

**19 February 2015**

**[02–15]**

Approval Report – Proposal M1010

Maximum Residue Limits (2014)

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

On 31 October 2014, FSANZ sought submissions on a draft variation and published an associated report. FSANZ received six submissions.

FSANZ approved the draft variations on 11 February 2015. The Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation[[1]](#footnote-1) (Forum) was notified of FSANZ’s decision on

18 February 2015.

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

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**Supporting documents**

The following documents which informed the assessment of this Proposal are available on the FSANZ website at <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1010maximumresiduelimits.aspx>

SD1 MRL changes and dietary exposure estimates for the Australian population (at Approval) – Proposal M1010

#

# Executive summary

The purpose of this proposal was to consider incorporating certain maximum residue limits (MRLs) for agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals that may legitimately occur in food in Standard 1.4.2 in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code).

Standard 1.4.2 lists the MRLs for agvet chemical residues which may occur in foods in Australia. Limits prescribed in the Code constitute a mandatory requirement applying to all food products of a particular class whether produced domestically or imported.

The Proposal included consideration of MRLs gazetted by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), resulting in the removal of two chemicals from the Code. The removal of daminozide was due to it no longer being registered or allowed under permit, and the removal of parathion-methyl followed the APVMA’s review which resulted in no approved uses for this chemical in Australia. Following the APVMA’s review of endosulfan, the MRL permissions were restricted to a single commodity. This Proposal also considered other deletions and reductions in MRLs for other chemicals proposed by the APVMA and MRLs requested by other parties to further align the Code with Codex or trading partner standards. The Proposal also included amendments as part of routine Code maintenance.

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

Including the MRLs in the Code will permit the sale of foods containing legitimate residues, protect public health and safety and minimise residues in foods consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases.

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

FSANZ made a notification under the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement to the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Proposal

The Proposal was prepared to consider varying certain MRLs in the Code. This is a routine process, both to include limits to allow the sale of foodwith legitimate residues and to remove limits that the APVMA has already removed from the APVMA MRL Standard[[2]](#footnote-2). The Proposal included consideration of MRL variations proposed by the APVMA, as well as MRL harmonisation requests from other interested parties.

## 1.2 The current Standard

Standard 1.4.2 lists the limits for agvet chemical residues which may occur in foods. Limits prescribed in the Code constitute a mandatory requirement applying to all food products of a particular class whether produced domestically or imported. Food products with residues exceeding the relevant limit listed in the Code cannot legally be supplied in Australia. This ensures that residues of agvet chemicals are kept as low as possible and consistent with the approved use of chemical products to control pests and diseases of plants and animals.

### 1.2.1 Codex Alimentarius Commission Standards

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

FSANZ may consider varying limits for residues of agricultural or veterinary chemicals in food in a Proposal where interested parties have identified differences between the Code and international standards that may negatively impact on trade. In some cases, the Australian MRL may exceed a Codex MRL due to different use patterns from those considered at the time the Codex MRL was set. In these cases, as for the consideration for any MRL, the assessment process ensures that the levels of residues in food are safe.

Interested parties provided information that specific differences between the Code and Codex or other standards may present barriers to trade in certain foods. The proposed variations to the Code would align limits in the Code with international standards or standards in producer or other importing countries and permit the sale in Australia of relevant foods containing legitimate residues that do not present health or safety concerns.

## 1.3 Reasons for preparing the Proposal

The purpose of this Proposal was to vary MRLs for residues of agricultural or veterinary chemicals in food.

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

The Proposal also included consideration of the removal of the chemicals daminozide, endosulfan and parathion-methyl, as well as MRL variations for other chemicals proposed by the APVMA. The daminozide variations relate to uses that are no longer registered or allowed under permit. The APVMA proposed deleting these MRLs from Standard 1.4.2 as they have already been removed from the APVMA MRL Standard. The endosulfan and parathion-methyl MRL variations relate to regulatory decisions on the use of chemical products made by the APVMA as part of its review of those chemicals[[3]](#footnote-3). The APVMA removed permissions for endosulfan in October 2010 and there have been no approved uses since October 2012[[4]](#footnote-4). The APVMA removed permissions for parathion-methyl in July 2011[[5]](#footnote-5) and there have been no approved uses since 2013.

MRLs are usually established according to principles of good agricultural practice (GAP) or good veterinary practice (GVP). However, agvet chemicals are used differently in different countries around the world as pests, diseases and environmental factors differ and because product use patterns may differ. This means that residues in imported foods may legitimately differ from those in domestically produced foods. The proposed MRLs will permit the sale of foods containing legitimate residues and protect public health and safety by minimising residues in foods consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases.

The limits may minimise potential trade disruption and extend consumer choice.

## 1.4 Procedure for assessment

The Proposal was assessed under the General Procedure.

## 1.5 Decision

The draft variation as proposed following assessment was approved with amendments. The variation takes effect on gazettal.

The approved draft variation, as varied after considering submissions and comments, is at Attachment A. The explanatory statement is at Attachment B. An explanatory statement is required to accompany an instrument if it is lodged on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments.

The draft variation on which submissions were sought is at Attachment C.

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

# 2 Summary of the findings

## 2.1 Summary of issues raised during consultation

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

Every submission on an application or proposal is reviewed by FSANZ staff who examine the issues identified and prepare a response to those issues. While not all comments can be taken on board during the process, they are valued and all contribute to the rigour of our assessment.

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

Seven submissions and one late comment were received. These are available at <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1010maximumresiduelimits.aspx>

Issues raised in the submissions and FSANZ’s responses are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of issues

| Issue | Raised by | FSANZ response (including any amendments to drafting) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Support progression of the Proposal | AUSVEGCalifornia Fresh Fruit AssociationDepartments of Environment & Primary Industries and Health, VictoriaFood and Beverages Importers AssociationFood Technology Association of AustraliaU.S. Hop Industry | FSANZ values the expertise and engagement of interested parties. In undertaking M proposals, FSANZ considers implications for importers of produce from countries where these chemicals are permitted to be used, providing there is no unacceptable risk to public health and safety.  |
| Proposed deletion of endosulfan MRLs for Tea, green, black seen as a technical barrier to trade. | Australia Food and Grocery Council (late comment) | The following MRL for endosulfan was deleted from the Code as proposed as part of M1010. * Tea, green, black T30 mg/kg

A new MRL of 10 mg/kg for Tea, green, black was established to harmonise with the Codex MRL. The dietary exposure assessment for the MRL at this limit is below relevant health-based guidance values and no health or safety concerns were identified.FSANZ notes that Australia is an important market for tea and that harmonised standards reduce the potential for trade disruption and may extend consumer choice. |
| Proposed inclusion of fenpyroximate MRL for Tea, green, black seen as a technical barrier for trade. | Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority on behalf of the Government of India | There was no MRL for fenpyroximate for Tea, green, black in Standard 1.4.2. Therefore, the proposed inclusion of this MRL is considered to be trade enabling by harmonising with the EU MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.FSANZ determined that there were no public health and safety implications associated with inclusion of the proposed MRL.FSANZ welcomes future harmonisation requests from India with supporting data to amend the MRL for fenpyroximate for Tea, green, black. |

## 2.2 Risk assessment

To assess the public health and safety implications of chemical residues in food, FSANZ estimates the dietary exposure to chemical residues from potentially treated foods and compares the dietary exposure with the relevant health-based guidance value (HBGV), for example the acceptable daily intake (ADI)[[6]](#footnote-6) or the acute reference dose (ARfD)[[7]](#footnote-7).

The ADI and ARfD for individual agvet chemicals are established by the Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) following an assessment of the toxicology of each chemical. In the case that an Australian ADI or ARfD has not been established, a Joint Food and Agriculture Organization / World Health Organization Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) ADI or ARfD may be used for risk assessment purposes. HBGVs are only used from other sources, such as the United States Environment Protection Agency (US EPA), for chemicals that have been considered in previous FSANZ MRL proposals where they are not available from the OCS or JMPR.

FSANZ conducts and reviews DEA’s using the best available scientific data and internationally recognised risk assessment methodology. Variations to limits in the Code will not be supported where estimated dietary exposures to the residues of a chemical indicate a potential public health and safety risk for the population or a population sub group.

The steps undertaken in conducting a DEA are:

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

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

A summary of the dietary exposure estimates for each agricultural and veterinary chemical included in this proposal is provided in SD1.

## 2.3 Risk management

FSANZ is committed to maintaining limits in the Code that reflect residues that may safely occur in food; this ensures that such food may be sold. The safety of the residues in the context of the Australian diet is a key consideration. FSANZ will only approve variations to limits in the Code where the risk assessment concludes that estimated dietary exposure to a residue is below HBGVs. FSANZ may consider including MRLs in the Code that are harmonised with those established by a trading partner in certain circumstances, including when the residues are likely to occur in food available in Australia and do not present safety concerns; associated with the controlled use of chemical products in the country where the food is produced.

## 2.4 Risk communication

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

FSANZ called for public comment on proposed changes to the Code to help finalise the assessment. Comments were invited on, but not limited to, any impacts (costs/benefits) of the proposed variations, in particular, likely impacts on importation of food if specific variations are advanced and any public health and safety considerations associated with the proposed changes.

FSANZ publishes details about proposed changes, submissions and subsequent reports on its website and issues a Notification Circular and media releases drawing attention to proposed Code amendments and calls for comment. Email alerts are sent to more than 5000 subscribers. Social media and FSANZ publications are also used to communicate a call for submissions.

Individuals and organisations making submissions on the Proposals are notified at each stage of the assessment. FSANZ will notify any gazetted changes to the Code in the national press and on the FSANZ website.

### 2.4.1 Consultation

Consultation is a key part of FSANZ’s standards development process. FSANZ’s consideration of Proposal M1010 included one round of public consultation following an assessment and preparation of draft variations to Standard 1.4.2 and associated assessment summary. Submissions were called for on 31 October 2014 for a four-week consultation period.

FSANZ acknowledges the time taken by individuals and organisations to make submissions on this Proposal. Every submission on the proposal was considered by the FSANZ Board, as were late comments lodged with FSANZ after the close of the submission period. All submissions and comments are valued and contribute to the rigour of our assessment.

### 2.4.2 World Trade Organization (WTO)

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

There are relevant international standards and amending the Code to amend MRLs in Standard 1.4.2 may have a significant effect on international trade as limits prescribed in the Code constitute a mandatory requirement applying to all food products of a particular class whether produced domestically or imported. Food products with residues exceeding the relevant limit listed in the Code cannot legally be supplied in Australia.

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

FSANZ made a notification to the WTO for this Proposal in accordance with the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. One WTO member nation, the Governement of India, provided comment on this Proposal (see Table 1).

## 2.5 FSANZ Act assessment requirements

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

### 2.5.1 Section 59

#### 2.5.1.1 Cost benefit analysis

A Regulation Impact Statement is not required because the proposed variations to Standard 1.4.2 are minor and do not substantially alter existing arrangements. In 2010, the Office of Best Practice Regulation provided a standing exemption from the need to assess if a Regulation Impact Statement is required for applications relating to maximum residue limits as they are machinery in nature and their use is voluntary.

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

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

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

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

#### 2.5.1.2 Other measures

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

#### 2.5.1.3 Any relevant New Zealand standards

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

All domestically produced food sold in New Zealand must comply with the New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Compounds) Food Standards 2012 and any amendments (the New Zealand MRL Standards). If food is imported into New Zealand, such food must comply either with the New Zealand MRL Standards or with Codex MRLs (except for food imported from Australia).

Under the New Zealand MRL Standards, agricultural chemical residues in food must comply with the specific MRLs listed in the Standards. The New Zealand MRL Standards also include a provision for residues of up to 0.1 mg/kg for agricultural chemical / commodity combinations not specifically listed.

Further information about the New Zealand MRL Standards is available on the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries website at <http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/industry/sectors/plant-products/pesticide-mrl/>.

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

#### 2.5.1.4 Any other relevant matters

The APVMA had withdrawn the use of endosulfan in Australia and requested that FSANZ delete all endosulfan entries in the Code. Comments about the potential for a barrier to trade in relation to the proposed deletion of the endosulfan MRL for ‘Tea, green, black’ (T30 mg/kg) were received after the closing date for submissions. FSANZ considered the request to add an MRL of 10 mg/kg to harmonise with the Codex MRL. As the dietary exposure assessment for endosulfan at the reduced MRL was below relevant health-based guidance values and no health or safety concerns were identified in relation to this change, FSANZ has amended the MRL to reflect the Codex limit.

### 2.5.2. Subsection 18(1)

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

#### 2.5.2.1 Protection of public health and safety

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

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

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

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

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

**2.5.3 Subsection 18(2) considerations**

FSANZ has also had regard to:

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

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

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

The proposed changes will better align the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Instrument No.4 (MRL Standard), which relates to foods that are produced domestically, and Standard 1.4.2, which applies to both foods that are produced domestically and foods that are imported into Australia. The proposed changes will further align the Code with Codex and trading partner standards.

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

The changes will minimise potential costs to primary producers, rural and regional communities and importers in terms of permitting the sale of food containing legitimate agvet chemical residues.

* **any written policy guidelines formulated by the Ministerial Council[[8]](#footnote-8)**

The proposal has regard to the Ministerial Council policy guideline on the regulation of residues of agvet chemicals in food, in particular the specific policy principles to be consistent with the effective regulation of the registration, permission and the use of agvet chemicals; promote a consistent approach to MRLs for both domestic and imported foods, where appropriate; and be consistent with Australia’s obligations under the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement (SPS Agreement).

# 3 Transitional arrangements

The draft variation to Standard 1.4.2 is at Attachment A. The variation is intended to take effect on gazettal.

The draft explanatory statement is at Attachment B. An explanatory statement is required to accompany an instrument if it is lodged on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments.

### 3.1 Transitional arrangements for Code Revision

FSANZ has reviewed the Code in order to improve its clarity and legal efficacy. This review was undertaken through Proposal P1025 – details of which are on the FSANZ website[[9]](#footnote-9). The new Code will commence on 1 March 2016 and will repeal and replace the current Code. The new Code will then need to be amended to incorporate any outstanding changes made to the current Code, including the variations at Attachment A.

The amendment to Chapter 1 of the new Code resulting from this Proposal is provided at Attachment D.

# 4 Implementation

The amendments take effect on gazettal.

**Attachments**

A. Approved draft variations 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)

D. Draft variation to the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* in 2016 following P1025

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



**Food Standards (Proposal M1010 – Maximum Residue Limits (2014)) Variation**

The Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand gives notice of the making of this variation under section 92 of the Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991. The Standard 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 2015. 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 M1010 – Maximum Residue Limits (2014)) Variation*.

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

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

**3 Commencement**

The variation commences on the date of gazettal.

**SCHEDULE**

**[1] Standard 1.4.2** is varied by

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

“Daminozide

Parathion-methyl”

[1.2] omitting from Schedule 1 all entries for the following chemical with the associated chemical definition

|  |
| --- |
| **Fluxapyroxad** |
| Fluxapyroxad |

[1.3] inserting in alphabetical order in Schedule 1

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|  |
| --- |
| **Alpha-cypermethrin** |
| *see* Cypermethrin |
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| --- |
| **Cyazofamid** |
| *Commodities of plant origin and of animal origin for enforcement*: cyazofamid*Commodities of plant origin and animal origin for dietary risk assessment*: the sum of cyazofamid and 4-chloro-5-(4-methyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazole-2-carbonitrile, expressed as cyazofamid |
| Hops, dry | 10 |
|  |  |

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|  |
| --- |
| **Zeta-cypermethrin** |
| see Cypermethrin |
|  |  |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Abamectin** |
| Sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1a, and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1b |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | 0.09 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Acequinocyl** |
| Sum of acequinocyl and its metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, expressed as acequinocyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 4 |
|  |  |

”

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| --- |
| **Acetamiprid** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Acetamiprid*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N2-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Herbs | 3 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
|  |  |

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| --- |
| **Ametoctradin** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Ametoctradin*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of ametoctradin and 6-(7-amino-5-ethyl [1,2,4] triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidin-6-yl) hexanoic acid |

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| --- | --- |
| Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages Flowerhead brassicas | 9 |
| Celery | 20 |
| Cucumber | 0.4 |
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) | 20 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except cucumber] | 3 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) and mushroom] | 1.5 |
| Garlic | 1.5 |
| Grapes [except dried grapes] | 6 |
| Hops, dry | 30 |
| Leafy vegetables | 50 |
| Onion, bulb | 1.5 |
| Peppers, Chili (dry) | 15 |
| Potato | 0.05 |
| Shallot | 1.5 |
| Spring onion | 20 |
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| --- |
| **Bentazone** |
| Bentazone |

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| --- | --- |
| Beans [except soya bean] | 0.5 |
| Peas | 3 |
|  |  |

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|  |
| --- |
| **Boscalid** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Boscalid*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4′-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4′-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 35 |
|  |  |

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|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorantraniliprole** |
| *Plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk*: Chlorantraniliprole*Milk*: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[((hydroxymethyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Asparagus | 13 |
| Avocado | 4 |
| Berries and other small fruits | 2.5 |
| Cherries | 1 |
| Citrus fruits | 1.4 |
| Coffee beans | 0.4 |
| Hops, dry | 90 |
| Plums | 1 |
| Rape seed (canola) | 2 |
| Rice | 0.15 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries and plums] | 4 |
| Sunflower seed | 2 |
| Tree nuts [except almonds and pistachio nut] | 0.02 |
|  |  |

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|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorfenapyr** |
| Chlorfenapyr |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Peppers, Chili | 0.01 |
| Spices | 0.05 |
| Tea, green, black | 50 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorpyrifos** |
| Chlorpyrifos |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Onion, bulb | 0.2 |
|  |  |

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| --- |
| **Chlorpyrifos-methyl** |
| Chlorpyrifos-methyl |

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| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

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| --- |
| **Clopyralid** |
| Clopyralid |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Blueberries | 0.5 |
| Strawberry | 4 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Clothianidin** |
| Clothianidin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Spices | 0.05 |
| Tea, green, black | T0.7 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Cypermethrin** |
| Cypermethrin, sum of isomers |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits [except kumquats] | 0.3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Cyprodinil** |
| Cyprodinil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dewberries (including loganberry) [except boysenberry]  | T5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Difenoconazole** |
| Difenoconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 2.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Diflubenzuron** |
| Diflubenzuron |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 0.07 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Dimethomorph** |
| Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head Cabbage, Flowerhead Brassicas | 6 |
| Corn salad | 10 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits | 1.5 |
| Garlic | 0.6 |
| Herbs | 10 |
| Hops, dry | 80 |
| Leafy vegetables | 30 |
| Lima bean (young pods and/or immature seeds) | 0.6 |
| Spices | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Dinotefuran** |
| Sum of dinotefuran and its metabolites DN, 1-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-3-furylmethyl)guanidine and UF, 1-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-3-furylmethyl)urea expressed as dinotefuran |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Ethoxyquin** |
| Ethoxyquin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Crustaceans | 1 |
| Diadromous fish | 1 |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 1 |
| Eggs | 0.1 |
| Freshwater fish | 1 |
| Marine fish | 1 |
| Meat (mammalian) | 0.5 |
| Poultry, edible offal of | 0.1 |
| Poultry meat (in the fat) | 0.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Etoxazole** |
| Etoxazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 7 |
| Tea, green, black | 15 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenbuconazole** |
| Fenbuconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenpropathrin** |
| Fenpropathrin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits [except cherries and peach]  | 1.4 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenpyroximate** |
| Fenpyroximate |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 2 |
| Grapes | 1 |
| Hops, dry | 10 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 7 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Flubendiamide** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Flubendiamide*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Spices | 0.02 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.02 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fluopyram** |
| Fluopyram |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 0.6 |
| Grapes | 2 |
| Hops, dry | 100 |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Flutriafol** |
| Flutriafol |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | 1.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fluxapyroxad** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Fluxapyroxad*Commodities of animal origin for enforcement*:  Fluxapyroxad |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Blackberries | 5 |
| Blueberries | 7 |
| Brassica leafy vegetables | 4 |
| Bulb vegetables | 1.5 |
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) | 5.7 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 0.5 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) and mushroom] | 0.6 |
| Grapes [except dried grapes] | 2 |
| Mango | 0.5 |
| Oilseeds [except peanut and cotton] | 0.9 |
| Oranges, sweet, sour | 0.2 |
| Pecan | 0.06 |
| Peppers, Chili (dry) | 6 |
| Pome fruits | 0.8 |
| Prunes | 5 |
| Pulses [except soya bean (dry)] | 0.4 |
| Raspberries, red, black | 5 |
| Rice [except rice bran, unprocessed and rice hulls] | 5 |
| Rice bran, unprocessed | 8.5 |
| Rice hulls | 15 |
| Root and tuber vegetables [except sugar beet] | 0.9 |
| Rye | 3 |
| Sorghum | 3 |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.3 |
| Soya bean (immature seeds) | 0.15 |
| Stone fruits [except prunes] | 3 |
| Strawberry | 4 |
| Sugar beet | 0.15 |
| Sugar cane | 3 |
| Wheat | 0.3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fosetyl** |
| Fosetyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Hexythiazox** |
| Hexythiazox |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 2 |
| Tea, green, black | 4 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazalil** |
| Imazalil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Onion, bulb | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazamox** |
| Imazamox |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lentil (dry) | 0.25 |
| Rice | 0.05 |
| Sunflower seed | 0.3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazapic** |
| Sum of imazapic and its hydroxymethyl derivative |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Maize | 0.1 |
| Rice | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazapyr** |
| Imazapyr |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lentils (dry) | 0.2 |
| Rice | 0.05 |
| Sugar cane | 0.05 |
| Sunflower seed | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazethapyr** |
| Imazethapyr |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rape seed (canola) | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imidacloprid** |
| Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.05 |
| Spices [except coriander (leaves, stem, roots), coriander seed, dill seed, fennel seed, ginger root] | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Indoxacarb** |
| Sum of indoxacarb and its *R*-isomer |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | T2 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Isoxaflutole** |
| The sum of isoxaflutole and 2-cyclopropylcarbonyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-oxopropanenitrile, expressed as isoxaflutole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Kresoxim-methyl** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Kresoxim-methyl*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of a-(p-hydroxyo-tolyloxy)-o-tolyl (methoxyimino) acetic acid and (E)-methoxyimino[a-(o-tolyloxy)-o-tolyl]acetic acid, expressed as kresoxim-methyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Asparagus | 0.05 |
| Barley | 0.1 |
| Beetroot | 0.05 |
| Berries and other small fruits | 1.5 |
| Chard (beet leaves) | 0.05 |
| Coffee beans | 0.05 |
| Cotton seed | 0.05 |
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) | 2 |
| Egg plant | 0.6 |
| Garlic | 0.3 |
| Ginseng (dried) | 1 |
| Grape leaves | 15 |
| Grapefruit | 0.5 |
| Leek | 5 |
| Mammalian fats [except milk fats] | 0.05 |
| Oats | 0.1 |
| Olive oil, virgin | 0.7 |
| Olives | 0.2 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.3 |
| Oranges, sweet, sour | 0.5 |
| Pear | 5 |
| Pecan | 0.15 |
| Peppers, Sweet | 1 |
| Pome fruits [except pear] | 0.2 |
| Potato | 0.1 |
| Poultry meat | 0.05 |
| Rice | 0.02 |
| Rye | 0.1 |
| Shallot | 0.3 |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.05 |
| Sugar beet | 0.05 |
| Sunflower seed | 0.1 |
| Tea, green, black | 15 |
| Tomato | 0.6 |
| Turnip, garden | 0.05 |
| Wheat | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Mandipropamid** |
| Mandipropamid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 50 |
|  |  |

”

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 0.04 |
| Tree nuts | 0.04 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Metconazole** |
| Metconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Potato | 0.04 |
| Sweet potato | 0.04 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Methoxyfenozide** |
| Methoxyfenozide |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Plums (including prunes)  | 0.3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Myclobutanil** |
| Myclobutanil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Penconazole** |
| Penconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Herbs | 0.05 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pendimethalin** |
| Pendimethalin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Artichoke, globe | 0.05 |
| Asparagus | 0.15 |
| Brassica leafy vegetables | 0.2 |
| Leafy vegetables [except brassica leafy vegetables and lettuce, leaf] | \*0.05 |
| Lettuce, leaf | 4 |
| Melons, including watermelon | 0.1 |
| Sorghum | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Penthiopyrad** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Penthiopyrad*Commodities of animal origin:*  Sum of penthiopyrad and 1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, expressed as penthiopyrad |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Permethrin** |
| Permethrin, sum of isomers |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nectarine | 2 |
| Peach | 1 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Phosmet** |
| Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 10 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Prothioconazole** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Sum of prothioconazole and prothioconazole desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1*H-*1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-propan-2-ol), expressed as prothioconazole*Commodities of animal origin:*  Sum of prothioconazole, prothioconazole desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-propan-2-ol), prothioconazole-3-hydroxy-desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chloro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-propan-2-ol) and prothioconazole-4-hydroxy-desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-propan-2-ol), expressed as prothioconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pyraclostrobin** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Pyraclostrobin*Commodities of animal origin*:  Sum of pyraclostrobin and metabolites hydrolysed to 1-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-ol, expressed as pyraclostrobin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Herbs | 2 |
| Hops, dry | 23 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
| Stone fruits | 2.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pyridaben** |
| Pyridaben |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pyrimethanil** |
| Pyrimethanil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Coriander (leaves) | 3 |
| Herbs | 3 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.1 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pyriproxyfen** |
| Pyriproxyfen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Quinclorac** |
| Quinclorac |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Barley | 2 |
| Rape seed (canola) | 1.5 |
| Rice | 5 |
| Wheat | 0.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Quinoxyfen** |
| Quinoxyfen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 3 |
| Stone fruits | 0.7 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Sethoxydim** |
| 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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 2.5 |
| Hops, dry | 0.5 |
| Strawberry | 10 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Simazine** |
| Simazine |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 0.25 |
| Fruit [except citrus fruits] | \*0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Spirodiclofen** |
| Spirodiclofen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 30 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Spiromesifen** |
| Sum of spiromesifen and 4-hydroxy-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-2-one, expressed as spiromesifen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 50 |
|  |  |

”

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.3 |
| Hops, dry | 10 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Spiroxamine** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Spiroxamine*Commodities of animal origin:*  Spiroxamine carboxylic acid, expressed as spiroxamine |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 50 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Sulfoxaflor** |
| Sulfoxaflor |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.7 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Tebuconazole** |
| Tebuconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Peppers, Chili (dry) | 10 |
| Spices | 1 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Tebufenpyrad** |
| Tebufenpyrad |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Thiabendazole** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Thiabendazole*Commodities of animal origin*:  sum of thiabendazole and 5-hydroxythiabendazole, expressed as thiabendazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Onion, bulb | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Thiacloprid** |
| Thiacloprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Coriander (leaves) | 5 |
| Herbs | 5 |
| Peppers, Chili | 1 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
| Tea, green, black | 10 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Thiamethoxam** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Thiamethoxam*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of thiamethoxamand N-(2-chloro-thiazol-5-ylmethyl)-N′-methyl-N′-nitro-guanidine, expressed as thiamethoxam |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 20 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Thiophanate-methyl** |
| Sum of thiophanate-methyl and 2-aminobenzimidazole,expressed as thiophanate-methyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Triadimefon** |
| Sum of triadimefon and triadimenol, expressed as triadimefon*see also* Triadimenol |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Triadimenol** |
| Triadimenol*see also* Triadimefon |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Tridemorph** |
| Tridemorph |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Trifloxystrobin** |
| Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminooxymethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 11 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Triflumizole** |
| Sum of triflumizole and (E)-4-chloro-a,a,a-trifluoro- N-(1-amino-2-propoxyethylidene)-o-toluidine, expressed as triflumizole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 50 |
|  |  |

”

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Ametoctradin** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Ametoctradin*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Azinphos-methyl** |
| Azinphos-methyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 2 |
| Kiwifruit | 2 |
| Oilseed | \*0.05 |
| Raspberries, red, black | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Bentazone** |
| Bentazone |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beans [except broad bean and soya bean] | \*0.1 |
| Broad bean (green pods and immature seeds) | \*0.1 |
| Garden pea (shelled) | T\*0.05 |
| Podded pea (young pods) (snow and sugar snap) | T0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorantraniliprole** |
| *Plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk*: Chlorantraniliprole*Milk*: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[((hydroxymethyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 1 |
| Grapes [except table grapes] | 0.3 |
| Stone fruits | 1 |
| Strawberry | T0.5 |
| Table grapes | 1.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Cyprodinil** |
| Cyprodinil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry) | T5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Dimethomorph** |
| Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Brassica leafy vegetables | T2 |
| Leafy vegetables [except lettuce head] | T2 |
| Lettuce, head | 0.3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| Endosulfan |
| Sum of A- and B- endosulfan and endosulfan sulphate |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel | 2 |
| Broccoli | 1 |
| Cabbage, head | 1 |
| Cauliflower | 1 |
| Cereal grains | 0.1 |
| Citrus fruits | 0.3 |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.2 |
| Eggs | 0.02 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 1 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits | 1 |
| Meat (mammalian) (in the fat) | 0.2 |
| Milks | 0.02 |
| Oilseed | 1 |
| Pome fruits | 1 |
| Poultry, edible offal of | \*0.01 |
| Poultry meat (in the fat) | 0.05 |
| Pulses | \*0.1 |
| Root and tuber vegetables | 0.5 |
| Stalk and stem vegetables | 1 |
| Strawberry | T0.5 |
| Tree nuts | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Ethoxyquin** |
| Ethoxyquin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Apple | 3 |
| Pear | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenvalerate** |
| Fenvalerate, sum of isomers |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pome fruits | 1 |
| Stone fruits | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imidacloprid** |
| Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Turmeric, root (fresh) | T0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Indoxacarb** |
| Sum of indoxacarb and its *R*-isomer |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Kresoxim-methyl** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Kresoxim-methyl*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 1 |
| Pome fruits | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Oxytetracycline** |
| Inhibitory substance, identified as oxytetracycline |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Prawns | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pendimethalin** |
| Pendimethalin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Leafy vegetables | \*0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Praziquantel** |
| Praziquantel |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fish muscle/skin | T\*0.01 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Simazine** |
| Simazine |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fruit | \*0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Tebuconazole** |
| Tebuconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | \*0.01 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Tilmicosin** |
| Tilmicosin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cattle milk | T\*0.025 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Trichlorfon** |
| Trichlorfon |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fish muscle | T\*0.01 |
|  |  |

”

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Abamectin** |
| Sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1a, and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1b |

“

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

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Acetamiprid** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Acetamiprid*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((*E*)-N1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N2-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Azinphos-methyl** |
| Azinphos-methyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Blueberries | 5 |
| Pome fruits | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Bifenazate** |
| Sum of bifenazate and bifenazate diazene (diazenecarboxylic acid, 2-(4-methoxy-[1,1′-biphenyl-3-yl] 1-methylethyl ester), expressed as bifenazate |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 15 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Bifenthrin** |
| Bifenthrin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Boscalid** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Boscalid*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| Buprofezin |
| Buprofezin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Carfentrazone-ethyl** |
| Carfentrazone-ethyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorantraniliprole** |
| *Plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk*: Chlorantraniliprole*Milk*: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[((hydroxymethyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 0.5 |
| Legume vegetables | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorpyrifos** |
| Chlorpyrifos |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits  | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Cypermethrin** |
| Cypermethrin, sum of isomers |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Cyprodinil** |
| Cyprodinil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Dimethomorph** |
| Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.6 |
| Potato | 0.05 |
| Shallot | 0.6 |
| Spring onion | 15 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Endosulfan** |
| Sum of A- and B- endosulfan and endosulfan sulphate |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 10 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenbutatin oxide** |
| Bis[tris(2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl)tin]-oxide |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes [except wine grapes] | 5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenitrothion** |
| Fenitrothion |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Oilseeds | 0.1 |
| Pulses [except soya bean (dry)] | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fluxapyroxad** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Fluxapyroxad*Commodities of animal origin for enforcement*:  Fluxapyroxad |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Barley | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Forchlorfenuron** |
| Forchlorfenuron |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 0.03 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Glyphosate** |
| Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Soya bean (dry) | 20 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazamox** |
| Imazamox |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazapic** |
| Sum of imazapic and its hydroxymethyl derivative |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sugar cane | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazapyr** |
| Imazapyr |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Maize | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imidacloprid** |
| Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Indoxacarb** |
| Sum of indoxacarb and its *R*-isomer |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2 |
| Milks | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Kresoxim-methyl** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Kresoxim-methyl*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 0.4 |
| Meat (mammalian) | 0.05 |
| Milks | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Methoxyfenozide** |
| Methoxyfenozide |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Prohexadione-calcium** |
| Sum of the free and conjugated forms of prohexadione expressed as prohexadione |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 0.4 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pyriproxyfen** |
| Pyriproxyfen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 0.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Quinoxyfen** |
| Quinoxyfen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Trifloxystrobin** |
| Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminooxymethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Triflumizole** |
| Sum of triflumizole and (E)-4-chloro-a,a,a-trifluoro- N-(1-amino-2-propoxyethylidene)-o-toluidine, expressed as triflumizole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2.5 |
|  |  |

”

## Attachment B – Explanatory Statement

**1. Authority**

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

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

The Authority prepared Proposal M1010 to amend certain MRLs in the Code for residues of agvet chemicals that may occur in food. The Authority considered the Proposal in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 and has approved a draft Standard.

Following consideration by the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation[[10]](#footnote-10), section 92 of the FSANZ Act stipulates that the Authority must publish a notice about the standard or draft variation of a standard.

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

**2. Purpose**

The purpose of the proposed variation to Standard 1.4.2 is to vary MRLs for residues of agricultural or veterinary chemicals in food.

Standard 1.4.2 lists the limits for agvet chemical residues which may occur in foods. If a limit is not listed for a particular agricultural or veterinary chemical/food combination, there must be no detectable residues of that chemical in that food. This general prohibition means that, in the absence of the relevant limit in the Code, food may not be sold where there are detectable residues.

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

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

**3. Documents incorporated by reference**

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

**4. Consultation**

In accordance with the procedure in Division 2 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act, the Authority’s consideration of Proposal M1010 included one round of public consultation following an assessment and the preparation of a draft Standard 1.4.2 and associated reports. Submissions were called for on 31 October 2014 for a four-week consultation period.

A Regulation Impact Statement was not required because the proposed variations to Standard 1.4.2 are likely to have a minor impact on business and individuals.

**5. Statement of compatibility with human rights**

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

**6. Variations**

Items 1.1 to 1.6 set out proposed amendments to Schedule 1 of Standard 1.4.2.

*Items 1.1 and 1.2*

These items omit all food and associated MRLs for the chemicals listed.

*Item 1.3*

This item inserts new entries for the chemicals listed. The entries include the chemical name, residue definition, foods and associated MRLs. This item incorporates the new entries in alphabetical order among the chemicals listed in the Schedule.

*Item 1.4*

This item inserts the foods and associated MRLs for the chemicals listed. It incorporates the new entries in alphabetical order among the foods listed under each chemical.

*Item 1.5*

This item omits the foods and associated MRLs for the chemicals listed.

*Item 1.6*

This item omits the MRL for the foods listed, replacing it with the limit shown for each of the chemicals listed.

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



**Food Standards (Proposal M1010 – Maximum Residue Limits (2014)) Variation**

The Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand gives notice of the making of this variation under section 92 of the Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991. The Standard 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 2015. 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 M1010 – Maximum Residue Limits (2014)) Variation*.

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

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

**3 Commencement**

The variation commences on the date of gazettal.

**SCHEDULE**

**[1] Standard 1.4.2** is varied by

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

“Daminozide

Endosulfan

Parathion methyl”

[1.2] omitting from Schedule 1 all entries for the following chemical with the associated chemical definition

|  |
| --- |
| **Fluxapyroxad** |
| Fluxapyroxad |

[1.3] inserting in alphabetical order in Schedule 1

“

|  |
| --- |
| **Alpha-cypermethrin** |
| see Cypermethrin |
|  |  |

”

“

|  |
| --- |
| **Cyazofamid** |
| *Commodities of plant origin and of animal origin for enforcement*: cyazofamid*Commodities of plant origin and animal origin for dietary risk assessment*: the sum of cyazofamid and 4-chloro-5-(4-methyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazole-2-carbonitrile, expressed as cyazofamid |
| Hops, dry | 10 |
|  |  |

”

“

|  |
| --- |
| **Fluopyram** |
| Fluopyram |
| Cherries | 0.6 |
| Grapes | 2 |
| Hops, dry | 100 |
|  |  |

”

“

|  |
| --- |
| **Zeta-cypermethrin** |
| see Cypermethrin |
|  |  |

”

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Abamectin** |
| Sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1a, and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1b |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | 0.09 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Acequinocyl** |
| Sum of acequinocyl and its metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, expressed as acequinocyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 4 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Acetamiprid** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Acetamiprid*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N2-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Herbs | 3 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Ametoctradin** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Ametoctradin*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of ametoctradin and 6-(7-amino-5-ethyl [1,2,4] triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidin-6-yl) hexanoic acid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages Flowerhead brassicas | 9 |
| Celery | 20 |
| Cucumber | 0.4 |
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) | 20 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except cucumber] | 3 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn and mushroom] | 1.5 |
| Garlic | 1.5 |
| Grapes [except dried grapes] | 6 |
| Hops, dry | 30 |
| Leafy vegetables | 50 |
| Onion, bulb | 1.5 |
| Peppers, Chili (dry) | 15 |
| Potato | 0.05 |
| Shallot | 1.5 |
| Spring onion | 20 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Bentazone** |
| Bentazone |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beans [except soya bean] | 0.5 |
| Peas | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Boscalid** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Boscalid*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 35 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorantraniliprole** |
| *Plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk*: Chlorantraniliprole*Milk*: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[((hydroxymethyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Asparagus | 13 |
| Avocado | 4 |
| Berries and other small fruits | 2.5 |
| Cherries | 1 |
| Citrus fruits | 1.4 |
| Coffee beans | 0.4 |
| Hops, dry | 90 |
| Plums | 1 |
| Rape seed (canola) | 2 |
| Rice | 0.15 |
| Stone fruits [except cherry and plum] | 4 |
| Sunflower seed | 2 |
| Tree nuts [except almonds and pistachio nut] | 0.02 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorfenapyr** |
| Chlorfenapyr |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Peppers, Chili | 0.01 |
| Spices | 0.05 |
| Tea, green, black | 50 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorpyrifos** |
| Chlorpyrifos |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Onion, bulb | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorpyrifos-methyl** |
| Chlorpyrifos-methyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Clopyralid** |
| Clopyralid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Blueberries | 0.5 |
| Strawberry | 4 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Clothianidin** |
| Clothianidin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Spices | 0.05 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.7 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Cypermethrin** |
| Cypermethrin, sum of isomers |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits [except kumquats] | 0.3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Cyprodinil** |
| Cyprodinil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dewberries (including loganberry) [except boysenberry]  | T5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Difenoconazole** |
| Difenoconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 2.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Diflubenzuron** |
| Diflubenzuron |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 0.07 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Dimethomorph** |
| Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head Cabbage, Flowerhead Brassicas | 6 |
| Corn salad | 10 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits | 1.5 |
| Garlic | 0.6 |
| Herbs | 10 |
| Hops, dry | 80 |
| Leafy vegetables | 30 |
| Lima bean (young pods and/or immature seeds) | 0.6 |
| Spices | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Dinotefuran** |
| Sum of dinotefuran and its metabolites DN, 1-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-3-furylmethyl)guanidine and UF, 1-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-3-furylmethyl)urea expressed as dinotefuran |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Ethoxyquin** |
| Ethoxyquin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Crustaceans | 1 |
| Diadromous fish | 1 |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 1 |
| Eggs | 0.1 |
| Freshwater fish | 1 |
| Marine fish | 1 |
| Meat (mammalian) | 0.5 |
| Poultry, edible offal of | 0.1 |
| Poultry meat (in the fat) | 0.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Etoxazole** |
| Etoxazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 7 |
| Tea, green, black | 15 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenbuconazole** |
| Fenbuconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenpropathrin** |
| Fenpropathrin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits [except cherries and peach]  | 1.4 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenpyroximate** |
| Fenpyroximate |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 2 |
| Grapes | 1 |
| Hops, dry | 10 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 7 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Flubendiamide** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Flubendiamide*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Spices | 0.02 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.02 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Flutriafol** |
| Flutriafol |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | 1.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fluxapyroxad** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Fluxapyroxad*Commodities of animal origin for enforcement*:  Fluxapyroxad |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Blackberries | 5 |
| Blueberries | 7 |
| Brassica leafy vegetables | 4 |
| Bulb vegetables | 1.5 |
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) | 5.7 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 0.5 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn and mushroom] | 0.6 |
| Grapes [except dried grapes] | 2 |
| Mango | 0.5 |
| Oilseeds [except peanut and cotton] | 0.9 |
| Oranges, sweet, sour | 0.2 |
| Pecan | 0.06 |
| Peppers, Chili (dry) | 6 |
| Pome fruits | 0.8 |
| Prunes | 5 |
| Pulses [except soya bean (dry)] | 0.4 |
| Raspberries, red, black | 5 |
| Rice [except rice bran, unprocessed and rice hulls] | 5 |
| Rice bran, unprocessed | 8.5 |
| Rice hulls | 15 |
| Root and tuber vegetables [except sugar beet] | 0.9 |
| Rye | 3 |
| Sorghum | 3 |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.3 |
| Soya bean (immature seeds) | 0.15 |
| Stone fruits [except prunes] | 3 |
| Strawberry | 4 |
| Sugar beet | 0.15 |
| Sugar cane | 3 |
| Wheat | 0.3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fosetyl** |
| Fosetyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Hexythiazox** |
| Hexythiazox |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 2 |
| Tea, green, black | 4 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazalil** |
| Imazalil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Onion, bulb | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazamox** |
| Imazamox |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lentil (dry) | 0.25 |
| Rice | 0.05 |
| Sunflower seed | 0.3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazapic** |
| Sum of imazapic and its hydroxymethyl derivative |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Maize | 0.1 |
| Rice | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazapyr** |
| Imazapyr |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lentils (dry) | 0.2 |
| Rice | 0.05 |
| Sugar cane | 0.05 |
| Sunflower seed | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazethapyr** |
| Imazethapyr |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rape seed (canola) | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imidacloprid** |
| Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.05 |
| Spices [except Coriander (leaves, stem, roots), Coriander seed, Dill seed, Fennel seed, Ginger root] | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Indoxacarb** |
| Sum of indoxacarb and its *R*-isomer |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | T2 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Isoxaflutole** |
| The sum of isoxaflutole and 2-cyclopropylcarbonyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-oxopropanenitrile, expressed as isoxaflutole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Kresoxim-methyl** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Kresoxim-methyl*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of a-(p-hydroxyo-tolyloxy)-o-tolyl (methoxyimino) acetic acid and (E)-methoxyimino[a-(o-tolyloxy)-o-tolyl]acetic acid, expressed as kresoxim-methyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Asparagus | 0.05 |
| Barley | 0.1 |
| Beetroot | 0.05 |
| Berries and other small fruits | 1.5 |
| Chard (beet leaves) | 0.05 |
| Coffee beans | 0.05 |
| Cotton seed | 0.05 |
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) | 2 |
| Egg plant | 0.6 |
| Garlic | 0.3 |
| Ginseng (dried) | 1 |
| Grape leaves | 15 |
| Grapefruit | 0.5 |
| Leek | 5 |
| Mammalian fats [except milk fats] | 0.05 |
| Oats | 0.1 |
| Olive oil, virgin | 0.7 |
| Olives | 0.2 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.3 |
| Oranges, sweet, sour | 0.5 |
| Pear | 5 |
| Pecan | 0.15 |
| Peppers, Sweet | 1 |
| Pome fruits [except pear] | 0.2 |
| Potato | 0.1 |
| Poultry meat | 0.05 |
| Rice | 0.02 |
| Rye | 0.1 |
| Shallot | 0.3 |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.05 |
| Sugar beet | 0.05 |
| Sunflower seed | 0.1 |
| Tea, green, black | 15 |
| Tomato | 0.6 |
| Turnip, garden | 0.05 |
| Wheat | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Mandipropamid** |
| Mandipropamid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 50 |
|  |  |

”

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 0.04 |
| Tree nuts | 0.04 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Metconazole** |
| Metconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Potato | 0.04 |
| Sweet potato | 0.04 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Methoxyfenozide** |
| Methoxyfenozide |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Plums (including prunes)  | 0.3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Myclobutanil** |
| Myclobutanil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Penconazole** |
| Penconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Herbs | 0.05 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pendimethalin** |
| Pendimethalin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Artichoke, globe | 0.05 |
| Asparagus | 0.15 |
| Brassica leafy vegetables | 0.2 |
| Leafy vegetables [except Brassica leafy vegetables and Lettuce, leaf] | \*0.05 |
| Lettuce, leaf | 4 |
| Melons, including watermelon | 0.1 |
| Sorghum | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Penthiopyrad** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Penthiopyrad*Commodities of animal origin:*  Sum of penthiopyrad and 1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, expressed as penthiopyrad |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Permethrin** |
| Permethrin, sum of isomers |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nectarine | 2 |
| Peach | 1 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Phosmet** |
| Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 10 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Prothioconazole** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Sum of prothioconazole and prothioconazole desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1*H-*1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-propan-2-ol), expressed as prothioconazole*Commodities of animal origin:*  Sum of prothioconazole, prothioconazole desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-propan-2-ol), prothioconazole-3-hydroxy-desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chloro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-propan-2-ol) and prothioconazole-4-hydroxy-desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-propan-2-ol), expressed as prothioconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pyraclostrobin** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Pyraclostrobin*Commodities of animal origin*:  Sum of pyraclostrobin and metabolites hydrolysed to 1-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-ol, expressed as pyraclostrobin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Herbs | 2 |
| Hops, dry | 23 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
| Stone fruits | 2.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pyridaben** |
| Pyridaben |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pyrimethanil** |
| Pyrimethanil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Coriander (leaves) | 3 |
| Herbs | 3 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.1 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pyriproxyfen** |
| Pyriproxyfen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Quinclorac** |
| Quinclorac |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Barley | 2 |
| Rape seed (canola) | 1.5 |
| Rice | 5 |
| Wheat | 0.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Quinoxyfen** |
| Quinoxyfen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 3 |
| Stone fruits | 0.7 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Sethoxydim** |
| 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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 2.5 |
| Hops, dry | 0.5 |
| Strawberry | 10 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Simazine** |
| Simazine |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 0.25 |
| Fruit [except citrus fruits] | \*0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Spirodiclofen** |
| Spirodiclofen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 30 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Spiromesifen** |
| Sum of spiromesifen and 4-hydroxy-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-2-one, expressed as spiromesifen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 50 |
|  |  |

”

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.3 |
| Hops, dry | 10 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Spiroxamine** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Spiroxamine*Commodities of animal origin:*  Spiroxamine carboxylic acid, expressed as spiroxamine |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 50 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Sulfoxaflor** |
| Sulfoxaflor |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.7 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Tebuconazole** |
| Tebuconazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Peppers, Chili (dry) | 10 |
| Spices | 1 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Tebufenpyrad** |
| Tebufenpyrad |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Thiabendazole** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Thiabendazole*Commodities of animal origin*:  sum of thiabendazole and 5-hydroxythiabendazole, expressed as thiabendazole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Onion, bulb | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Thiacloprid** |
| Thiacloprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Coriander (leaves) | 5 |
| Herbs | 5 |
| Peppers, Chili | 1 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
| Tea, green, black | 10 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Thiamethoxam** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Thiamethoxam*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of thiamethoxamand N-(2-chloro-thiazol-5-ylmethyl)-N′-methyl-N′-nitro-guanidine, expressed as thiamethoxam |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 20 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Thiophanate-methyl** |
| Sum of thiophanate-methyl and 2-aminobenzimidazole,expressed as thiophanate-methyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Triadimefon** |
| Sum of triadimefon and triadimenol, expressed as triadimefon*see also* Triadimenol |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Triadimenol** |
| Triadimenol*see also* Triadimefon |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Tridemorph** |
| Tridemorph |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Trifloxystrobin** |
| Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminooxymethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 11 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Triflumizole** |
| Sum of triflumizole and (E)-4-chloro-a,a,a-trifluoro- N-(1-amino-2-propoxyethylidene)-o-toluidine, expressed as triflumizole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 50 |
|  |  |

”

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Ametoctradin** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Ametoctradin*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Azinphos-methyl** |
| Azinphos-methyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 2 |
| Kiwifruit | 2 |
| Oilseed | \*0.05 |
| Raspberries, red, black | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Bentazone** |
| Bentazone |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beans [except broad bean and soya bean] | \*0.1 |
| Broad bean (green pods and immature seeds) | \*0.1 |
| Garden pea (shelled) | T\*0.05 |
| Podded pea (young pods) (snow and sugar snap) | T0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorantraniliprole** |
| *Plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk*: Chlorantraniliprole*Milk*: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[((hydroxymethyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 1 |
| Grapes [except table grapes] | 0.3 |
| Stone fruits | 1 |
| Strawberry | T0.5 |
| Table grapes | 1.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Cyprodinil** |
| Cyprodinil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry) | T5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Dimethomorph** |
| Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Brassica leafy vegetables | T2 |
| Leafy vegetables [except lettuce head] | T2 |
| Lettuce, head | 0.3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Ethoxyquin** |
| Ethoxyquin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Apple | 3 |
| Pear | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenvalerate** |
| Fenvalerate, sum of isomers |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pome fruits | 1 |
| Stone fruits | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imidacloprid** |
| Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Turmeric, root (fresh) | T0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Indoxacarb** |
| Sum of indoxacarb and its *R*-isomer |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Kresoxim-methyl** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Kresoxim-methyl*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 1 |
| Pome fruits | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Oxytetracycline** |
| Inhibitory substance, identified as oxytetracycline |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Prawns | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pendimethalin** |
| Pendimethalin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Leafy vegetables | \*0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Praziquantel** |
| Praziquantel |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fish muscle/skin | T\*0.01 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Simazine** |
| Simazine |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fruit | \*0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Tilmicosin** |
| Tilmicosin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cattle milk | T\*0.025 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Trichlorfon** |
| Trichlorfon |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fish muscle | T\*0.01 |
|  |  |

”

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Abamectin** |
| Sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1a, and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1b |

“

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

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Acetamiprid** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Acetamiprid*Commodities of animal origin*: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((*E*)-N1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N2-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Azinphos-methyl** |
| Azinphos-methyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Blueberries | 5 |
| Pome fruits | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Bifenazate** |
| Sum of bifenazate and bifenazate diazene (diazenecarboxylic acid, 2-(4-methoxy-[1,1′-biphenyl-3-yl] 1-methylethyl ester), expressed as bifenazate |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 15 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Bifenthrin** |
| Bifenthrin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 0.2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Boscalid** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Boscalid*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Buprofezin** |
| Buprofezin |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Carfentrazone-ethyl** |
| Carfentrazone-ethyl |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorantraniliprole** |
| *Plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk*: Chlorantraniliprole*Milk*: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[((hydroxymethyl)amino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 0.5 |
| Legume vegetables | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Chlorpyrifos** |
| Chlorpyrifos |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits  | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Cypermethrin** |
| Cypermethrin, sum of isomers |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Cyprodinil** |
| Cyprodinil |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Dimethomorph** |
| Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.6 |
| Potato | 0.05 |
| Shallot | 0.6 |
| Spring onion | 15 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenbutatin oxide** |
| Bis[tris(2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl)tin]-oxide |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes [except wine grapes] | 5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fenitrothion** |
| Fenitrothion |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Oilseeds | 0.1 |
| Pulses [except soya bean (dry)] | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Fluxapyroxad** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*:  Fluxapyroxad*Commodities of animal origin for enforcement*:  Fluxapyroxad |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Barley | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Forchlorfenuron** |
| Forchlorfenuron |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 0.03 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Glyphosate** |
| Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Soya bean (dry) | 20 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazamox** |
| Imazamox |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazapic** |
| Sum of imazapic and its hydroxymethyl derivative |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sugar cane | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imazapyr** |
| Imazapyr |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Maize | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Imidacloprid** |
| Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Indoxacarb** |
| Sum of indoxacarb and its *R*-isomer |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2 |
| Milks | 0.1 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Kresoxim-methyl** |
| *Commodities of plant origin*: Kresoxim-methyl*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 |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 0.4 |
| Meat (mammalian) | 0.05 |
| Milks | 0.05 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Methoxyfenozide** |
| Methoxyfenozide |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Prohexadione-calcium** |
| Sum of the free and conjugated forms of prohexadione expressed as prohexadione |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 0.4 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Pyriproxyfen** |
| Pyriproxyfen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 0.5 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Quinoxyfen** |
| Quinoxyfen |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Trifloxystrobin** |
| Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminooxymethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |
|  |  |

”

|  |
| --- |
| **Triflumizole** |
| Sum of triflumizole and (E)-4-chloro-a,a,a-trifluoro- N-(1-amino-2-propoxyethylidene)-o-toluidine, expressed as triflumizole |

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2.5 |
|  |  |
|  |  |

”

## Attachment D – Draft variation to the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* in 2016 following P1025

**Background**

FSANZ has reviewed the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* in order to improve its clarity and legal efficacy. This review was undertaken through Proposal P1025. This draft variation is provided for background only. Its content and structure will be included in the revised version ahead of the 1 March 2016 commencement of Chapters 1 and 2.

## Attachment D – Draft variation to the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* in 2016 following P1025

**Draft instrument**

Food Standards Code—Variation

Made under the Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991

1 Name of instrument

 This instrument is the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Code — Revocation and Transitional Variation 2015 (No. 2)*.

2 Commencement

 This instrument commences on the day after it is registered.

3 Variation of Schedule 20

 Schedule 1 varies the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 20 – Maximum residue limits.

Schedule 1 Variation of Schedule 20

(section 3)

[1] Omit from Section S20—3 all entries for the following Agvet chemicals

Daminozide

Parathion-methyl

[2] Omit from Section S20—3

“

*Agvet chemical:* Fluxapyroxad

Permitted residue: Fluxapyroxad

Plums (including prunes) 3

Pome fruits 0.8

Pulses [except soya bean (dry)] 0.4

Soya bean (dry) 0.3

Soya bean (immature seeds) 0.15

Stone fruits [except plums (including prunes)] 2

“

[3] Insert into Section S20—3, in alphabetical order

“

*Agvet chemical:* Alpha-cypermethrin

see Cypermethrin

 ”

“

*Agvet chemical:* Cyazofamid

*Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin*

*and of animal origin for enforcement: cyazofamid*

Permitted residue: commodities of plant origin and animal origin for dietary risk assessment: the sum of cyazofamid and 4-chloro-5-(4-methyphenyl)-1H-imidazole-2-carbonitrile, expressed as cyazofamid

Hops, dry 10

 ”

“

*Agvet chemical:* Zeta-cypermethrin

see Cypermethrin

 ”

[4] Insert into Section S20—3 for each of the following Agvet chemicals, the foods and associated MRLs in alphabetical order

*Agvet chemical:* **Abamectin**

*Permitted residue: Sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1a, and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1b*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | 0.09 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Acequinocyl**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 4 |

”

*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-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Herbs | 3 |
| Spices | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Ametoctradin**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Ametoctradin*

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages Flowerhead brassicas | 9 |
| Celery | 20 |
| Cucumber | 0.4 |
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) | 20 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except cucumber] | 3 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) and mushroom] | 1.5 |
| Garlic | 1.5 |
| Grapes [except dried grapes] | 6 |
| Hops, dry | 30 |
| Leafy vegetables | 50 |
| Onion, bulb | 1.5 |
| Peppers, Chili (dry) | 15 |
| Potato | 0.05 |
| Shallot | 1.5 |
| Spring onion | 20 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Bentazone**

*Permitted residue: Bentazone*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beans [except soya bean] | 0.5 |
| Peas | 3 |

”

*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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 35 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* Chlorantraniliprole

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

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Asparagus | 13 |
| Avocado | 4 |
| Berries and other small fruits | 2.5 |
| Cherries | 1 |
| Citrus fruits | 1.4 |
| Coffee beans | 0.4 |
| Hops, dry | 90 |
| Plums | 1 |
| Rape seed (canola) | 2 |
| Rice | 0.15 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries and plums] | 4 |
| Sunflower seed | 2 |
| Tree nuts [except almonds and pistachio nut] | 0.02 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Chlorfenapyr**

*Permitted residue: Chlorfenapyr*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Peppers, Chili | 0.01 |
| Spices | 0.05 |
| Tea, green, black | 50 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Chlorpyrifos**

*Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Onion, bulb | 0.2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Chlorpyrifos-methyl**

*Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos-methyl*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Clopyralid**

*Permitted residue: Clopyralid*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Blueberries | 0.5 |
| Strawberry | 4 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Clothianidin**

*Permitted residue: Clothianidin*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Spices | 0.05 |
| Tea, green, black | T0.7 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Cypermethrin**

*Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits [except kumquats] | 0.3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Cyprodinil**

*Permitted residue: Cyprodinil*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dewberries (including loganberry) [except boysenberry]  | T5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Difenoconazole**

*Permitted residue: Difenoconazole*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 2.5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Diflubenzuron**

*Permitted residue: Diflubenzuron*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 0.07 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Dimethomorph**

*Permitted residue: Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head Cabbage, Flowerhead Brassicas | 6 |
| Corn salad | 10 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits | 1.5 |
| Garlic | 0.6 |
| Herbs | 10 |
| Hops, dry | 80 |
| Leafy vegetables | 30 |
| Lima bean (young pods and/or immature seeds) | 0.6 |
| Spices | 0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Dinotefuran**

*Permitted residue: Sum of dinotefuran and its metabolites DN, 1-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-3-furylmethyl)guanidine and UF, 1-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-3-furylmethyl)urea expressed as dinotefuran*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Ethoxyquin**

*Permitted residue: Ethoxyquin*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Crustaceans | 1 |
| Diadromous fish | 1 |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 1 |
| Eggs | 0.1 |
| Freshwater fish | 1 |
| Marine fish | 1 |
| Meat (mammalian) | 0.5 |
| Poultry, edible offal of | 0.1 |
| Poultry meat (in the fat) | 0.5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Etoxazole**

*Permitted residue: Etoxazole*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 7 |
| Tea, green, black | 15 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Fenbuconazole**

*Permitted residue: Fenbuconazole*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Fenpropathrin**

*Permitted residue: Fenpropathrin*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits [except cherries and peach]  | 1.4 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Fenpyroximate**

*Permitted residue: Fenpyroximate*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 2 |
| Grapes | 1 |
| Hops, dry | 10 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Flonicamid**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 7 |

”

*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*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Spices | 0.02 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.02 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Fluopyram**

*Permitted residue: Fluopyram*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 0.6 |
| Grapes | 2 |
| Hops, dry | 100 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Flutriafol**

*Permitted residue: Flutriafol*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | 1.5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* Fluxapyroxad

Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluxapyroxad

Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin for enforcement: Fluxapyroxad

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Blackberries | 5 |
| Blueberries | 7 |
| Brassica leafy vegetables | 4 |
| Bulb vegetables | 1.5 |
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) | 5.7 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 0.5 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) and mushroom] | 0.6 |
| Grapes [except dried grapes] | 2 |
| Mango | 0.5 |
| Oilseeds [except peanut and cotton] | 0.9 |
| Oranges, sweet, sour | 0.2 |
| Pecan | 0.06 |
| Peppers, Chili (dry) | 6 |
| Pome fruits | 0.8 |
| Prunes | 5 |
| Pulses [except soya bean (dry)] | 0.4 |
| Raspberries, red, black | 5 |
| Rice [except rice bran, unprocessed and rice hulls] | 5 |
| Rice bran, unprocessed | 8.5 |
| Rice hulls | 15 |
| Root and tuber vegetables [except sugar beet] | 0.9 |
| Rye | 3 |
| Sorghum | 3 |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.3 |
| Soya bean (immature seeds) | 0.15 |
| Stone fruits [except prunes] | 3 |
| Strawberry | 4 |
| Sugar beet | 0.15 |
| Sugar cane | 3 |
| Wheat | 0.3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Fosetyl**

*Permitted residue: Fosetyl*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Hexythiazox**

*Permitted residue: Hexythiazox*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 2 |
| Tea, green, black | 4 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imazalil**

*Permitted residue: Imazalil*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Onion, bulb | 0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imazamox**

*Permitted residue: Imazamox*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lentil (dry) | 0.25 |
| Rice | 0.05 |
| Sunflower seed | 0.3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imazapic**

*Permitted residue: Sum of imazapic and its hydroxymethyl derivative*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Maize | 0.1 |
| Rice | 0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imazapyr**

*Permitted residue: Imazapyr*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lentils (dry) | 0.2 |
| Rice | 0.05 |
| Sugar cane | 0.05 |
| Sunflower seed | 0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imazethapyr**

*Permitted residue: Imazethapyr*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rape seed (canola) | 0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imidacloprid**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.05 |
| Spices [except coriander (leaves, stem, roots), coriander seed, dill seed, fennel seed, ginger root] | 0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Indoxacarb**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | T2 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Isoxaflutole**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.05 |

”

*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*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Asparagus | 0.05 |
| Barley | 0.1 |
| Beetroot | 0.05 |
| Berries and other small fruits | 1.5 |
| Chard (beet leaves) | 0.05 |
| Coffee beans | 0.05 |
| Cotton seed | 0.05 |
| Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) | 2 |
| Egg plant | 0.6 |
| Garlic | 0.3 |
| Ginseng (dried) | 1 |
| Grape leaves | 15 |
| Grapefruit | 0.5 |
| Leek | 5 |
| Mammalian fats [except milk fats] | 0.05 |
| Oats | 0.1 |
| Olive oil, virgin | 0.7 |
| Olives | 0.2 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.3 |
| Oranges, sweet, sour | 0.5 |
| Pear | 5 |
| Pecan | 0.15 |
| Peppers, Sweet | 1 |
| Pome fruits [except pear] | 0.2 |
| Potato | 0.1 |
| Poultry meat | 0.05 |
| Rice | 0.02 |
| Rye | 0.1 |
| Shallot | 0.3 |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.05 |
| Sugar beet | 0.05 |
| Sunflower seed | 0.1 |
| Tea, green, black | 15 |
| Tomato | 0.6 |
| Turnip, garden | 0.05 |
| Wheat | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Mandipropamid**

*Permitted residue: Mandipropamid*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 50 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Metaflumizone**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 0.04 |
| Tree nuts | 0.04 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Metconazole**

*Permitted residue: Metconazole*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Potato | 0.04 |
| Sweet potato | 0.04 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Methoxyfenozide**

*Permitted residue: Methoxyfenozide*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Plums (including prunes)  | 0.3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Myclobutanil**

*Permitted residue: Myclobutanil*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Penconazole**

*Permitted residue: Penconazole*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Herbs | 0.05 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Pendimethalin**

*Permitted residue: Pendimethalin*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Artichoke, globe | 0.05 |
| Asparagus | 0.15 |
| Brassica leafy vegetables | 0.2 |
| Leafy vegetables [except brassica leafy vegetables and lettuce, leaf] | \*0.05 |
| Lettuce, leaf | 4 |
| Melons, including watermelon | 0.1 |
| Sorghum | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Penthiopyrad**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Penthiopyrad*

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Permethrin**

*Permitted residue: Permethrin, sum of isomers*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nectarine | 2 |
| Peach | 1 |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Phosmet**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 10 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Prothioconazole**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Sum of prothioconazole and prothioconazole desthio (2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-propan-2-ol), expressed as prothioconazole*

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.2 |

”

*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*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Herbs | 2 |
| Hops, dry | 23 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
| Stone fruits | 2.5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Pyridaben**

*Permitted residue: Pyridaben*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Pyrimethanil**

*Permitted residue: Pyrimethanil*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Coriander (leaves) | 3 |
| Herbs | 3 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.1 |
| Spices | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Pyriproxyfen**

*Permitted residue: Pyriproxyfen*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Quinclorac**

*Permitted residue: Quinclorac*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Barley | 2 |
| Rape seed (canola) | 1.5 |
| Rice | 5 |
| Wheat | 0.5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Quinoxyfen**

*Permitted residue: Quinoxyfen*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 3 |
| Stone fruits | 0.7 |

”

*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*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 2.5 |
| Hops, dry | 0.5 |
| Strawberry | 10 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Simazine**

*Permitted residue: Simazine*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 0.25 |
| Fruit [except citrus fruits] | \*0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Spirodiclofen**

*Permitted residue: Spirodiclofen*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 30 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Spiromesifen**

*Permitted residue: Sum of spiromesifen and 4-hydroxy-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-2-one, expressed as spiromesifen*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 50 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Spirotetramat**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.3 |
| Hops, dry | 10 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Spiroxamine**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Spiroxamine*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Spiroxamine carboxylic acid, expressed as spiroxamine*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 50 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Sulfoxaflor**

*Permitted residue: Sulfoxaflor*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 0.7 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Tebuconazole**

*Permitted residue: Tebuconazole*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Peppers, Chili (dry) | 10 |
| Spices | 1 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Tebufenpyrad**

*Permitted residue: Tebufenpyrad*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Thiabendazole**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Thiabendazole*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: sum of thiabendazole and 5-hydroxylthiabendazole,* *expressed as thiabendazole*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Onion, bulb | 0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Thiacloprid**

*Permitted residue: Thiacloprid*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Coriander (leaves) | 5 |
| Herbs | 5 |
| Peppers, Chili | 1 |
| Spices | 0.1 |
| Tea, green, black | 10 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Thiamethoxam**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Thiamethoxam*

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 20 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Thiophanate-methyl**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Triadimefon**

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

*see also Triadimenol*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Triadimenol**

*Permitted residue: Triadimenol*

*see also Triadimefon*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Tridemorph**

*Permitted residue: Tridemorph*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Trifloxystrobin**

*Permitted residue: Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminooxymethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 11 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Triflumizole**

*Permitted residue: Sum of triflumizole and (E)-4-chloro-a,a,a-trifluoro- N-(1-amino-2-propoxyethylidene)-o-toluidine, expressed as triflumizole*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 50 |

”

[5] Omit from Section S20—3 for each of the following Agvet chemicals, the foods and amounts

*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*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Azinphos-methyl**

*Permitted residue: Azinphos-methyl*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 2 |
| Kiwifruit | 2 |
| Oilseed | \*0.05 |
| Raspberries, red, black | 1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Bentazone**

*Permitted residue: Bentazone*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beans [except broad bean and soya bean] | \*0.1 |
| Broad bean (green pods and immature seeds) | \*0.1 |
| Garden pea (shelled) | T\*0.05 |
| Podded pea (young pods) (snow and sugar snap) | T0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Chlorantraniliprole**

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

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cranberry | 1 |
| Grapes [except table grapes] | 0.3 |
| Stone fruits | 1 |
| Strawberry | T0.5 |
| Table grapes | 1.2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Cyprodinil**

*Permitted residue: Cyprodinil*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry) | T5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Dimethomorph**

*Permitted residue: Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Brassica leafy vegetables | T2 |
| Leafy vegetables [except lettuce head] | T2 |
| Lettuce, head | 0.3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Endosulfan**

*Permitted residue: Sum of A- and B- endosulfan and endosulfan sulphate*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel | 2 |
| Broccoli | 1 |
| Cabbage, head | 1 |
| Cauliflower | 1 |
| Cereal grains | 0.1 |
| Citrus fruits | 0.3 |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.2 |
| Eggs | 0.02 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 1 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits | 1 |
| Meat (mammalian) (in the fat) | 0.2 |
| Milks | 0.02 |
| Oilseed | 1 |
| Pome fruits | 1 |
| Poultry, edible offal of | \*0.01 |
| Poultry meat (in the fat) | 0.05 |
| Pulses | \*0.1 |
| Root and tuber vegetables | 0.5 |
| Stalk and stem vegetables | 1 |
| Strawberry | T0.5 |
| Tree nuts | 0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Ethoxyquin**

*Permitted residue: Ethoxyquin*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Apple | 3 |
| Pear | 3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Fenvalerate**

*Permitted residue: Fenvalerate, sum of isomers*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pome fruits | 1 |
| Stone fruits | 1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imidacloprid**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Turmeric, root (fresh) | T0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Indoxacarb**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | 2 |

”

*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*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 1 |
| Pome fruits | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Oxytetracycline**

*Permitted residue: Inhibitory substance, identified as oxytetracycline*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Prawns | 0.2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Pendimethalin**

*Permitted residue: Pendimethalin*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Leafy vegetables | \*0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Praziquantel**

*Permitted residue: Praziquantel*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fish muscle/skin | T\*0.01 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Simazine**

*Permitted residue: Simazine*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fruit | \*0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Tebuconazole**

*Permitted residue: Tebuconazole*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stone fruits | \*0.01 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Tilmicosin**

*Permitted residue: Tilmicosin*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cattle milk | T\*0.025 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Trichlorfon**

*Permitted residue: Trichlorfon*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fish muscle | T\*0.01 |

”

[6] Omit from Section S20—3, under the entries for the following Agvet chemicals, the permitted residue amount for the food and substitute

*Agvet chemical:* **Abamectin**

*Permitted residue: Sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1a, and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1b*

“

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

”

*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-cyanoacetamidine), expressed as acetamiprid*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Azinphos-methyl**

*Permitted residue: Azinphos-methyl*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Blueberries | 5 |
| Pome fruits | 1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Bifenazate**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 15 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Bifenthrin**

*Permitted residue: Bifenthrin*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 0.2 |

”

*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*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Buprofezin**

*Permitted residue: Buprofezin*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2.5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Carfentrazone-ethyl**

*Permitted residue: Carfentrazone-ethyl*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hops, dry | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Chlorantraniliprole**

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

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 0.5 |
| Legume vegetables | 2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* Chlorpyrifos

Permitted residue: Chlorpyrifos

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits  | 1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* Cypermethrin

Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* Cyprodinil

Permitted residue: Cyprodinil

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* Dimethomorph

Permitted residue: Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.6 |
| Potato | 0.05 |
| Shallot | 0.6 |
| Spring onion | 15 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Endosulfan**

*Permitted residue: Sum of A- and B- endosulfan and endosulfan sulphate*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tea, green, black | 10 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Fenbutatin oxide**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes [except wine grapes] | 5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Fenitrothion**

*Permitted residue: Fenitrothion*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Oilseeds | 0.1 |
| Pulses [except soya bean (dry)] | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Fluxapyroxad**

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluxapyroxad*

*Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin for enforcement: Fluxapyroxad*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Barley | 3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Forchlorfenuron**

*Permitted residue: Forchlorfenuron*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 0.03 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Glyphosate**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Soya bean (dry) | 20 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imazamox**

*Permitted residue: Imazamox*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imazapic**

*Permitted residue: Sum of imazapic and its hydroxymethyl derivative*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sugar cane | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imazapyr**

*Permitted residue: Imazapyr*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Maize | 0.1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Imidacloprid**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 1 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Indoxacarb**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2 |
| Milks | 0.1 |

”

*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*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 0.4 |
| Meat (mammalian) | 0.05 |
| Milks | 0.05 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Methoxyfenozide**

*Permitted residue: Methoxyfenozide*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Prohexadione-calcium**

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

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cherries | 0.4 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Pyriproxyfen**

*Permitted residue: Pyriproxyfen*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Citrus fruits | 0.5 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* Quinoxyfen

Permitted residue: Quinoxyfen

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Trifloxystrobin**

*Permitted residue: Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminooxymethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 3 |

”

*Agvet chemical:* **Triflumizole**

*Permitted residue: Sum of triflumizole and (E)-4-chloro-a,a,a-trifluoro- N-(1-amino-2-propoxyethylidene)-o-toluidine, expressed as triflumizole*

“

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grapes | 2.5 |

”

1. convening as the Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Instrument 4 (MRL Standard) sets MRLs for AgVet chemicals in agricultural produce particularly produce entering the food chain. This can be accessed via the APVMA website at <http://apvma.gov.au/node/10806>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Further details on APVMA review chemicals are available on the APVMA website at <http://apvma.gov.au/node/10916>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Refer to: http://apvma.gov.au/node/1558 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Refer to <http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/gazette/gazette_2011_08_16.pdf> (page 35) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The ADI is the amount of chemical that may be consumed every day for an entire lifetime without causing an appreciable risk to health. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The ARfD is an estimate of the maximum amount of a substance in food or drinking water, expressed as milligrams per kilogram of body-weight that can be ingested in one meal or one day, without appreciable health risk to the consumer, on the basis of all the known facts at the time of the evaluation. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Now known as the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation (convening as the Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/proposalp1025coderev5755.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. convening as the Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council [↑](#footnote-ref-10)