exposure assessments undertaken in accordance with international protocols.

3.1.5 The promotion of consistency between domestic and international food standards

This is addressed in section 9.

3.1.6 The desirability of an efficient and internationally competitive food industry

The inclusion of the requested MRLs would assist in permitting the legal sale of legally treated food. Varying the Code to include the proposed MRLs would promote trade and commerce and allow food industries to continue to be efficient and competitive.

3.1.7 The promotion of fair trading in food

As the MRLs in the Code apply to all food whether produced domestically or imported, the inclusion of the MRLs would benefit all producers equally.

3.1.8 Any written guidelines formulated by the Ministerial Council for the purposes of this paragraph and notified to FSANZ

To date the Ministerial Council has not made a written notification to FSANZ of any policy guidelines that are relevant to this Application.

4. Background

4.1 The use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals

In Australia, APVMA is responsible for registering agricultural and veterinary chemical products, granting permits for use of chemical products and regulating the sale of agricultural and veterinary chemical products. Following the sale of these products, the use of the chemicals is then regulated by State and Territory ‘control of use’ legislation.

Before registering such a product, APVMA must be satisfied that the use of the product will not result in residues that would be an undue risk to the safety of people, including people using anything containing its residues.

When a chemical product is registered for use or a permit for use granted, APVMA includes MRLs in its APVMA MRL Standard. These MRLs are then adopted into control of use legislation in some jurisdictions and assist States and Territories in regulating the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals.

4.2 Maximum Residue Limit applications

After registering the agricultural or veterinary chemical products, based on their scientific evaluations, APVMA makes applications to FSANZ to adopt the MRLs in Standard 1.4.2 of the Code. FSANZ reviews the information provided by APVMA and validates whether the dietary exposure is within agreed safety limits. If satisfied that the residues do not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety and subject to adequate resolution of any issues raised during public consultation, FSANZ will then agree to adopt the proposed MRLs into Standard 1.4.2 of the Code.

FSANZ then notifies the Ministerial Council of the adoption of the variation to the Code. If the Ministerial Council accepts the changes made by FSANZ, the MRLs are automatically adopted by reference under the food laws of the Australian States and Territories.

The inclusion of the MRLs in the Code has the effect of allowing legally treated produce to be legally sold, provided that the residues in the treated produce do not exceed the MRL. Changes to Australian MRLs reflect the changing patterns of agricultural and veterinary chemicals available to farmers. These changes include both the development of new products and crop uses, and the withdrawal of older products following review.

Appropriate toxicology, residue, animal transfer, processing and metabolism studies were provided to APVMA in accordance with the *Guidelines for Registering Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals, the Ag and Vet Requirements Series, 1997* to support the MRLs in the commodities as outlined in this Application. Full evaluation reports for individual chemicals are available upon request from the relevant Project Coordinator at FSANZ on +61 2 6271 2222.

4.3 Maximum Residue Limits

The MRL is the highest concentration of a chemical residue that is legally permitted or accepted in a food. The MRL does not indicate the amount of chemical that is always present in a treated food but it does indicate the highest residue that could possibly result from the registered conditions of use. The concentration is expressed in milligrams of the chemical per kilogram (mg/kg) of the food.

MRLs assist in indicating whether an agricultural or veterinary chemical product has been used according to its registered use and if the MRL is exceeded then this indicates a likely misuse of the chemical product.

MRLs are also used as standards for the international trade in food. In addition, MRLs, while not direct public health limits, act to protect public health and safety by minimising residues in food consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases. As stated above, APVMA includes MRLs in its APVMA MRL Standard when it registers a chemical product for use or grant a permit for use. APVMA then notifies FSANZ of these MRLs so that FSANZ may consider them for inclusion in the Code. In relation to MRLs, FSANZ's role is to ensure that the potential residues in food do not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety.

FSANZ will not agree to adopt MRLs into the Code where the dietary exposure to the residues of a chemical could represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety. In assessing this risk, FSANZ conducts dietary exposure assessments in accordance with internationally accepted practices and procedures.

In summary, the MRLs in APVMA MRL Standard are used in some jurisdictions to assist in regulating the use of agricultural and veterinary chemical products under State and Territory 'control-of-use' legislation. Whereas the MRLs in the Code apply in relation to the sale of food under State and Territory food legislation and the inspection of imported foods by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service.

4.4 Food Standards-setting in Australia and New Zealand

The Treaty excluded MRLs for agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food from the joint food standards setting system. Australia and New Zealand separately and independently develop MRLs for agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food.

4.5 Trans Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement

Following the commencement of the Trans Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement (TTMRA) between Australia and New Zealand on 1 May 1998:

- food produced or imported into Australia, which complies with Standard 1.4.2 of the Code can be legally sold in New Zealand; and
- food produced or imported into New Zealand, which complies with the *New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Compounds) Mandatory Food Standard, 1999* can be legally sold in Australia.

4.6 Limit of Quantification

Some of the proposed MRLs in this Application are at the limit of quantification (LOQ) and are indicated by an * in the ‘Summary of the Requested MRLs for each Chemical...’ (Attachment 2). The LOQ is the lowest concentration of an agricultural or veterinary chemical residue that can be identified and quantitatively measured in a specified food, agricultural commodity or animal feed with an acceptable degree of certainty by a regulatory method of analysis. The inclusion of the MRLs at the LOQ means that no detectable residues of the relevant chemical should occur. FSANZ incorporates MRLs at the LOQ in the Code to assist in identifying a practical benchmark for enforcement and to allow for future developments in methods of detection that could lead to a lowering of this limit.

4.7 MRLs for Permits

Some of the proposed MRLs in this Application are temporary and are indicated by a ‘T’ in the ‘Summary of the Requested MRLs for each Chemical...’ (Attachment 2). These MRLs may include uses associated with:

- the minor use program;
- off-label permits for minor and emergency uses; or
- trial permits for research.

FSANZ does not issue permits or grant permission for the temporary use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals. Further information on permits for the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals can be found on APVMA’s website at www.apvma.gov.au/ or by contacting APVMA on +61 2 6272 5158.

5. Evaluation of Issues Raised in Public Comment

Submissions were received from:

- AKC Consulting;
- Food Technology Association of Victoria; and
- Queensland Health.

The submission from Food Technology Association of Victoria and Queensland Health supported this Application.

The submissions from AKC Consulting and Queensland Health noted the anomalies in the drafting of Initial / Draft Assessment Report for this Application. The revised correct drafting has been included as Attachment 1 to this report.

6. Regulatory Options

6.1 Option 1 – status quo – no change to the existing MRLs in the Code.

Under this option, the status quo would be maintained and there would be no changes in the existing MRLs to the Code.

6.2 Option 2(a) – adopt the change to MRLs to delete or decrease some existing MRLs.

Under this option, only those variations that were reductions and deletions would be approved for inclusion into the Code. The proposed increases and inclusions of new MRLs would not be approved.

6.3 Option 2(b) – adopt the changes to MRLs to include new or increase some existing MRLs.

Under this option, only those variations that were increases and additions of MRLs would be approved for inclusion into the Code. The proposed decreases and deletions of MRLs would not be approved.

Option 2 has been arranged into two sub-options because the impacts of each sub-option are different. Splitting the option into two sub-options also allows a more detailed impact analysis. However, FSANZ cannot legally separate these two sub-options and may only accept or reject the Application.

7. Affected Parties

The parties affected by proposed MRL amendments include:

- consumers, including domestic and overseas customers;
- growers and producers of domestic and export food commodities;
- importers of agricultural produce and foods; and
- Australian Government, State and Territory agencies involved in monitoring and regulating the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food and the potential resulting residues.

8. Impact Analysis

The impact analysis represents likely impacts based on available information. The impact analysis is designed to assist in the process of identifying the affected parties, any alternative options consistent with the objective of the proposal, and the potential impacts of any regulatory or non-regulatory provisions. The information needed to make a final assessment of this proposal will include information from public submissions.

8.1 Option 1 – status quo – no change to the existing MRLs in the Code

8.1.1 Benefits

- for consumers the major benefit would be the maintenance of the existing confidence in the food supply in relation to residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals;
- for growers and producers of domestic and export food commodities, the adoption of this option would not result in any discernable benefits;
- for importers, the adoption of this option would not result in any discernable benefits; and
- for Australian Government, State and Territory agencies, the adoption of this option would not result in any discernable benefits.

8.1.2 Costs

- for consumers there are unlikely to be any discernable costs as the unavailability of some food from certain growers is likely to be seen as typical seasonal fluctuations in the food supply. FSANZ invites comment on whether these costs are likely to be discernable by consumers;
- for growers and producers of domestic and export food commodities, the adoption of this option would result in costs resulting from not being able to legally sell food containing residues consistent with increased MRLs or MRL additions. Primary producers do not produce food or use chemical products to comply with MRLs. They use chemical products to control pests and diseases in accordance with the prescribed label conditions, and expect that the resulting residues will be acceptable and that the legally treated food can be legally sold. If the legal use of chemical products results in the production of food that cannot be legally sold under food legislation then primary producers will incur substantial losses. Major losses for primary producers would in turn impact negatively upon rural and regional communities;
- for importers, the adoption of this option would not result in any discernable costs; and
- for Australian Government, State and Territory agencies, the adoption of this option would create discrepancies between agricultural and food legislation thereby creating uncertainty, inefficiency and confusion in the enforcement of regulations.

8.2 Option 2(a) – adopt the changes to MRLs to delete and decrease some existing MRLs

8.2.1 Benefits

- for consumers the major benefit would be the maintenance of the existing confidence in the food supply in relation to residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals;
- for growers and producers of domestic and export food commodities, the adoption of this option would not result in any discernable benefits;

- for importers, the adoption of this option would not result in any discernable benefits; and
- for Australian Government, State and Territory agencies, the adoption of this option would foster community confidence that regulatory authorities are maintaining the standards to minimise residues in the food supply.

8.2.2 *Costs*

- for consumers there are unlikely to be any discernable costs as the unavailability of some food from certain importers is likely to be seen as typical seasonal fluctuations in the food supply. FSANZ invites comment on whether these costs are likely to be discernable by consumers;
- for growers and producers of domestic and export food commodities, the adoption of this option is unlikely to result in any costs, as reductions in MRLs are adopted where this is practically achievable, with little or no impact on production costs;
- for importers, the adoption of this option may result in costs, as foods may not be able to be imported if these foods contained residues consistent with the MRLs proposed for deletion or reduction. Any MRL deletions or reductions have the potential to restrict the importation of foods and could potentially result in higher food costs and a reduced product range available to consumers, as foods that exceed the new, lower MRLs could not be legally imported or sold to consumers. To identify any restrictions and possible trade impacts, Codex MRLs are addressed in section 11.5.3 and data on imported foods are addressed in section 11.5.4. FSANZ invites comments from importers on the impacts of the deletions or reduction of MRLs; and
- for Australian Government, State and Territory agencies, the adoption of this option would not result in any discernable costs, although there would need to be an awareness of changes in the standards for residues in food.

8.3 **Option 2(b) – adopt the changes to MRLs to include new and increase some existing MRLs**

8.3.1 *Benefits*

- for consumers, the major benefit would be potential flow on benefits resulting from the price and availability of food if growers can legally sell food containing residues consistent with increased MRLs or MRL additions. FSANZ invites comment as to whether this benefit is likely to be discernable;
- for growers and producers of domestic and export food commodities, the benefits of this option would result from being able to legally sell food containing residues consistent with increased MRLs or MRL additions. Other benefits include the consistency between agricultural and food legislation thereby minimising compliance costs to primary producers;

- for importers, the adoption of this option would result in the benefit that food could be legally imported if it contained residues consistent with increased MRLs or MRL additions; and
- for Australian Government, State and Territory agencies, the benefits of this option would include the removal of discrepancies between agricultural and food legislation thereby creating certainty and allowing efficient enforcement of regulations.

8.3.2 *Costs*

- for consumers there are no discernable costs;
- for growers and producers of domestic and export food commodities, the adoption of this option would not result in any discernable costs;
- for importers, the adoption of this option would not result in any discernable costs; and
- for Australian Government, State and Territory agencies, the adoption of this option would not result in any discernable costs, although there may be minimal impacts associated with slight changes to residue monitoring programs.

8.4 **Conclusion**

Option 1 is a viable option but its adoption would result in:

- potential substantial costs to primary producers that may have a negative impact on their viability and in turn the viability of the rural and regional communities that depend upon the sale of the agricultural produce; and
- discrepancies between agricultural and food legislation which could have negative impacts on the compliance costs of primary producers, perception problems in export markets and undermine the efficient enforcement of standards for chemical residues.

FSANZ's preferred approach is adopt Options 2(a) and 2(b) – to adopt the change to MRLs in the Code to include new or increase some existing MRLs and to delete or decrease some existing MRLs. FSANZ prefers this approach because:

- the residues associated with the MRL amendments would not result in an unacceptable risk to public health and safety (this benefit also applies to Option 1);
- the changes would minimise the potential costs to primary producers and rural and regional communities in terms of legally being able to sell legally treated food;
- the changes would minimise residues consistent with the effective use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals to control pests and diseases; and
- the changes would remove discrepancies between agricultural and food legislation and assist enforcement.

Adopting option 2(a) may result in compliance costs for importers and industry where there are decreases or deletions of MRLs. However, there is no information to suggest how these costs would be incurred.

9. Consultation

9.1 World Trade Organization Notification

As a member of the WTO Australia is 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.

MRLs prescribed in the Code constitute a mandatory requirement applying to all food products of a particular class whether produced domestically or imported. Food products exceeding their relevant MRL set out in the Code cannot legally be supplied in Australia.

In administrative terms and consistent with international practice, MRLs assist in regulating the use of agricultural and veterinary chemical products. MRLs indicate whether agricultural and veterinary chemical products have been used in accordance with the registered conditions of use.

MRLs, while not direct public health limits, act to protect public health and safety by minimising residues in food consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases. MRLs are also used as standards for the international trade in food.

This Application contains variations to MRLs which are addressed in the international Codex standard. MRLs in this Application also relate to chemicals used in the production of heavily traded agricultural commodities that may indirectly have a significant effect on trade of derivative food products between WTO members.

This Application was notified as a Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measure in accordance with the WTO SPS agreement because the primary objective of the measure is to support the regulation of the use of agricultural and veterinary chemical products to protect human, animal and plant health and the environment. No WTO member made a submission in response to the notification.

9.1.1 Codex MRLs

The standards of the Codex Alimentarius Commission are used as the relevant international standard or basis as to whether a new or changed standard requires a WTO notification. There are no MRLs proposed to be deleted or reduced, in this Application, which are more restrictive than the relevant Codex MRL.

9.1.2 Imported Foods

Agricultural and veterinary chemicals are used differently in countries other than in Australia because of different pests or diseases or because different products may be used. This means that residues in imported food may still be safe for human consumption, but may be different from those in domestically produced food.

Deletions or reductions of MRLs may affect imported food which may be complying with existing MRLs even though these existing MRLs are no longer required for domestically produced food. This is because imported food that may contain residues consistent with the MRLs proposed for deletion or reduction.

To assist in identifying possible impacts where imported food may be affected, FSANZ has compiled the following table that states the imported quantity of relevant foods for the years 2000 and 2001. These data are for foods for which deletions or reductions of MRLs are proposed.

Food	2001 Tonnes	2002 Tonnes
Apple	19760	19976
Asparagus	3826	4023
Edible offal (mammalian)	7729	7741
Eggs	272	710
Fat (mammalian)	1060	15
Meat (mammalian)	33467	47237
Milks	20057	13434
Mung bean (dry)	215	330
Peas	3381	2255
Pumpkin	0	0
Poultry edible offal of	502	737
Poultry meat	0	0
Sugar cane	2686	4614

FSANZ requested comment as to any possible ramifications for imports of the deletion or reductions of the MRLs in this Application. No submission were received that the addressed the residues of the relevant agricultural chemicals in imported food.

10. Conclusion and Recommendation

The dietary exposure assessments indicate that the residues associated with the proposed MRLs do not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety. APVMA has already registered the chemical products and rejection of the MRLs would result in legally treated food not being able to be legally sold. Therefore, accepting the requested changes will benefit all stakeholders by maintaining public health and safety while permitting the legal sale of food treated with agricultural and veterinary chemicals to control pests and diseases and improve agricultural productivity.

11. Implementation and Review

The use of chemical products and MRLs are under constant review as part of APVMA's Existing Chemical Review Program. In addition, regulatory agencies involved in the regulation of chemical products continue to monitor health, agricultural and environmental issues associated with the use of chemical products. The residues in food are also monitored through:

- State and Territory residue monitoring programs;

- Australian Government programs such as the National Residue Survey; and
- dietary exposure surveys such as the Australian Total Diet Survey.

These monitoring programs and the continual review of the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals mean that considerable scope exists to review MRLs on a continual basis.

At this time it is proposed that the proposed MRL amendments should come into effect upon gazettal and continue to be monitored by the same means as other residues in food.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Variations to the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*.
2. A Summary of the Requested MRLs for each Chemical and an Outline of the Information Supporting the Requested Changes to the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*.
3. Background to Dietary Exposure Assessments.
4. Summary Submissions Received.

Amendments to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code

To commence: On gazettal

[1] *Standard 1.4.2 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code is varied by –*

[1.1] *omitting from Schedule 1 all entries for the following chemicals -*

Fenclorphos

Fenoprop

Methacrifos

Promacyl

[1.2] *inserting in Schedule 1 –*

BIFENAZATE	
SUM OF BIFENAZATE AND BIFENAZATE DIAZENE (DIAZENECARBOLXYLIC ACID, 2-(4-METHOXY-[1,1'- BIPHENYL-3-YL] 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER), EXPRESSED AS BIFENAZATE	
EDIBLE OFFAL (MAMMALIAN)	*0.01
MEAT (MAMMALIAN) (IN THE FAT)	*0.01
MILKS	*0.01
POME FRUITS	2
BIORESMETHRIN	
BIORESMETHRIN	
MANGO	T0.5

[1.3] *omitting from Schedule 1 the foods and associated MRLs for each of the following chemicals –*

DITHIOCARBAMATES	
TOTAL DITHIOCARBAMATES, DETERMINED AS CARBON DISULPHIDE EVOLVED DURING ACID DIGESTION AND EXPRESSED AS MILLIGRAMS OF CARBON DISULPHIDE PER KILOGRAM OF FOOD	
BULB VEGETABLES [EXCEPT SPRING ONION]	4
SPRING ONION	T10
PYRETHRINS	
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	
PUMPKINS	T0.02

TRIADIMEFON SUM OF TRIADIMEFON AND TRIADIMENOL, EXPRESSED AS TRIADIMEFON <i>SEE ALSO</i> TRIADIMENOL	
MUNG BEAN (DRY)	T0.1

[1.4] *inserting in alphabetical order in Schedule 1, the foods and associated MRLs for each of the following chemicals –*

AZOXYSTROBIN AZOXYSTROBIN	
RADISH	T0.3
BENALAXYL BENALAXYL	
SPRING ONION	T0.1
BUPROFEZIN BUPROFEZIN	
PASSIONFRUIT	T2
CYPROCONAZOLE CYPROCONAZOLE, SUM OF ISOMERS	
BARLEY	T*0.02
WHEAT	T*0.02
DIFENOCONAZOLE DIFENOCONAZOLE	
CEREAL GRAINS	T*0.01
DIMETHOMORPH SUM OF E AND Z ISOMERS OF DIMETHOMORPH	
CHARD (SILVER BEET)	T2
LEEK	0.5
DITHIOCARBAMATES TOTAL DITHIOCARBAMATES, DETERMINED AS CARBON DISULPHIDE EVOLVED DURING ACID DIGESTION AND EXPRESSED AS MILLIGRAMS OF CARBON DISULPHIDE PER KILOGRAM OF FOOD	
BULB VEGETABLES [EXCEPT GARLIC, BULB ONION]	T10
ONION, BULB	4
WALNUTS	T*0.2
HALOXYFOP SUM OF HALOXYFOP, ITS ESTERS AND CONJUGATES, EXPRESSED AS HALOXYFOP	
LINOLA SEED	0.1
LINSEED	0.1
METALAXYL METALAXYL	
CEREAL GRAINS	T*0.05
MILKS	T*0.05

PROPICONAZOLE PROPICONAZOLE	
EGGS	*0.05
PROPYZAMIDE PROPYZAMIDE	
CHICORY LEAVES	*0.2
TEBUFENOZIDE TEBUFENOZIDE	
BLUEBERRIES	T2

[1.5] omitting from Schedule 1, under the entries for the following chemicals, the maximum residue limit for the food, substituting –

ACETAMIPRID COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN: ACETAMIPRID COMMODITIES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN: SUM OF ACETAMIPRID AND N-DIMETHYL ACETAMIPRID ((E)- N ¹ [(6-CHLORO-3-PYRIDYL)METHYL]-N ² - CYANOACETAMIDINE, EXPRESSED AS ACETAMIPRID	
COTTON SEED	*0.05
EDIBLE OFFAL (MAMMALIAN)	*0.05
EGGS	*0.01
MEAT (MAMMALIAN)	*0.01
MILKS	*0.01
POTATO	*0.05
POULTRY, EDIBLE OFFAL OF	*0.05
POULTRY MEAT	*0.01
CYPROCONAZOLE CYPROCONAZOLE, SUM OF ISOMERS	
EDIBLE OFFAL (MAMMALIAN)	T1
MEAT (MAMMALIAN)	T0.03
DIFENOCONAZOLE DIFENOCONAZOLE	
ASPARAGUS	*0.05
DIMETHOMORPH SUM OF E AND Z ISOMERS OF DIMETHOMORPH	
LETTUCE, LEAF	T2
DITHIOCARBAMATES TOTAL DITHIOCARBAMATES, DETERMINED AS CARBON DISULPHIDE EVOLVED DURING ACID DIGESTION AND EXPRESSED AS MILLIGRAMS OF CARBON DISULPHIDE PER KILOGRAM OF FOOD	
STONE FRUITS	3

FIPRONIL	
SUM OF FIPRONIL, THE SULPHENYL METABOLITE (5-AMINO-1-[2,6-DICHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]-4-[(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)SULPHENYL]-1H-PYRAZOLE-3-CARBONITRILE), THE SULPHONYL METABOLITE (5-AMINO-1-[2,6-DICHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]-4-[(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)SULPHONYL]-1H-PYRAZOLE-3-CARBONITRILE), AND THE TRIFLUOROMETHYL METABOLITE (5-AMINO-4-TRIFLUOROMETHYL-1-[2,6-DICHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]-1H-PYRAZOLE-3-CARBONITRILE)	
ASPARAGUS	0.2
FLUVALINATE	
FLUVALINATE, SUM OF ISOMERS	
ASPARAGUS	0.2
GLYPHOSATE	
GLYPHOSATE	
PASSIONFRUIT	3

A Summary of the Requested MRLs for each Chemical and an Outline of the Information Supporting the Requested Changes to the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*

The Full Evaluation Reports for individual chemicals are available upon request from the relevant Project Coordinator at FSANZ.

NOTES ON TERMS USED IN THE TABLE

ADI – Acceptable Daily Intake - The ADI is the daily intake of an agricultural or veterinary chemical, which, during the consumer's entire lifetime, appears to be without appreciable risk to the health of the consumer. This is based on all the known facts at the time of the evaluation of the chemical. The ADI is expressed in milligrams of the chemical per kilogram of body weight.

ARfD – Acute Reference Dose - The ARfD is the estimate of the amount of a substance in food, expressed on a body weight basis, that can be ingested over a short period of time, usually during one meal or one day, without appreciable health risk to the consumer, on the basis of all the known facts at the time of evaluation.

LOQ - Limit of Quantification - The LOQ is the lowest concentration of a pesticide residue that can be identified and quantitatively measured in a specified food, agricultural commodity or animal feed with an acceptable degree of certainty by a regulatory method of analysis.

NEDI - National Estimated Dietary Intake - The NEDI represents a more realistic estimate of dietary exposure and is the preferred calculation. It may incorporate more refined food consumption data including that for specific sub-groups of the population. The NEDI calculation may take into account such factors as the proportion of the crop or commodity treated; residues in edible portions; the effects of processing and cooking on residue levels; and may use median residue levels from supervised trials other than the MRL to represent pesticide residue levels. In most cases the NEDI is still an overestimation because the above data is often not available and in these cases the MRL is used.

NESTI - National Estimated Short Term Intake - The NESTI is used to estimate acute dietary exposure. Acute (short term) dietary exposure assessments are undertaken when an ARfD has been determined for a chemical. Acute dietary exposures are normally only estimated based on consumption of raw unprocessed commodities (fruit and vegetables) but may include consideration of meat, offal, cereal, milk or dairy product consumption on a case-by-case basis. FSANZ has used ARfDs set by OCS and Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues, the consumption data from the 1995 National Nutrition Survey (NNS) and the MRL when the STMR is not available to calculate the NESTIs.

The NESTI calculation incorporates the large portion (97.5 percentile) food consumption data and can take into account such factors as the highest residue on a composite sample of an edible portion; the supervised trials median residue (STMR), representing typical residue in an edible portion resulting from the maximum permitted pesticide use pattern; processing factors which affect changes from the raw commodity to the consumed food and the variability factor.

The following are examples of entries and the proposed MRLs listed are not part of this Application.

<p>Fipronil Berries and other small fruits [except grapes and strawberry] Berries and other small fruits [except wine grapes] Strawberry</p>	<p>Delete T*0.01 Add T*0.01 Delete T0.5</p>	<p>This chemical is a phenylpyrazole. APVMA has extended the trial permit for this chemical to control Western Flower Thrip in strawberry. An MRL for fipronil on strawberry is required to accommodate the use as a bait for fruit fly. This use is not expected to result in residues and so the MRL is proposed at the LOQ.</p> <p>NESTI = <1% of ARfD for berries NEDI = 60% of ADI</p>
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The NESTI is an assessment of the acute exposure which is compared to the acute reference dose (ARfD). More information is in the glossary on the NESTI and the ARfD. To be acceptable to FSANZ, the NESTI must be less than 100% of the ARfD because the ARfD is considered the 'safe' level.

The NEDI is an assessment of the chronic exposure which is compared to the acceptable daily intake (ADI). More information is in the glossary on the NEDI and the ADI. To be acceptable to FSANZ, the NEDI must be less than 100% of the ADI because the ADI is considered the 'safe' level.

Acute Reference Dose (ARfD)
more information on this term is in the glossary

Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)
more information on this term is in the glossary

Name of the Chemical (in bold)

Food for which the proposed MRL is to apply.

Whether the proposed MRL is being added or deleted.

The 'T' means the MRL is temporary and under review.

The '*' means that the MRL is at the limit of quantification and detectable residues should not occur.

Class of Chemical

Information about the use of the chemical is provided so consumers can see the reason why the residues may occur in food.

Data from the Australian Total Diet Survey (ATDS) is provided when available because it provides an indication of the typical exposure to chemicals in table ready foods. The ATDS results are more realistic because the NEDI and NESTI calculations are theoretical calculations that conservatively overestimate exposure.

<p>Chlorpyrifos Coffee beans</p>	<p>Add</p>	<p>T0.5</p>	<p>APVMA extension of use for the control of pests. The 18th ATDS (1996) dietary exposure estimate for chlorpyrifos, as a percentage of the ADI is equivalent to 0.53% of ADI for adult males and up to 1.42% for 2 year olds. The 19th ATDS (1998) dietary exposure estimate for chlorpyrifos, as a percentage of the ADI is equivalent to 0.51% of ADI for adult males and up to 2.55% of ADI for 2 year olds. NEDI = 83% of ADI</p>
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Small variations may be noted in the exposure assessment between different ATDSs. These variations are minor and typically result because of the different range of foods in the individual surveys.

Glossary

1. **ADI** Acceptable Daily Intake.
2. **APVMA** Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
3. **ARfD** Acute Reference Dose.
4. **ATDS** Australian Total Diet Survey.
5. **FSC** *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.*
6. **JMPR** Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
7. **LOQ** Limit of Analytical Quantification.
8. **NEDI** National Estimated Daily Intake.
9. **NESTI** National Estimated Short Term Intake.
10. **NNS** National Nutrition Survey of Australia 1995
11. **LOQ** MRL set at or about the limit of quantification.
12. **JMPR** Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
13. **T** Temporary MRL.

Chemical Food	MRL (mg/kg)	Information
Acetamiprid Cotton seed	Delete T0.05 Substitute *0.05	This chemical is a methylacetamidine insecticide; it is used is to control insect infestation on crops. The LOQ for potato was incorrectly shown as *0.01 mg/kg in the permit and the proposed MRL corrects this. NESTI = <1% of ARfD. NEDI = <1% of ADI.
Edible offal (mammalian)	Delete T*0.05 Substitute *0.05	
Eggs	Delete T*0.01 Substitute *0.01	
Meat (mammalian)	Delete T*0.01 Substitute *0.01	
Milks	Delete T*0.01 Substitute *0.01	
Potato	Delete T*0.01 Substitute *0.05	
Poultry, edible offal of	Delete T*0.05 Substitute *0.05	
Poultry meat	Delete T*0.01 Substitute *0.01	
Azoxystrobin Radish	Add T0.3	This chemical is a strobilin fungicide. APVMA has issued a permit for this chemical to be used to control white rust/white blister on radish crops. NEDI = <1% of ADI.
Benalaxyl Spring onion	Add T0.1	This chemical is a phenylamide: acylalanine fungicide. APVMA has issued a permit for this chemical to be used to control fungus on spring onions. NEDI = 1% of ADI.

Bifenazate Edible offal (mammalian) Meat (mammalian) (in the fat) Milks Pome fruits	Add Add Add Add	*0.01 *0.01 *0.01 2	This chemical is a biphenyl acaricide and miticide; it is used to control European and Red-Spotted mite on Pome fruit crops. Apple NESTI = 15 % of ARfD for 2 to 6 y.o. and 7% of the ARfD for the whole population. Edible offal (mammalian) NESTI = <1 % of ARfD for 2 to 6 y.o. and for the whole population. Meat, mammalian (in the fat) NESTI = <1 % of ARfD for 2 to 6 y.o. and for the whole population. Milks NESTI = <1 % of ARfD for 2 to 6 y.o. and for the whole population. Pear NESTI = 9 % of ARfD for 2 to 6 y.o. and 5% of the ARfD for the whole population. NEDI = 4% of ADI.
Bioresmethrin Mango	Add	T0.5	This chemical is a pyrethroid insecticide. APVMA has issued a permit for this chemical to be used to control insects on mango crops. The 19 th ATDS (1998) dietary exposure estimate for bioresmethrin, as a percentage of the ADI is equivalent to <1% of ADI for the whole population. NEDI = <1% of ADI.
Buprofezin Passionfruit	Add	T2	This chemical is an acaricide and insecticide. APVMA has issued a permit for this chemical to be used to control insects on passionfruit crops. NEDI = 11% of ADI.
Cyproconazole Barley Edible offal (mammalian) Meat (mammalian) Wheat	Add Delete Substitute Delete Substitute Add	T*0.02 *0.01 T1 *0.01 T0.03 T*0.02	This chemical is an azole fungicide. APVMA has issued a permit for this chemical to be used to control fungus on wheat and barley. NEDI = 8% of ADI.
Difenoconazole Asparagus Cereal grains	Delete Substitute Add	T*0.05 *0.05 T*0.01	This chemical is an azole fungicide; it is used to control Stemphylium leaf spot in asparagus. APVMA has issued a permit for this chemical to be used to control fungus on cereal grain crops. NEDI = 10% of ADI.

<p>Dimethomorph Chard (silver beet) Leek</p> <p>Lettuce, leaf</p>	<p>Add T2 Add 0.5</p> <p>Delete T0.5 Substitute T2</p>	<p>This chemical is a cinnamic acid fungicide; it used to control downy mildew on leek crops. APVMA has issued a permit for this chemical to be used to downy mildew on chard crops. APVMA has extended the permit to control downy mildew on lettuce crops. NEDI = 4% of ADI.</p>
<p>Dithiocarbamates (mancozeb) Bulb vegetables [except spring onions] Bulb vegetables [except garlic, bulb onion] Onion, bulb Spring onion</p> <p>Walnuts</p>	<p>Delete 4 Add T10 Add 4 Delete T10</p> <p>Add T*0.2</p>	<p>Dithiocarbamates are fungicides; they are used is to control fungus on crops. In the 19th (1998) ATDS the estimated dietary exposure to thiram (the dithiocarbamate with the lowest ADI) was at 63% of the ADI two year olds and 20% of the ADI for adult males. On the basis of results from the 1998 ATDS and that mancozeb has higher ADIs than thiram, FSANZ considers that the residues associated with the proposed MRL would not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety.</p> <p>APVMA has issued a permit for this chemical to be used to control fungus on walnut crops. NEDI for mancozeb = 80% of ADI</p>
<p>Dithiocarbamates (metiram) Stone fruits</p>	<p>Delete T3 Substitute 3</p>	<p>The proposed MRL for stone fruits is for the dithiocarbamate, metiram. Dithiocarbamates are fungicides; they are used is to control fungus on crops. In the 19th (1998) ATDS the estimated dietary exposure to thiram (the dithiocarbamate with the lowest ADI) was at 63% of the ADI two year olds and 20% of the ADI for adult males. On the basis of results from the 1998 ATDS and that mancozeb has higher ADIs than thiram, FSANZ considers that the residues associated with the proposed MRL would not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety. NEDI for metiram = 17% of ADI.</p>

Fenchlorphos Edible offal (mammalian) Eggs Meat (mammalian)(in the fat) Poultry, edible offal of Poultry meat (in the fat)	Delete Delete Delete Delete Delete	7 *0.05 7 7 7	The MRLs for fenchlorphos are being withdrawn from the Code as there are no longer any registered use for this chemical in Australia.
Fenoprop Apple Edible offal (mammalian) Eggs Meat (mammalian) Milks Poultry, edible offal of Poultry meat Sugar cane	Delete Delete Delete Delete Delete Delete Delete Delete	0.02 *0.02 *0.02 *0.02 *0.02 *0.02 *0.02 *0.02	The MRLs for fenoprop are being withdrawn from the Code as there are no longer any registered use for this chemical in Australia.
Fipronil Asparagus	Delete Substitute	T0.5 0.2	This chemical is phenylpyrazole insecticide; it is used is to control insects on asparagus crops. NESTI = 15 % of ARfD for 2 to 6 y.o. and 12% of the ARfD for the whole population. NEDI = 77% of ADI.
Fluvalinate Asparagus	Delete Substitute	T0.2 0.2	This chemical is synthetic pyrethroid insecticide and acaricide; it is used is to control insects on asparagus crops. NEDI = 15% of ADI.
Glyphosate Passionfruit	Delete Substitute	T*0.05 3	This chemical is glycine derivative herbicide; it is used is to control weeds on passionfruit crops. NEDI = 6% of ADI.
Haloxyfop Linola seed Linseed	Add Add	0.1 0.1	This chemical is propionic acid herbicide; it is used is to control weeds on linola and linseed crops. NEDI = 73% of ADI.
Metalaxyl Cereal grains Milks	Add Add	T*0.05 T*0.05	This chemical is a phenylamide fungicide. APVMA has issued a permit for this chemical to be used to control fungus on cereal grain crops. NEDI = 7% of ADI
Methacrifos Peas (dry)	Delete	5	The MRLs for methacrifos are being withdrawn from the Code as there are no longer any registered use for this chemical in Australia.

Promacyl			
Cattle, edible offal of	Delete	0.5	The MRLs for promacyl are being withdrawn from the Code as there are no longer any registered use for this chemical in Australia.
Cattle fat	Delete	2	
Cattle meat	Delete	0.5	
Goat, edible offal of	Delete	0.5	
Goat fat	Delete	2	
Goat meat	Delete	0.5	
Milks (in the fat)	Delete	4	
Sheep, edible offal of	Delete	0.5	
Sheep fat	Delete	2	
Sheep meat	Delete	0.5	
Propiconazole			
Eggs	Add	*0.05	This chemical is triazole fungicide; it is used is to control fungal diseases on crops. JMPR data support the establishment of an MRL of *0.05 mg/kg for eggs. There are already appropriate MRLs in the Code established for this chemical for poultry meat and offal. The 19 th ATDS (1998) dietary exposure estimate for propiconazole, as a percentage of the ADI is equivalent to <1% of ADI for the whole population. NEDI = 4% of ADI.
Propyzamide			
Chicory leaves	Add	*0.2	This chemical is benzamide herbicide; it is used is to control weeds on chicory crops. NEDI = 2% of ADI.
Pyrethrins			
Pumpkins	Delete	T0.02	The MRL for pyrethrins for pumpkin are being withdrawn from the Code as there are no longer any registered use for this chemical for pumpkin in Australia.
Tebufenozide			
Blueberries	Add	T2	This chemical is a diacylhydrazine insecticide. APVMA has issued a permit for this chemical to be used to control insects on blueberries. NEDI = 22% of ADI.
Triadimefon			
Mung bean (dry)	Delete	T0.1	The MRL for triadimefon for mung bean (dry) are being withdrawn from the Code as there is no longer any registered use for this chemical for mung bean (dry) in Australia.

BACKGROUND TO DIETARY EXPOSURE ASSESSMENTS

Before an agricultural or veterinary chemical is registered, the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code, 1994 (Ag Vet Code Act)* requires APVMA to be satisfied that there will not be any appreciable risk to the consumer, to the person handling, applying or administering the chemical, to the environment, to the target crop or animal or to trade in an agricultural commodity.

FSANZ's primary role in developing food regulatory measures for agricultural and veterinary chemicals is to ensure that the potential residues in treated food do not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety. In assessing the public health and safety implications of chemical residues, FSANZ considers the dietary exposure to chemical residues from all foods in the diet by comparing the dietary exposure with the relevant health standard. FSANZ will not approve MRLs for inclusion in the *Food Standards Code* where the dietary exposure to the residues of a chemical could represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety. In assessing this risk, FSANZ conducts dietary exposure assessments in accordance with internationally accepted practices and procedures.

The three steps undertaken in conducting a dietary exposure assessment are the:

- determination of the residues of a chemical in a treated food;
- determination of the acceptable health standard for a chemical in food (i.e. the acceptable daily intake and/or the acute reference dose); and
- calculating the dietary exposure to a chemical from all foods, using food consumption data from nutrition surveys and comparing this to the acceptable health standard.

Determination of the residues of a chemical in a treated food

APVMA assesses a range of data when considering the proposed use of a chemical product on a food. These data enable APVMA to determine what the likely residues of a chemical will be on a treated food. These data also enable APVMA to determine what the maximum residues will be on a treated food if the chemical product is used as proposed and from this, APVMA determines an MRL.

The MRL is the maximum level of a chemical that may be in a food and it is not the level that is usually present in a treated food. However, incorporating the MRL into food legislation means that the residues of a chemical are minimised (i.e. must not exceed the MRL), irrespective of whether the dietary exposure assessment indicates that higher residues would not represent an unacceptable risk to public health and safety.

Determination of the acceptable health standard for a chemical in food

OCS assesses the toxicology of agricultural and veterinary chemicals and establishes the ADI and where applicable, the ARfD for a chemical.

Both APVMA and FSANZ use these health standards in dietary exposure assessments.

The ADI is the daily intake of an agricultural or veterinary chemical, which, during the consumer's entire lifetime, appears to be without appreciable risk to the health of the consumer. This is on the basis of all the known facts at the time of the evaluation of the chemical. It is expressed in milligrams of the chemical per kilogram of body weight.

The ARfD of a chemical is the estimate of the amount of a substance in food, expressed on a body weight basis, that can be ingested over a short period of time, usually during one meal or one day, without appreciable health risk to the consumer, on the basis of all the known facts at the time of evaluation.

Calculating the dietary exposure

APVMA and FSANZ undertake chronic dietary exposure assessments for all agricultural and veterinary chemicals and undertake acute dietary exposure assessments where either OCS or Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues has established an ARfD.

APVMA and FSANZ have recently agreed that all dietary exposure assessments for agricultural and veterinary chemicals undertaken by APVMA will be based on food consumption data for raw commodities, derived from individual dietary records from the latest 1995 National Nutrition Survey (NNS). The Australian Bureau of Statistics with the Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care undertook the NNS survey over a 13-month period (1995 to early 1996). The sample of 13,858 respondents aged 2 years and older was a representative sample of the Australian population and, as such, a diversity of food consumption patterns were reported.

Chronic Dietary Exposure Assessment

The National Estimated Daily Intake (NEDI) represents a realistic estimate of chronic dietary exposure if the chemical residue data are available and is the preferred calculation. It may incorporate more refined food consumption data including that for specific sub-groups of the population. The NEDI calculation may take into account such factors as the proportion of the crop or commodity treated; residues in edible portions and the effects of processing and cooking on residue levels; and may use median residue levels from supervised trials rather than the MRL to represent pesticide residue levels. When adequate information is available, monitoring and surveillance data or total diet studies may also be used such as the Australian Total Diet Survey (ATDS).

Where the data is not available on the specific residues in a treated food then a cautious approach is taken and the MRL is used. The use of the MRL in dietary exposure estimates may result in considerable overestimates of exposure because it assumes that the entire national crop is treated with a pesticide and that the entire national crop contains residues equivalent to the MRL. In reality, only a portion of a specific crop is treated with a pesticide; most treated crops contain residues well below the MRL at harvest; and residues are usually reduced during storage, preparation, commercial processing and cooking. It is also unlikely that every food for which an MRL is proposed will have been treated with the same pesticide over the lifetime of consumers.

In conducting chronic dietary exposure assessments, APVMA and FSANZ consider the residues that could result from the use of a chemical product on all foods. If specific data on the residues are not available then a cautious approach is taken and the MRL is used.

The residues that are likely to occur in all foods are then multiplied by the daily consumption of these foods derived from individual dietary records from the latest 1995 National Nutrition Survey (NNS). These calculations provide information on the level of a chemical that is consumed for each food and take into account the consumption of processed foods e.g. apple pie and bread. These calculations for each food are added together to provide the total dietary exposure to a chemical from all foods.

This figure is then divided by the average Australian's bodyweight to provide the amount of chemical consumed per day per kg of human bodyweight. This is compared to the ADI. It is therefore the overall dietary exposure to a chemical that is compared to the ADI - not the MRL. FSANZ considers that the chronic dietary exposure to the residues of a chemical is acceptable where the best estimate of this exposure does not exceed the ADI.

Further where these calculations use the MRL they are considered to be overestimates of dietary exposure because they assume that:

- the chemical will be used on all crops for which there is a registered use;
- treatment occurs at the maximum application rate;
- the maximum number of permitted treatments have been applied;
- the minimum withholding period has been applied; and
- this will result in residues at the maximum residue limit.

In agricultural and animal husbandry this is not the case but for the purposes of undertaking a risk assessment, it is important to be conservative in the absence of reliable data to refine the dietary exposure estimates further.

Acute Dietary Exposure Assessment

The National Estimated Short Term Intake (NESTI) is used to estimate acute dietary exposure. Acute (short term) dietary exposure assessments are undertaken when an ARfD has been determined for a chemical. Acute dietary exposures are normally only estimated for raw unprocessed commodities (fruit and vegetables) but may include consideration of meat, offal, cereal, milk or dairy product consumption on a case-by-case basis.

The NESTI is calculated in a similar way to the chronic dietary exposure. The residues of a chemical in a specific food is multiplied by 97.5 percentile food consumption of that food, a variability factor is applied and this result is compared to the ARfD. NESTIs are calculated from ARfDs set by the OCS and the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues, the consumption data from the 1995 National Nutrition Survey and the MRL when the data on the actual residues in foods are not available. FSANZ considers that the acute dietary exposure to the residues of a chemical is acceptable where the acute dietary exposure does not exceed the ARfD.

SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

Submitter	Comments raised
AKC Consulting	Noted the inconsistencies the drafting of the IA / DA Report for this Application.
Food Technology Association of Victoria.	Supported this Application.
Queensland Health	Supported this Application and noted the inconsistencies the drafting of the IA / DA Report.