



14 May 2020
[121-20]

Approval report – Proposal M1017

Maximum Residue Limits (2019)

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

On 5 December 2019, FSANZ sought [submissions](#) on a draft variation and published an associated report. FSANZ received two submissions.

FSANZ approved the draft variation on **29 April 2020**. The Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation was notified of FSANZ's decision on **12 May 2020**.

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

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Supporting document

The following document which informed the assessment of this Proposal is available on the FSANZ website: <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/M1017.aspx>

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

Executive summary

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

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

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

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

Following FSANZ's Call for [submissions](#), one international stakeholder highlighted that the proposed deletions of two specific commodity MRLs would result in the *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL applying at the border. This lower limit would impact trade. As a result, FSANZ reconsidered the proposed amendments and confirmed a delay in the omission/reduction of these MRLs with the APVMA to provide an opportunity for any affected stakeholders to submit a MRL harmonisation request for the 2020 FSANZ MRL harmonisation proposal.

Taking into account these minor amendments to two MRLs, FSANZ has approved a draft variation to amend schedule 20 of the Code. This will permit the sale of foods containing legitimate residues at levels consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases. The approved variation of MRLs in schedule 20 is considered the most appropriate risk management approach.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Proposal

The proposal was prepared to consider varying certain agvet MRLs in Schedule 20 of the Code arising from MRL harmonisation requests submitted by interested parties. The proposal included considerations of MRL variations (comprising deletions, reductions and increases to MRLs) and amendments to some residue definitions as proposed by the APVMA as a result of amendments to the APVMA MRL Standard¹ as well as requests to align with Codex and trading partner MRLs.

'M' proposals are generally prepared on an annual basis to assess proposed changes to MRLs in schedule 20 to allow the sale of imported food following legitimate use of agvet chemicals used in food production and based on GAP in other countries.

1.2 The current Standard

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

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

1.3 Reasons for preparing the proposal

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

Following the call for requests published in April 2019, FSANZ received requests from 13 stakeholders (domestic – 5 and international – 8) to consider 69 chemicals resulting in 195 chemical-food commodity combinations. The requestors were:

1. Almond Board of California
2. American Peanut Council

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

3. Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
4. Australian Food and Beverages Importers Association
5. Barry Callebaut Services
6. Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd
7. California Cherry Board
8. California Fresh Fruit Association
9. Covance on behalf of Gowan Company
10. California Table Grape Commission
11. Interaust Foods Pty Ltd
12. Syngenta Australia Pty Ltd
13. United States Hop Industry Plant Protection Committee.

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

The adoption of the proposed MRLs permits the sale of foods that may contain legitimate residues, protects public health and safety and minimises residues in foods consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases. Adopted MRLs may minimise trade disruption and extend food manufacturers and consumer choice for a range of commodities and foods.

1.3.1 International Standards

FSANZ has considered varying MRLs for agvet chemicals in food commodities where stakeholders have demonstrated a need to include or increase an MRL in schedule 20 of the Code because of differences between the schedule and Codex or other trading partner standards.

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

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

As commodity descriptors and food commodity names vary across international databases, the requested commodity descriptors listed in Table 1 of SD1 may differ from those in the approved draft variation. This is to maintain consistency with existing commodity names and food groups in schedule 20 and/or 22 of the Code.

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 three amendments, two following comments from submissions. The MRL for the commodity 'Gooseberry' was incorrectly proposed to be deleted for the agvet chemical Emamectin. This chemical commodity combination MRL was listed in the APVMA MRL Standard and has not been listed in schedule 20. The request was therefore not required and should not have been

included in the draft variation at CFS. The proposed deletions of the existing commodities 'Teas (tea and herb teas)' and 'Date' MRLs for the agvet chemical imidacloprid will be delayed until 2022. This is to allow sufficient time for trading partners to apply for an import MRL through FSANZ's 2020 MRL harmonisation proposal.

The draft variation takes effect on gazettal. The approved draft variation as varied after consideration of submissions, is at [Attachment A](#).

The related explanatory statement is at [Attachment B](#). An explanatory statement is required to accompany an instrument lodged on the Federal Register of Legislation.

The draft variation on which submissions were sought is at [Attachment C](#).

2 Summary of the findings

2.1 Summary of issues raised in submissions

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

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

FSANZ received two submissions. One submission from a WTO member and one from an Australian State food regulatory department.

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

Table 1: Summary of issues

Issue	Raised by	FSANZ response (including any amendments to drafting)
<p>The draft variation will lower the MRL for imidacloprid in 'Dates' [sic] from 1 mg/kg to 0.05mg/kg (submission incorrectly stated 0.1 mg/kg). This is at odds with Codex, U.S. and EU which have not set that limit. It was suggested Australia maintains the original standards.</p> <p>The draft variation will lower the MRL for imidacloprid in teas (Tea and Herb teas) from 10mg/kg to 0.05 mg/kg (submission incorrectly stated 0.1 mg/kg). This proposed revision of the MRL is too strict given the Codex MRL for tea, green, black (black fermented and dried) is 50 mg/kg. It is suggested Australia revises the limit according to Codex standards or provides scientific basis for revision.</p>	<p>P.R. China (WTO member)</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The rationale for removing these MRLs for these commodities was that the MRLs were longer required for Australian (domestic) purposes. The Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicine Authority (APVMA) permit which allowed the use of imidacloprid on these commodities within Australia expired in March 2017.</p> <p>With the proposed deletion of these MRLs, importers relying on existing MRLs would not be able to continue to import commodities with residues at or below the existing limits. In these instances the <i>All other foods except animal food commodities</i> MRL at 0.05 mg/kg is listed for imidacloprid and would apply to these commodities.</p> <p>MRLs can be retained in schedule 20 for approved Australian Good Agricultural Practice or to facilitate international trade following an MRL harmonisation request.</p> <p>FSANZ recommends the retention of the existing MRLs for imidacloprid in 'Dates' and in teas (Tea and Herb teas) until 2022. This is to allow sufficient time for trading partners to apply for an import MRL as part of FSANZ's 2020 call for MRL harmonisation requests.</p> <p>FSANZ remains satisfied that retention of the MRL does not pose a public health and safety risk to consumers.</p>
<p>Why are higher MRL levels considered suitable in food consumed in Australia when they do not accord with levels set by international expert groups? For example the proposed increase in the MRL for peanuts for the chemical chlorothalonil is several times greater than EU, Codex or Chinese MRLs.</p>	<p>Victorian Department of Health and Human Services and the Victorian Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>MRLs in schedule 20 of the Code are legal maximum permitted limits for agvet chemicals used legitimately in the production of food commodities. MRLs are set using internationally recognised methods and national scientific data and are well below the level that could pose health and safety risks to consumers.</p>

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Issue	Raised by	FSANZ response (including any amendments to drafting)
		<p>Through assessment of requests submitted in M1017, proposed amendments to schedule 20 recognise differences in the use of chemicals in other countries due to variations in pests, diseases and environmental conditions. Changes are only recommended where the risk assessment, including the dietary exposure estimates show that the changes would not present health and safety concerns to Australian consumers.</p>
<p>What monitoring is in place nationally to ensure changes in MRLs are not leading to increase use of chemicals inconsistent with Good Agricultural Practice in Australia and food imported into Australia and increased exposure?</p>	<p>Victorian Department of Health and Human Services and the Victorian Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions.</p>	<p>The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is the national authority for the approval and registration of agvet chemicals in Australia. Reviewing current registered uses of agvet chemicals in Australia is the responsibility of the APVMA. The APVMA and FSANZ continuously review and update MRLs in schedule 20 to reflect the current use of agvet chemicals in Australia.</p> <p>FSANZ regularly monitors dietary exposures of Australian consumers to agvet chemical residues through the Australian Total Diet Study. These surveys have consistently shown that levels of agvet chemical residues in foods are low and do not pose health risks to Australian consumers.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture monitors the risk of pesticide and veterinary residues in domestically produced food through the National Residue Survey (NRS). The NRS supports primary producers and agricultural industries using random or specifically designed sampling programs to help identify potential issues and encourage good agricultural practices nationally.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture also inspects and monitors imported food for compliance with food safety regulations through the Imported Food Inspection Scheme (IFIS). Imported food is inspected using a risk-based approach to check it meets Australian requirements for public health and safety and MRLs established in schedule 20 of the Code.</p>

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2.2 Risk assessment

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

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

In Australia, the ADI and ARfD for agvet chemicals are currently² established by the APVMA following an assessment of the toxicity of each chemical. In cases where an Australian ADI or ARfD has not been established, the ADI, and where appropriate the ARfD, adopted by the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization / World Health Organization Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) was used for risk assessment purposes. Where there is no APVMA or JMPR HBGV and the agvet chemical is listed in Schedule 20, consideration was given to using another HBGV established by a credible agency for the dietary exposure assessment (DEA). Agvet chemicals not currently listed in schedule 20 that do not have HBGVs established by the APVMA or JMPR, or for which there were questions as to whether it was appropriate to apply a HBGV to the Australian population, were excluded from the harmonisation proposal.

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

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

A summary of the dietary exposure estimates for each agvet chemical and related food commodity included in this proposal is provided in SD1. None of the dietary exposure estimates for this proposal exceeded chronic or acute HBGVs and are therefore considered acceptable.

² Previously, HBGVs were recommended by the former Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals Standing Committee (PACSC) of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) until November 1992. The responsibility for establishing ADIs transferred to the Australian Department of Health on 12 March 1993. On 1 July 2016, the task of establishing ADIs was transferred to the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

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

The risk assessment of the chemicals considered in Proposal M1017 included an additional review of the existing *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL for these chemicals or an assessment for suitability to establish a new *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL according to the principles agreed in Proposal P1027 ([Managing low-level agvet chemicals without maximum residue limits](#)). A list of the outcome of the review of existing and proposed *All other foods except animal commodities* MRLs for each chemical considered, together with the details of the assessment and other relevant information is provided in the appendix to SD1.

2.3 Risk management

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

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

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

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

For the Agvet chemical folpet, the EU established an MRL of 5 mg/kg for residues on strawberries, however, FSANZ recommends that a temporary MRL is presently more appropriate due to European Food Safety Authority and Codex reviews pending further information on residue trial data. This temporary MRL at 5 mg/kg will be reviewed through an M proposal in two years.

Harmonisation requests for agvet chemicals for which the residue is included under another chemical in schedule 20, are normally listed under that chemical. For example, FSANZ received requests to harmonise with MRLs for metalaxyl-M and clethodim. Harmonisation requests for metalaxyl-M are not included separately as this is an isomer of metalaxyl and residues are appropriately captured under metalaxyl. Similarly, sethoxydim is a metabolite of clethodim and all residues arising from the use of clethodim are covered by the MRLs for sethoxydim. FSANZ has included MRL requests for metalaxyl-M and clethodim under metalaxyl and sethoxydim respectively.

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

This proposal included APVMA requests to delete or reduce MRLs which may affect imported foods containing residues that currently comply with existing MRLs listed in Schedule 20. The APVMA's proposed reductions / deletions were included as MRLs are no longer required for domestically produced food. Where all permitted domestic uses were deleted for etridiazole and fentin, this has resulted in these chemicals being deleted from schedule 20. If an *all other foods except animal food commodities* MRL had been established for the agvet chemical being removed, it too, has been deleted or amended accordingly.

FSANZ is committed to ensuring that the implications of MRL reductions or deletions proposed by the APVMA do not unnecessarily adversely affect trade. While the imidacloprid MRLs for Tea (tea and herb teas) and Dates were no longer required for Australian (domestic) purposes, the effect of these MRL's deletion would have been that the imidacloprid MRL of 0.05mg/kg for '*All other foods except animal food commodities*' would then apply to imidacloprid in Tea and in Dates. The Chinese submission raised the concern that this would be too strict and would adversely impact on imported Tea and Dates.

In light of the concerns raised, it is recommended that the Tea (teas and herb teas) and Date MRLs not be deleted at this time. This delay allows trading partners sufficient time to submit an MRL harmonisation request in the call for requests period for consideration in the proposed 2020 MRL harmonisation proposal. Should a request not be received, FSANZ will consider the deletions of imidacloprid MRLs for Teas (tea and herb teas) and Date as part of the 2020 MRL harmonisation proposal.

2.4 Risk communication

2.4.1 Consultation

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

FSANZ's communication strategy for this proposal focussed on alerting the community to the proposed changes via the call for submissions report published on the FSANZ website on 5 December 2019, as well as the FSANZ notification circular, media release and social media tools. Subscribers and interested parties are notified about the availability of reports for public comment.

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

Two submissions were received which included one from a World Trade Organization (WTO) member nation and one from a state regulatory agency. Details of the issues raised in the submissions and FSANZ's responses to them is at [Table 1](#) of this Approval Report.

2.4.2 World Trade Organization (WTO)

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

Amending MRLs in schedule 20 may also have an effect on international trade. MRLs constitute a mandatory requirement and apply to all food products of a particular class whether produced domestically or imported. Foods with agvet chemical residues not listed in schedule 20 or that exceed the relevant MRLs listed in the Code cannot legally be sold in Australia. FSANZ made a notification to the WTO for this proposal in accordance with the WTO Agreement under the WTO Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. One WTO member nation provided comment on this proposal and these are addressed in [2.1](#).

2.5 FSANZ Act assessment requirements

2.5.1 Section 59

2.5.1.1 Consideration of costs and benefits

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

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

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

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

MRL deletions or reductions have the potential to restrict importation of foods and could potentially result in higher food prices and a reduced product range available to consumers. However, as identified at [section 2.3.1](#), there is scope under current processes to retain specific MRLs for imported foods (for example imidacloprid MRLs for 'Tea' and 'Date') where the residues do not present a health risk to consumers, and there is a legitimate Codex or trading partner MRL.

2.5.1.2 Other measures

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

2.5.1.3 Any relevant New Zealand standards

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

accept food commodities that are legal for sale in each country, regardless of the sale-related regulatory requirements in the individual country.

All imported and domestically-produced food sold in New Zealand (except food imported from Australia) must comply with the current [Maximum residue levels \(MRLs\) for agricultural compounds – Food notice](#)³ and amendments. Agvet chemical residues in food must comply with the specific MRLs listed in the Food Notice including the ‘default’ MRL of 0.1 mg/kg where no specific MRL is listed. If a food is imported and no domestic MRL has been established, Codex MRLs can be recognised.

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

2.5.1.4 Any other relevant matters

Other relevant matters are considered below.

2.5.2 Consideration of Subsection 18(1) of the FSANZ Act

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

2.5.2.1 Protection of public health and safety

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

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

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

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

2.5.2.3 The prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct

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

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

FSANZ has also had regard to:

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

The approved amendments to schedule 20 are based on risk analysis that used the best available scientific evidence and internationally recognised risk assessment methodologies. FSANZ conducted a risk assessment which concluded that the estimated dietary exposures,

³ MRLs for Agricultural Compounds in New Zealand: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/processing/agricultural-compounds-and-vet-medicines/maximum-residue-levels-for-agricultural-compounds/>

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for each proposed MRL, using Australian food consumption data do not exceed HBGVs.

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

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

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

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

The approved amendments to schedule 20 will minimise potential costs to primary producers, rural and regional communities and importers in terms of permitting the sale of food containing legitimate levels of agvet chemical residues.

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

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

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

FSANZ has had regard to the Forum's Policy Guideline on the Regulation of Residues of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Food⁴. It forms a framework for the consideration of alternative approaches to address issues surrounding the regulation of residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food.

3 Variation to the Code

The approved variation to the Code is at [Attachment A](#).

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

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

Attachments

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

⁴ The policy guideline is available on the Food Regulation Secretariat website here: <http://foodregulation.gov.au/internet/fr/publishing.nsf/Content/publication-Policy-Guideline-on-the-Regulation-of-Residues-of-Agricultural-and-Veterinary-Chemicals-in-Food>

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



Food Standards (Proposal M1017– Maximum Residue Limits (2019)) Variation

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

Dated [To be completed by Standards Management Officer]

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

Note:

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

1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (Proposal M1017– Maximum Residue Limits (2019)) Variation*.

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

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

3 Commencement

The variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

[1] The table to section S20—3 in **Schedule 20** is varied by

[1.1] omitting all entries for the following chemicals

Agvet chemical: Etridiazole

Permitted residue: Etridiazole

Agvet chemical: Fentin

Permitted residue: Fentin hydroxide, excluding inorganic tin and Di- and Mono-phenyltin

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

Agvet chemical: Thiamethoxam

See also *Clothianidin*

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Thiamethoxam*

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

(Note: the metabolite clothianidin has separate MRLs)

[1.3] inserting in alphabetical order

Agvet chemical: Flazasulfuron

Permitted residue: Flazasulfuron

Almonds

0.01

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

Agvet chemical: Abamectin		Agvet chemical: Dithiocarbamates	
<i>Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Total dithiocarbamates, determined as carbon disulphide evolved during acid digestion and expressed as milligrams of carbon disulphide per kilogram of food</i>	
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T0.5	Herbs [except parsley]	T5
Herbs	T0.5		
Kaffir lime leaves	T0.5		
Lemon grass	T0.5		
Agvet chemical: Boscalid		Agvet chemical: Emamectin	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Boscalid</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Sum of emamectin B1a and emamectin B1b</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents</i>		Bergamot	T0.05
Chervil	T30	Burnet, salad	T0.05
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T30	Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T0.05
Herbs	T30	Coriander, seed	T0.05
		Dill, seed	T0.05
		Fennel, seed	T0.05
		Herbs	T0.05
		Kaffir lime leaves	T0.05
		Lemon grass	T0.05
		Lemon verbena (fresh weight)	T0.05
Agvet chemical: Buprofezin		Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin	
<i>Permitted residue: Buprofezin</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Fenazaquin</i>	
Chervil	T50	Cherries	2
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T50		
Herbs	T50		
Mizuna	T50		
Rucola (rocket)	T50		
Agvet chemical: Clofentezine		Agvet chemical: Fenhexamid	
<i>Permitted residue: Clofentezine</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Fenhexamid</i>	
Cherries	1	Chervil	T15
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.1	Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T15
		Herbs	T15
		Mizuna	T15
		Rucola (rocket)	T15
Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin		Agvet chemical: Fenoxycarb	
<i>Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Fenoxycarb</i>	
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T5	Currant, black	T2
Coriander, seed	T1	Currant, red	T2
Herbs	T5	Gooseberry	T2
Lemon balm	T5		
Agvet chemical: Cyproconazole		Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyproconazole, sum of isomers</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Sum of fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop and their conjugates, expressed as fluazifop</i>	
Pulses [except chickpea (dry); lentil (dry)]	T0.07	Herbs	T2

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Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid

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

Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T5
Herbs	T5
Kaffir lime leaves	T5
Lemon balm	T5
Lemon grass	T5
Rose and dianthus (edible flowers)	T5
Spices [except coriander (leaves, roots, stems); coriander seed; dill seed; fennel seed; ginger root]	0.05

Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb

Permitted residue: Sum of indoxacarb and its R-isomer

Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T20
Herbs	T20
Lemon balm	T10
Mexican tarragon	T20

Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl

Permitted residue: Metalaxyl

Berries and other small fruits [except cranberry; grapes]	T0.5
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Agvet chemical: Methoxyfenozide

Permitted residue: Methoxyfenozide

Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T20
Herbs	T20
Mexican tarragon	T20
Rucola (rocket)	T20

Agvet chemical: Myclobutanil

Permitted residue: Myclobutanil

Chervil	T2
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T2
Herbs	T2
Herbs [except hops, dry]	T2
Mizuna	T2
Rucola (rocket)	T2

Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin

Permitted residue: Pendimethalin

Herbs	*0.05
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Agvet chemical: Phosphorous acid

Permitted residue: Phosphorous acid

Herbs	T150
Kaffir lime leaves	T150
Lemon balm	T150
Lemon grass	T150
Lemon verbena	T150
Rose and dianthus (edible flowers)	T150

Agvet chemical: Propiconazole

Permitted residue: Propiconazole

Anise myrtle leaves	T10
Chervil	T10
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T10
Herbs [except parsley]	T10
Lemon balm	T10
Lemon myrtle leaves	T10
Mizuna	T10
Rucola (rocket)	T10
Stone fruits	2

Agvet chemical: Quinoxifen

Permitted residue: Quinoxifen

Chervil	T5
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T5
Herbs	T5
Mizuna	T5
Rucola (rocket)	T5

Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole

Permitted residue: Tebuconazole

Chervil	T0.5
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T0.5
Herbs	T0.5
Lemon balm	T0.5
Mizuna	T0.5
Rucola (rocket)	T0.5

Agvet chemical: Tebuthiuron

Permitted residue: Sum of tebuthiuron, and hydroxydimethylethyl, N-dimethyl and hydroxy methylamine metabolites, expressed as tebuthiuron

Sugar cane	T0.2
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Agvet chemical: Tetraconazole

Permitted residue: Tetraconazole

Strawberry	0.2
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[1.5] inserting for each of the following chemicals the foods and associated MRLs in alphabetical order

Agvet chemical: Acephate	
<i>Permitted residue: Acephate (Note: the metabolite methamidophos has separate MRLs)</i>	
Peanut	0.2
Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr	
<i>Permitted residue: Benzovindiflupyr</i>	
Pome fruits	0.2
Agvet chemical: Boscalid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Boscalid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents</i>	
Currants, black, red, white	15
Agvet chemical: Carbendazim	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim</i>	
Strawberry	1
Agvet chemical: Clofentezine	
<i>Permitted residue: Clofentezine</i>	
Plums (including prunes)	0.1
Stone fruits [except plums (including prunes)]	1
Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers</i>	
Parsley	T5
Agvet chemical: Deltamethrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Deltamethrin</i>	
Strawberry	0.2
Agvet chemical: Dimethomorph	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph</i>	
Strawberry	0.7

Agvet chemical: Dithiocarbamates	
<i>Permitted residue: Total dithiocarbamates, determined as carbon disulphide evolved during acid digestion and expressed as milligrams of carbon disulphide per kilogram of food</i>	
Basil	T5
Agvet chemical: Endosulfan	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of A- and B- endosulfan and endosulfan sulphate</i>	
Cacao beans	0.2
Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenazaquin</i>	
Citrus fruits	0.4
Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.8
Grapes (except dried)	0.7
Hops, dry	30
Podded pea (young pods) (snow and sugar snap)	0.4
Raspberries, red, black	0.7
Stone fruits	2
Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop and their conjugates, expressed as fluazifop</i>	
Parsley	T2
Agvet chemical: Fluopicolide	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluopicolide</i>	
Hops, dry	15
Agvet chemical: Fluopyram	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluopyram</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of fluopyram and 2-(trifluoromethyl)-benzamide, expressed as fluopyram</i>	
Citrus fruits	1
Currants, black, red, white	7
Agvet chemical: Folpet	
<i>Permitted residue: Folpet</i>	
Strawberry	T5

OFFICIAL

Agvet chemical: Halosulfuron-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Halosulfuron-methyl</i>	
Almonds	0.05
Eggs	*0.01
Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid</i>	
Spices [except ginger root]	0.05
Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Metalaxyl</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except cranberry; grapes; strawberry]	T0.5
Cacao beans	0.2
Strawberry	0.6
Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin	
<i>Permitted residue: Oxathiapiprolin</i>	
Blackberry	0.5
Raspberries, red, black	0.5
Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin	
<i>Permitted residue: Pendimethalin</i>	
Parsley	T*0.05
Agvet chemical: Phosmet	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet</i>	
Stone fruits [except cherries]	5

Agvet chemical: Phosphorous acid	
<i>Permitted residue: Phosphorous acid</i>	
Basil	T150
Fennel, leaf	T150
Parsley	T150
Agvet chemical: Propiconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Propiconazole</i>	
Stone fruits [except plum (including prunes)]	4
Agvet chemical: Sethoxydim	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of sethoxydim and metabolites containing the 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)cyclohexene-3-one and 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)-5-hydroxycyclohexene-3-one moieties and their sulfoxides and sulfones, expressed as sethoxydim</i>	
Almonds	0.2
Agvet chemical: Tetraconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Tetraconazole</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except grapes]	0.2
Agvet chemical: Triadimenol	
<i>Permitted residue: Triadimenol</i>	
<i>see also Triadimefon</i>	
Anise myrtle leaves (dried)	T0.05
Lemon myrtle leaves (dried)	T0.05

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

Agvet chemical: Abamectin	
<i>Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a</i>	
Pome fruits	0.02

Agvet chemical: Acequinocyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of acequinocyl and its metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, expressed as acequinocyl</i>	
Hops, dry	15

Agvet chemical: Chlorothalonil	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Chlorothalonil</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-trichloroisophthalonitrile metabolite, expressed as chlorothalonil</i>	
Peanut	0.3

Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Difenoconazole</i>	
Strawberry	2

Agvet chemical: Flonicamid	
<i>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]</i>	
Hops, dry	20

Agvet chemical: Fluopyram	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluopyram</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of fluopyram and 2-(trifluoromethyl)-benzamide, expressed as fluopyram</i>	
Peanut	0.2
Potato	0.1
Raspberries, red, black	5

Agvet chemical: Hexythiazox	
<i>Permitted residue: Hexythiazox</i>	
Hops, dry	20

Agvet chemical: Iprodione	
<i>Permitted residue: Iprodione</i>	
Grapes	60

Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Metalaxyl</i>	
Hops, dry	20

Agvet chemical: Trifloxystrobin	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminoxyethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents</i>	
Currants, black, red, white	3

[1.7] For the Agvet chemical: Clothianidin

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

Agvet chemical: Clothianidin	
<i>Permitted residue: Clothianidin</i>	
see also <i>Thiamethoxam</i>	

[1.7.2] omitting the maximum residue limit for the food and substituting

Wine grapes	0.07
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Attachment B – Explanatory Statement

1. Authority

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

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

The Authority prepared Proposal M1017 which considered amending certain maximum residue limits (MRLs) in the Code for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals that may occur in food. The Authority considered the proposal in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 and has approved a draft variation.

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

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

2. Purpose

The Authority has approved a draft variation to Schedule 20 to vary maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food commodities. Section S20—3 currently lists the MRLs for agricultural and veterinary chemicals residues which may occur in foods. However, if an MRL is not listed for a particular agricultural or veterinary chemical food combination or there is no *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL, there must be no detectable residues of that chemical in that food. This general prohibition means that, in absence of the relevant MRL in the Code, the 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 APVMA legislated changes in use patterns of agricultural and veterinary chemicals available to chemical product users. These changes include crop uses such as a reduction from a food group MRL to an individual commodity or an increase/addition of an individual commodity MRL within a group, and the withdrawal of older products following a review. MRLs may be harmonised with international or trading partner standards. Internationally, farmers face different pest and disease pressures, agricultural and veterinary chemical use patterns and the legitimate residues in food associated with these uses may vary accordingly.

A risk assessment including a dietary exposure assessment was conducted prior to the variation of MRLs to ensure that the amended limits pose negligible public health and safety concerns to consumers.

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 M1017 included one round of public consultation following an assessment and the preparation of a draft Standard and associated report. Submissions were called for on 5 December 2019 for a six-week consultation period domestically and sixty days through the WTO notification process.

A Regulation Impact Statement was not required because the approved variations to Schedule 20 are likely to have a minor impact on business and individuals and the OBPR previously provided a standing exemption (ID 12065).

5. Statement of compatibility with human rights

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

6. Variation

Item [1] varies the table to section S20—3 in Schedule 20.

Item [1.1] omits all entries for listed chemicals.

Item [1.2] substitutes the current residue definition with a new residue definition, for the chemicals listed.

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

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

Item [1.5] inserts, in alphabetical order, the food commodities and associated MRLs, for the chemicals listed.

Item [1.6] substitutes the MRLs associated with the specified food commodities, for the chemicals listed.

Item [1.7] amends the entry for the Agvet chemical 'Clothianidin' to:

- omit the current residue definition for the chemical and substitute it with a new residue definition; and
- omit the current MRL for the food commodity 'Wine grapes' for the chemical and substitute it with a new MRL.

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



Food Standards (Proposal M1017– Maximum Residue Limits (2019)) Variation

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

Dated [To be completed by Standards Management Officer]

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

Note:

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

1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (Proposal M1017– Maximum Residue Limits (2019)) Variation*.

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

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

3 Commencement

The variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

[1] Schedule 20 is varied by

[1.1] omitting all entries for the following chemicals

Agvet chemical: Etridiazole

Permitted residue: Etridiazole

Agvet chemical: Fentin

Permitted residue: Fentin hydroxide, excluding inorganic tin and Di- and Mono-phenyltin

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

Agvet chemical: Thiamethoxam

See also *Clothianidin*

*Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin:
Thiamethoxam*

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

(Note: the metabolite clothianidin has separate MRLs)

[1.3] inserting in alphabetical order

Agvet chemical: Flazasulfuron

Permitted residue: Flazasulfuron

Almonds 0.01

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

Agvet chemical: Abamectin		Agvet chemical: Dithiocarbamates	
<i>Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Total dithiocarbamates, determined as carbon disulphide evolved during acid digestion and expressed as milligrams of carbon disulphide per kilogram of food</i>	
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T0.5	Herbs [except parsley]	T5
Herbs	T0.5		
Kaffir lime leaves	T0.5		
Lemon grass	T0.5		
Agvet chemical: Boscalid		Agvet chemical: Emamectin	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Boscalid</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Sum of emamectin B1a and emamectin B1b</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents</i>		Bergamot	T0.05
Chervil	T30	Burnet, salad	T0.05
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T30	Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T0.05
Herbs	T30	Coriander, seed	T0.05
		Dill, seed	T0.05
		Fennel, seed	T0.05
		Gooseberry	T0.05
		Herbs	T0.05
		Kaffir lime leaves	T0.05
		Lemon grass	T0.05
		Lemon verbena (fresh weight)	T0.05
Agvet chemical: Buprofezin		Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin	
<i>Permitted residue: Buprofezin</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Fenazaquin</i>	
Chervil	T50	Cherries	2
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T50		
Herbs	T50		
Mizuna	T50		
Rucola (rocket)	T50		
Agvet chemical: Clofentezine		Agvet chemical: Fenhexamid	
<i>Permitted residue: Clofentezine</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Fenhexamid</i>	
Cherries	1	Chervil	T15
Stone fruits [except cherries]	0.1	Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T15
		Herbs	T15
		Mizuna	T15
		Rucola (rocket)	T15
Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin		Agvet chemical: Fenoxycarb	
<i>Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Fenoxycarb</i>	
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T5	Currant, black	T2
Coriander, seed	T1	Currant, red	T2
Herbs	T5	Gooseberry	T2
Lemon balm	T5		
Agvet chemical: Cyproconazole		Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Cyproconazole, sum of isomers</i>		<i>Permitted residue: Sum of fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop and their conjugates, expressed as fluazifop</i>	
Pulses [except chickpea (dry); lentil (dry)]	T0.07	Herbs	T2

OFFICIAL

Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid

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

Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T5
Date	T1
Herbs	T5
Kaffir lime leaves	T5
Lemon balm	T5
Lemon grass	T5
Rose and dianthus (edible flowers)	T5
Spices [except coriander (leaves, roots, stems); coriander seed; dill seed; fennel seed; ginger root]	0.05
Teas (tea and herb teas)	T10

Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb

Permitted residue: Sum of indoxacarb and its R-isomer

Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T20
Herbs	T20
Lemon balm	T10
Mexican tarragon	T20

Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl

Permitted residue: Metalaxyl

Berries and other small fruits [except cranberry; grapes]	T0.5
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Agvet chemical: Methoxyfenozide

Permitted residue: Methoxyfenozide

Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T20
Herbs	T20
Mexican tarragon	T20
Rucola (rocket)	T20

Agvet chemical: Myclobutanil

Permitted residue: Myclobutanil

Chervil	T2
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T2
Herbs	T2
Herbs [except hops, dry]	T2
Mizuna	T2
Rucola (rocket)	T2

Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin

Permitted residue: Pendimethalin

Herbs	*0.05
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Agvet chemical: Phosphorous acid

Permitted residue: Phosphorous acid

Herbs	T150
Kaffir lime leaves	T150
Lemon balm	T150
Lemon grass	T150
Lemon verbena	T150
Rose and dianthus (edible flowers)	T150

Agvet chemical: Propiconazole

Permitted residue: Propiconazole

Anise myrtle leaves	T10
Chervil	T10
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T10
Herbs [except parsley]	T10
Lemon balm	T10
Lemon myrtle leaves	T10
Mizuna	T10
Rucola (rocket)	T10
Stone fruits	2

Agvet chemical: Quinoxifen

Permitted residue: Quinoxifen

Chervil	T5
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T5
Herbs	T5
Mizuna	T5
Rucola (rocket)	T5

Agvet chemical: Tebuconazole

Permitted residue: Tebuconazole

Chervil	T0.5
Coriander (leaves, roots, stems)	T0.5
Herbs	T0.5
Lemon balm	T0.5
Mizuna	T0.5
Rucola (rocket)	T0.5

Agvet chemical: Tebuthiuron

Permitted residue: Sum of tebuthiuron, and hydroxydimethylethyl, N-dimethyl and hydroxy methylamine metabolites, expressed as tebuthiuron

Sugar cane	T0.2
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Agvet chemical: Tetraconazole

Permitted residue: Tetraconazole

Strawberry	0.2
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[1.5] inserting for each of the following chemicals the foods and associated MRLs in alphabetical order

Agvet chemical: Acephate	
<i>Permitted residue: Acephate (Note: the metabolite methamidophos has separate MRLs)</i>	
Peanut	0.2
Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr	
<i>Permitted residue: Benzovindiflupyr</i>	
Pome fruits	0.2
Agvet chemical: Boscalid	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Boscalid</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide and the glucuronide conjugate of 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide, expressed as boscalid equivalents</i>	
Currants, black, red, white	15
Agvet chemical: Carbendazim	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim</i>	
Strawberry	1
Agvet chemical: Clofentezine	
<i>Permitted residue: Clofentezine</i>	
Plums (including prunes)	0.1
Stone fruits [except plums (including prunes)]	1
Agvet chemical: Cypermethrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Cypermethrin, sum of isomers</i>	
Parsley	T5
Agvet chemical: Deltamethrin	
<i>Permitted residue: Deltamethrin</i>	
Strawberry	0.2
Agvet chemical: Dimethomorph	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of E and Z isomers of dimethomorph</i>	
Strawberry	0.7

Agvet chemical: Dithiocarbamates	
<i>Permitted residue: Total dithiocarbamates, determined as carbon disulphide evolved during acid digestion and expressed as milligrams of carbon disulphide per kilogram of food</i>	
Basil	T5
Agvet chemical: Endosulfan	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of A- and B- endosulfan and endosulfan sulphate</i>	
Cacao beans	0.2
Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin	
<i>Permitted residue: Fenazaquin</i>	
Citrus fruits	0.4
Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.8
Grapes (except dried)	0.7
Hops, dry	30
Podded pea (young pods) (snow and sugar snap)	0.4
Raspberries, red, black	0.7
Stone fruits	2
Agvet chemical: Fluazifop-p-butyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop and their conjugates, expressed as fluazifop</i>	
Parsley	T2
Agvet chemical: Fluopicolide	
<i>Permitted residue: Fluopicolide</i>	
Hops, dry	15
Agvet chemical: Fluopyram	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluopyram</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of fluopyram and 2-(trifluoromethyl)-benzamide, expressed as fluopyram</i>	
Citrus fruits	1
Currants, black, red, white	7
Agvet chemical: Folpet	
<i>Permitted residue: Folpet</i>	
Strawberry	T5

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Agvet chemical: Halosulfuron-methyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Halosulfuron-methyl</i>	
Almonds	0.05
Eggs	*0.01
Agvet chemical: Imidacloprid	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of imidacloprid and metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinylmethylene moiety, expressed as imidacloprid</i>	
Spices [except ginger root]	0.05
Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Metalaxyl</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except cranberry; grapes; strawberry]	T0.5
Cacao beans	0.2
Strawberry	0.6
Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin	
<i>Permitted residue: Oxathiapiprolin</i>	
Blackberry	0.5
Raspberries, red, black	0.5
Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin	
<i>Permitted residue: Pendimethalin</i>	
Parsley	T*0.05
Agvet chemical: Phosmet	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet</i>	
Stone fruits [except cherries]	5

Agvet chemical: Phosphorous acid	
<i>Permitted residue: Phosphorous acid</i>	
Basil	T150
Fennel, leaf	T150
Parsley	T150
Agvet chemical: Propiconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Propiconazole</i>	
Stone fruits [except plum (including prunes)]	4
Agvet chemical: Sethoxydim	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of sethoxydim and metabolites containing the 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)cyclohexene-3-one and 5-(2-ethylthiopropyl)-5-hydroxycyclohexene-3-one moieties and their sulfoxides and sulfones, expressed as sethoxydim</i>	
Almonds	0.2
Agvet chemical: Tetraconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Tetraconazole</i>	
Berries and other small fruits [except grapes]	0.2
Agvet chemical: Triadimenol	
<i>Permitted residue: Triadimenol</i>	
<i>see also Triadimefon</i>	
Anise myrtle leaves (dried)	T0.05
Lemon myrtle leaves (dried)	T0.05

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

Agvet chemical: Abamectin	
<i>Permitted residue: Avermectin B1a</i>	
Pome fruits	0.02

Agvet chemical: Acequinocyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of acequinocyl and its metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, expressed as acequinocyl</i>	
Hops, dry	15

Agvet chemical: Chlorothalonil	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Chlorothalonil</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-trichloroisophthalonitrile metabolite, expressed as chlorothalonil</i>	
Peanut	0.3

Agvet chemical: Difenoconazole	
<i>Permitted residue: Difenoconazole</i>	
Strawberry	2

Agvet chemical: Flonicamid	
<i>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]</i>	
Hops, dry	20

Agvet chemical: Fluopyram	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of plant origin: Fluopyram</i>	
<i>Permitted residue—commodities of animal origin: Sum of fluopyram and 2-(trifluoromethyl)-benzamide, expressed as fluopyram</i>	
Peanut	0.2
Potato	0.1
Raspberries, red, black	5

Agvet chemical: Hexythiazox	
<i>Permitted residue: Hexythiazox</i>	
Hops, dry	20

Agvet chemical: Iprodione	
<i>Permitted residue: Iprodione</i>	
Grapes	60

Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl	
<i>Permitted residue: Metalaxyl</i>	
Hops, dry	20

Agvet chemical: Trifloxystrobin	
<i>Permitted residue: Sum of trifloxystrobin and its acid metabolite ((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-ethylideneaminooxymethyl]phenyl] acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin equivalents</i>	
Currants, black, red, white	3

[1.7] For the Agvet chemical: Clothianidin:

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

Agvet chemical: Clothianidin

Permitted residue: Clothianidin

see also *Thiamethoxam*

[1.7.2] omitting the maximum residue limit for the food and substituting

Wine grapes	0.07
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