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329-25

Approval report – Proposal M1022

2023 MRL Harmonisation Proposal

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) prepared and assessed a proposal to consider the schedule for agricultural and veterinary chemicals in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Following assessment, FSANZ prepared a food regulatory measure with amendments to Schedule 20 — Maximum residue limits.

On 16 September 2024, FSANZ sought [submissions](#)¹ on the draft variations and published an associated report. FSANZ received three submissions.

FSANZ approved the draft variation, with amendments, on 5 February 2025.

The Food Ministers' Meeting was notified of FSANZ's decision on 14 February 2025.

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

1. M1022 2023 MRL Harmonisation Proposal | Food Standards Australia New Zealand (<https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/food-standards-code/proposals/m1022-2023-mrl-harmonisation-proposal>). Accessed 3 December 2024.

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Supporting document

The following document which informed the assessment of this proposal is available on the M1022 page on the [FSANZ website](#):

SD1 M1022 Supporting Document at Approval

Executive summary

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) considered and assessed varying Schedule 20 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) after consideration of maximum residue limits (MRLs):

- adopted at the 2023 Codex Alimentarius Commission meeting
- requested by stakeholders seeking alignment with standards set by international trading partners, and
- to reflect changes in agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemical usage in Australia as requested by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority. These changes include deletions, reductions and increases in MRLs identified in the Supporting Document 1 (SD1).

The proposal relates to Australia only as the *Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning the Joint Food Standards System* excludes MRLs for agvet chemicals in food from the system that sets joint food standards.

Following assessment, FSANZ prepared a draft variation and called for submissions. In all, three submissions were received. Issues raised in those submissions are addressed at section 2.1 of this report.

Having had regard to all submissions received and for reasons set out in this report, FSANZ decided to approve the draft variation to Schedule 20 of the Code proposed at the call for submissions with amendments.

The effect of the approved draft variation to Schedule 20 (as amended) will be to permit the sale of foods containing legitimate residues of agvet chemicals at levels consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases and/or manage inadvertent presence of low-level pesticide residues in a plant commodity. Residues at these levels were assessed to be safe for human consumption. The approved amendments to Schedule 20 also include:

- correcting typographical and transcription errors
- updating commodity names, and
- updating references to exceptions for certain chemical entries.

1 Introduction

1.1 The proposal

M1022 was prepared to consider the variation of agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemical maximum residue limits (MRLs) in Schedule 20 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). M1022 includes consideration of MRL variations proposed by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), MRLs newly adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) (CAC46²), and MRL harmonisation requests from other interested parties. The objective of this proposal is to promote consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures, without reducing public health and consumer protection safeguards. M1022 also sought to rectify a small number of formatting and transcription errors in Schedule 20 and reviewed oilseed commodity name entries to clarify which entries in Schedule 20 capture peanut.

The proposal relates to Australia only as the *Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning the Joint Food Standards System* (the Treaty) excludes MRLs for agvet chemicals in food from the system that sets joint food standards.

1.2 The current standard

Australian food laws require food for sale, whether domestically produced or imported, to comply with relevant requirements in the Code. The Code requirements relevant to this proposal are summarised below.

- Section 1.1.2—2(3) of the Code provides that, for Code purposes, an *agvet chemical* means ‘an agricultural chemical product or a veterinary chemical product, within the meaning of the Agvet Code’.³
- Paragraph 1.1.1—10(6)(d) of the Code provides that, unless expressly permitted by the Code, food for sale must not have, as an ingredient or component, a detectable amount of an agvet chemical or a metabolite or degradation product of an agvet chemical.
- Standard 1.4.2 and the associated Schedules 20 and 21 set out the relevant permissions and permitted maximum and extraneous residue limits for agvet chemicals in food for sale.
- These permissions and residue limits are set by reference to a particular food or food group. Standard 1.4.2 applies, together with Schedules 20 and Schedule 21, to a particular food or food group as described in Schedule 22.
- Standard 1.4.2 also prescribes a method to calculate maximum and extraneous residue limits in a food commodity by reference to the portion of that commodity that is specified in Schedule 22.

State and territory government regulators in Australia apply the above standards to food for sale that is produced in Australia. The Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry applies these standards to food imported for sale into Australia.

Application of the current standards means that food products containing residues of an agvet chemical with no permitted residue limit set by the Code or which exceed a permitted

2. Codex Alimentarius Committee Meeting 46 (2023): <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/en/?meeting=CAC&session=46> Accessed 3 December 2024.

3. The Agvet Code is the Code set out in the Schedule to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994. The APVMA are responsible for development and administration of the AgVet Code.

limit set by the Code cannot be sold in Australia. The aim is to ensure that residues of agvet chemicals in food are kept as low as possible, are consistent with their approved uses and are at levels assessed to be safe for human consumption.

1.2.1 Maximum residue limits established by the APVMA

The APVMA regulates agvet chemical use within Australia. An agvet chemical product must be approved and registered by the APVMA before it can be manufactured, imported, supplied, sold or used in Australia⁴. In approving an agvet chemical product, the APVMA will establish MRLs for treated food commodities, if residues are to be expected. After undertaking public consultation, the APVMA will publish these MRLs in the [Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code \(MRL Standard\) Instrument 2023](#)⁵. The APVMA will then amend Schedule 20 of the Code to align the domestic MRLs between both standards. These MRLs are used by Australian jurisdictions to regulate agvet chemical use at the point of food production.

1.2.2 FSANZ MRL harmonisation proposals

The MRLs set by the APVMA for domestic use of an agvet chemical may differ from those established by Australia's trading partners and Codex. Agvet chemical use by our trading partners will be dependent on the pests, diseases and environmental factors specific to their country. This means that residues in imported food may legitimately differ from domestically produced food. To meet the food for sale requirements in Australia and thus be permitted for importation, the MRL for the imported food must be listed in Schedule 20 of the Code. If no MRL exists in Schedule 20 or is below a trading partners MRL, then an amendment to the Code can be requested.

For this reason, FSANZ undertakes an annual MRL harmonisation proposal to consider requests by stakeholders to align MRLs listed in Schedule 20 with our trading partners. The APVMA may also request variations to Schedule 20 as part of the MRL harmonisation proposal. The primary purpose is to facilitate the sale of imported foods containing residues of legally applied agvet chemicals and align domestic MRL standards. M1022 is such a proposal.

1.3 Reasons for preparing proposal

This proposal was prepared to consider varying MRLs in Schedule 20 to align the Code with Codex and our trading partner standards for food commodities to be imported and legally sold in Australia.

1.3.1 International standards

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

Although the recognition of international standards and food trade issues are considered, the primary consideration in assessing a requested variation is the protection of public health and safety, with the scientific assessment focussing on the safety of the residues for Australian consumers.

4. This requirement does not apply to agvet chemicals exempted by the Agvet Code.

5. Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (MRL Standard) Instrument 2023.
<https://www.legislation.gov.au/F2023L01350/latest/text>. Accessed 3 December 2024.

1.3.2 MRL harmonisation requests

Through the call for requests, which closed on 29 October 2024, FSANZ received 152 requests from 13 stakeholders, of which 6 were Australian and 7 international. The APVMA proposed a range of MRL variations that included deletions, reductions and additions. FSANZ also reviewed and considered MRL changes proposed by the Codex Committee for Pesticide Residues and adopted by Codex in 2023. In total, the number of considerations included in M1022 involved 124 chemicals and 403 chemical-commodity combinations.

Requests were made by:

1. American Peanut Council
2. APVMA
3. BASF SE
4. Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd
5. California Fresh Fruit Association
6. Corteva Agriscience Australia
7. DormFresh Limited
8. McCormick Foods Australia Pty Ltd
9. Nestlé Australia Pty Ltd
10. North American Blueberry Council
11. Syngenta Australia Pty Ltd
12. United States Hop Industry Plant Protection Committee
13. United States National Potato Council.

Adopted MRLs will permit the sale of foods which may contain agvet chemical residues, protect public health and safety, and minimise residues in foods consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases. Adopted MRLs may also minimise trade disruption and extend manufacturers and consumer choice for a range of commodities.

1.4 Procedure for assessment

The proposal was assessed under the General Procedure.

1.5 Decision

The draft variation to Schedule 20 of the Code proposed at the call for submissions was approved with amendments, outlined in Section 1.5.1 below. The variation takes effect on gazettal. The approved draft variation, as amended, is at Attachment A.

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

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

1.5.1 Amendments to draft variation following call for submissions

The draft variation to Schedule 20, proposed at the call for submissions, was amended to:

- correct the dietary exposure assessment (DEA) calculation for *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL
- delete two proposed reductions to MRLs as the APVMA had already amended Schedule 20 to make these reductions in April and July 2024
- update a number of MRL values to align with recent APVMA changes.

The substantive changes to the draft variation includes:

- The instruction to put a value of 0.004 mg/kg for broflanilide for *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL has been replaced with the value of 0.002 mg/kg.
- The instruction to reduce the dimethoate MRL for mango from 1 mg/kg to 0.5 mg/kg has been removed.
- The instruction to repeal the raspberries, red, black MRL of 10 mg/kg for fenazaquin has been modified to refer to an MRL of 0.7 mg/kg. 0.7 mg/kg is currently listed in compilation 80 of Schedule 20.
- The instruction to omit the T0.2 oats MRL for fluxapyroxad has been modified to remove the 'T' symbol following an APVMA amendment to Schedule 20 in October 2024. The new value being omitted is now 0.2 mg/kg. The substitution of 2 is not altered.
- The instruction to omit the T0.3 edible offal (mammalian) MRL for mefenfentrifluconazole has been modified to remove the 'T' symbol following an APVMA amendment to Schedule 20 in October 2024. The new value being omitted is 0.3 mg/kg. The substitution of 2 is not altered.
- The instruction to omit the milks MRL value of *0.01 mg/kg for mefenfentrifluconazole has been replaced with a new value of 0.03 mg/kg. This follows an APVMA amendment to Schedule 20 in October 2024. The substitution of 0.1 is not altered.
- The instruction to omit (0.2 mg/kg) and substitute (0.06 mg/kg) tree nut MRL for mefenfentrifluconazole has been removed. This reduction has already occurred through an APVMA amendment to Schedule 20 in July 2024.
- For the chemical mefenfentrifluconazole, the instruction to omit the commodity name "Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except melons]" and substitute with "Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except melons, excluding watermelon; watermelon]" has been amended to add brackets around the words 'excluding watermelon' in the substitution to improve clarity.
- The instruction to amend the commodity name for Oilseed [except cotton seed] for the chemical bixafen has been amended to refer to commodity name Oilseed [except cotton seed; sunflower seed] to reflect the current wording in Schedule 20.

These changes do not impact the risk assessment decision.

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 proposed MRLs 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. Comments were also specifically requested on any impacts following a review of commodity name entries for oilseeds. These were reviewed to provide clarity for which entries in Schedule 20 capture peanut and proposed deletions and reductions to MRLs listed in Schedule 20 for imported foods.

FSANZ received submissions from Australian Food and Grocery Council (AFGC), New South Wales Food Authority and Summerfruit Australia Ltd. A summary of the issues raised in these three submissions and responses from FSANZ are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of issues

Issue(s) raised	Submitter	Response from FSANZ
The AFGC supports the continual review and update of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) through M1022.	Australian Food and Grocery Council (AFGC)	Noted.
FSANZ should not remove or reduce MRLs from Schedule 20 that could potentially cause a disruption to trade.	AFGC	<p>FSANZ is committed to ensuring MRLs proposed for deletion or a reduction do not adversely affect trade. At the same time, FSANZ must ensure the risk to public health and safety arising from agvet chemical residues is acceptable. The submitter has identified 4 MRLs proposed for deletion or reduction, from the M1022 Call for submissions. As the identified deletions and reductions fall into different categories, FSANZ has prepared the following responses to address each of the submitters' concerns.</p> <p>a) Fludioxonil / Strawberry</p> <p>FSANZ proposes to repeal the MRL for fludioxonil / strawberry (ie, the limit will be reduced from 5 mg/kg to 0).</p> <p>The submitter requested retaining the MRL for fludioxonil / strawberry as existing MRLs are 3 mg/kg and 4 mg/kg in Codex and the EU respectively.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>There is an existing group MRL for Berries and other small fruits [except grapes] at 5 mg/kg in Schedule 20 which includes Strawberries so there is no need to list a Strawberry MRL separately. FSANZ has decided to proceed with the repeal of this MRL.</p> <p>b) Methidathion / Pear</p> <p>FSANZ proposes to repeal all entries for methidathion, which will reduce the MRL for methidathion / pear (from 1 mg/kg to 0).</p> <p>The submitter requested retaining the MRL as a number of international markets have MRLs up to 1 mg/kg.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Codex withdrew all MRLs for methidathion (including pear), as recommended by the 2022 JMPR⁶. Methidathion is no longer registered for use in Australia, EU, US, UK and following the removal of the Codex MRL, other uses and MRLs are subsequently being removed</p>

⁶ CCPR54, 2023 https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-718-54%252FREPORT%252FFINAL%252520REPORT%252520CORRIGENDUM%252FREP23_PR54e_CORR.pdf. Accessed on 10 December 2024

Issue(s) raised	Submitter	Response from FSANZ
		<p>internationally. The reason for removal was insufficient data to assess the safety of this chemical or its metabolites. If the chemical is re-evaluated with appropriate data and MRLs are established, FSANZ could consider harmonising the MRL with Codex or international MRL at that time. Due to removal of international registrations and MRLs, FSANZ considers it appropriate to proceed with the repeal of this MRL.</p> <p>c) Dimethoate / Cherries</p> <p>FSANZ proposes to decrease the MRL for dimethoate / cherries from 0.2 mg/kg to 0.01 mg/kg.</p> <p>The submitter requested retaining this because a number of international markets have MRLs up to 2 mg/kg (including the US).</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>As the NEDI for this chemical is >90% of the ADI, FSANZ needs to maintain an allowance in the total chronic dietary exposure for domestic amendments as a priority over import MRL requests. Therefore, FSANZ cannot consider this request to retain this MRL at the higher limit at this time. FSANZ has decided to proceed with the decrease to this MRL. FSANZ invites AFGC to submit a request for reconsideration during the next call for requests for an MRL harmonisation proposal if the domestic use for this chemical has changed and there is sufficient margin in the ADI to consider such a request.</p> <p>d) Dimethoate / Mango</p> <p>FSANZ proposes to decrease the MRL for dimethoate / mango from 1 mg/kg to 0.5 mg/kg.</p> <p>The submitter requested retaining 1mg/kg because a number of key international markets have MRLs up to 1 mg/kg.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>The mango MRL for dimethoate in Schedule 20 has already been decreased to 0.5 mg/kg by an APVMA amendment - Schedule 20 — Maximum residue limits Variation Instrument No. APVMA 1, 2024⁷ gazetted in April 2024. Additionally, as the NEDI for this chemical is >90% of the ADI, FSANZ is required to maintain an allowance in the total chronic dietary exposure for domestic amendments as a priority over import MRL requests. FSANZ notes this MRL amendment is not necessary now and</p>

⁷ APVMA Schedule 20 MRL Variation Instrument No. APVMA 1, 2024: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/F2024L00452/latest/text> (last accessed 27/11/2024)

Issue(s) raised	Submitter	Response from FSANZ
		has been removed from the approved draft variation.
NSW Food Authority requests further information from FSANZ to understand how the proposed MRL for 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (20 mg/kg) was determined given the current MRL in the EU is 15 mg/kg in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 (1)(2).	NSW Food Authority	The EU is in the process of increasing the MRL to 20 mg/kg based on the reported HR values of 17 mg/kg. The new MRL will be applicable from 30/04/2025 in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/2640 ⁸ . FSANZ has factored the timing of this increase with the approval and gazette of MRLs in M1022 will likely occur. Therefore, the EU MRL will be in force before amendments to Schedule 20 are made. Further information can be found on the EU pesticide database .
Competitive disadvantage for domestic growers		
M1022 creates an unfair competitive environment for Australian summerfruit growers by setting different standards for imported versus domestically produced food.	Summerfruit Australia Ltd	<p>FSANZ does not agree as the two MRL standards which apply in Australia have different purposes. MRLs for the use of agvet chemicals are established by the APVMA and FSANZ establishes MRLs to allow the sale of food with agvet chemical residues.</p> <p>1. Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (MRL Standard) Instrument 2023</p> <p>In approving an agvet chemical product, the APVMA will establish MRLs for agricultural produce, particularly produce entering the food chain. These MRLs are used by Australian jurisdictions to regulate agvet chemical use at the point of food production. If residues are to be expected in or on food, the APVMA will then amend Schedule 20 of the Code to align the domestic MRLs between both standards.</p> <p>2. Schedule 20 of the Code</p> <p>To permit the sale of food in Australia which may contain agvet chemical residues, MRLs and relevant permissions for agvet chemicals in food must be listed in Schedule 20 of the Code. The Code sets out MRLs as legal requirements regardless of whether the food is domestically produced or imported for sale in Australia to ensure a safe food supply for consumers. FSANZ amends Schedule 20 as required primarily through MRL harmonisation proposals or via applications to amend the Food Standards Code, to harmonise MRLs with international standards to facilitate trade.</p>
M1022 proposes MRLs for imported foods that are often higher than the limits set by the APVMA for domestic growers, meaning overseas producers can sell food in Australia with higher residue levels than those		FSANZ does not agree. As noted above, the two Australian MRL Standards are for different purposes and the MRLs listed in Schedule 20 apply equally to domestically produced and imported foods <i>for sale</i> in

⁸ Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/2640: <https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/start/data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/2640/oj>. Accessed on 9 December 2024.

Issue(s) raised	Submitter	Response from FSANZ
<p>permitted for local growers. E.g. A Codex-aligned MRL is higher than a domestic APVMA MRL.</p>		<p>Australia. Domestic and international MRLs are established following comprehensive risk assessments recognising Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), taking into consideration environmental and pest/disease pressures relevant to the where the food commodity is produced.</p>
<p>Domestic producers are at a significant disadvantage as they adhere to stricter chemical usage and incur higher production costs to meet lower MRL standards allowed under APVMA regulations.</p>		<p>Globally, growers face different pest and disease pressures, environmental conditions and this means that agricultural and veterinary chemical use patterns may vary between countries. In Australia, the APVMA establishes MRLs that are associated with currently approved, or soon to be approved uses, of pesticides within Australia. These MRLs have been developed using methodology consistent with international best practice, as required by that methodology, are related to the GAP established in Australia. Chemical usage or production costs required to meet APVMA MRL standards are outside FSANZ's role and responsibility.</p>
<p>When harmonised MRLs for imported foods are set lower than the domestic MRLs set by the APVMA, this creates a potential problem for local growers. E.g. if FSANZ were to adopt lower Codex MRLs</p>		<p>FSANZ applies a screening process to all requests received including Codex MRLs and does not harmonise if the requested MRL is lower than current Schedule 20 MRL. Harmonising with a lower MRL would provide a barrier to trade. Information on our screening criteria for Codex MRLs was provided under section 2.1 of the published Call for submissions report (page 5)⁹.</p>
<p>Lack of reciprocity for exports MRL harmonisation supports importers and does not guarantee reciprocal benefits for Australian exporters. Domestic producers still need to comply with stringent APVMA regulations for export markets, where countries often maintain their own MRL standards. M1022 does not address the complexities of aligning MRLs for Australian-grown produce in foreign markets, leaving local growers vulnerable to inconsistent regulatory frameworks that favour imports.</p>	<p>Summerfruit Australia Ltd</p>	<p>FSANZ is the statutory authority with responsibility for developing and administering the Food Standards Code which is applicable to the foods for sale in Australia and New Zealand. The export and import requirements of agricultural commodities is the responsibility of Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) and APVMA have a role under their trade risk assessment. The submitter can consult with the relevant authority to discuss export requirements.</p>
<p>Risks to domestic food production standards Australia's MRL standards, regulated by the APVMA, are based on extensive safety assessments to protect consumers and the environment. By aligning import MRLs to international standards, which might not reflect Australia's environmental or public health priorities, the proposal risks undermining the high safety standards maintained domestically.</p>	<p>Summerfruit Australia Ltd</p>	<p>FSANZ and the APVMA work together to comprehensively assess the safety of chemicals used in food production and any residues of these chemicals that may occur in food. FSANZ only considers import MRL requests if they meet certain criteria which is outlined in our https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Guide-for-Submitting-Requests-for-MRL-Proposals and is consistent with international guidelines. This enables FSANZ to make an informed risk-based decision.</p>

⁹ M1022 Call for Submissions report: <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/sites/default/files/2024-09/M1022%20Call%20for%20submissions%20report.pdf> (accessed 4 December 2024)

Issue(s) raised	Submitter	Response from FSANZ
		<p>The risk assessment considers whether there has been legitimate use of the chemical based on GAP approved by a competent regulatory authority from the country in which the food commodity is produced.</p> <p>FSANZ risk analysis process uses the best available scientific evidence and internationally recognised risk assessment methodologies to assess each agvet chemical. Amendments to Schedule 20 are only recommended where the risk assessment, including the dietary exposure estimates, show that they would not present health and safety concerns to Australian consumers. Further information on FSANZ's risk assessment process is available from our website at Dietary exposure and intake assessments.</p> <p>In addition, FSANZ regularly monitors exposures of Australian consumers to agvet chemicals through the Australian Total Diet Study. The surveys have consistently shown that levels of agvet chemical residues in foods are low and do not pose health risks to consumers.</p>
<p>Imported food with residues beyond domestic limits allowed in Australian-grown fruit could lead to consumer confusion and perceived safety concerns of imported food versus local produce.</p>	<p>Summerfruit Australia Ltd</p>	<p>The Code sets out MRLs as legal requirements for food for sale in Australia. A commodity must be listed under the specific chemical in Schedule 20 with an MRL and if the commodity is not listed then there is a zero tolerance (i.e. no detectable residues). Food products containing residues with no listed MRLs or that exceed relevant MRLs in Schedule 20 cannot be legally sold in Australia. These requirements for the sale of food in Australia are the same for domestically produced and imported food. Imported food is inspected and tested at the Australian border under the DAFF Imported Food Inspection Scheme¹⁰.</p>
<p>Lack of recognition of agricultural differences</p> <p>The MRLs set internationally reflect the pests, diseases, and climatic conditions specific to those regions. The pests affecting overseas crops differ significantly from those affecting Australian summerfruit. Therefore, the chemicals and application rates permissible overseas may not be relevant or safe in the Australian context. Harmonising MRLs without considering these regional agricultural differences may not accurately reflect the safety or efficacy of those chemicals in Australian farming conditions.</p>		<p>FSANZ recognizes this difference hence there is a need for the harmonisation proposal to consider the use level of pesticides in different climatic conditions and their residue impact on the public health. The assessment of the risk to public health is conducted as per internationally recognised and robust scientific risk assessment methodologies. The assessment considers whether there has been legitimate use of the chemical based on GAP approved by a competent regulatory authority from the country in which the food commodity is produced. The change to the Code is only recommended where the risk assessment, including the dietary exposure estimates, show that residue would not present health and safety concerns to Australian consumers.</p>

¹⁰ DAFF Imported Food Inspection Scheme: <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/import/goods/food/inspection-testing/ifis> (accessed 4/12/2024)

2.2 Risk assessment

The approved MRLs are listed in Appendix 1 of SD1, which provides a summary of dietary exposure estimates undertaken for Australian consumers for each agvet chemical and relevant food commodity. Appendix 2 of SD1 provides summary information on the assessment of the requested chemicals for suitability to establish MRLs for *All other foods except animal food commodities* and lists chemicals for which MRLs proposed by FSANZ have been supported by the APVMA.

Chemicals under review by the APVMA

Requests were received for commodity MRLs for diazinon, diquat, fenitrothion and paraquat. Reviews of these chemicals by the APVMA are currently in progress or were completed (e.g. diazinon) during our proposal assessment process. Therefore, the MRL requests were excluded from this M proposal. Once the APVMA have published and implemented the final regulatory decisions, requestors are encouraged to resubmit their requests, if still applicable.

Requests that did not meet the MRL harmonisation requirements

Requests were received for commodity MRLs for 44 chemicals where the chemical was not approved for use in the country where the food was to be sourced for importation into Australia. The most likely reason for the existence of the MRLs in the MRL source country was that the MRL permitted importation and sale of food in that country. FSANZ deemed these to be import MRLs and therefore the requests did not meet the requirements stipulated in section 4.2.1 in the [Guide to submitting requests for maximum residue limit \(MRL\) harmonisation proposals](#)¹¹. FSANZ only considered requests to harmonise MRLs in the Code where the MRL has been set by the chemical regulatory authority setting permissions of use in the country or jurisdiction where the food commodity is grown or produced. As a result, these MRL harmonisation requests were excluded from this M proposal.

Toxicological and microbiological review of new chemicals

Commodity MRLs for three chemicals currently not listed in Schedule 20 were requested for consideration in M1022 (1,4-dimethylnaphthalene, flufenoxuron, fluindapyr). FSANZ confirmed these chemicals had been reviewed by the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization / World Health Organization Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR). JMPR establishes toxicological health-based guidance values (HBGVs) and suitable residue definitions meeting FSANZ requirements.

The JMPR assessment of these chemicals considered the need for, but did not establish, microbiological HBGVs. JMPR also did not identify the existence of any data for antimicrobial activity or impact on the human gut microbiome.

FSANZ's own assessment did not identify any additional toxicological hazards. Nor did FSANZ identify evidence in the scientific literature of more conservative HBGVs that had considered microbiological effects or further evidence of the need for microbiological HBGVs.

Therefore, as JMPR is a competent authority that has considered both toxicological and microbiological effects in setting the HBGVs and no evidence was found to refute the need

¹¹ FSANZ (Guide to submitting requests for maximum residue limit (MRL) harmonisation proposals) : <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Guide-for-Submitting-Requests-for-MRL-Proposals>. Accessed on 10 December 2024

for microbiological HBGVs, the toxicological HBGVs proposed by the JMPR were accepted as sufficient to mitigate risk based on the currently available scientific knowledge.

The requests for MRL harmonisation associated with these three chemicals proceeded to the DEA stage.

Consideration of MRLs adopted by Codex

As part of M1022, FSANZ considered 252 food commodity Codex MRLs for 29 agvet chemicals adopted at [CAC46](#)¹². Not all of these Codex MRLs were included in the Schedule 20 variations because some MRLs already existed at a level or higher in Schedule 20 or it was more appropriate to align with requested trading partner MRLs. With the implementation of an annual consideration of Codex MRLs in the harmonisation proposal process in 2020, FSANZ applied a standardised screening process to the Codex MRLs adopted by CAC46 in 2023 and only considered those for inclusion in M1022 if the MRL was:

- higher than the relevant existing Schedule 20 MRL
- higher than an existing *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL
- higher than a request to align with a third country MRL
- at the same limit as a temporary ('T') status MRL existing in Schedule 20 for the same commodity/group
- deemed acceptable through a DEA using Australian food consumption data, and
- supported by the APVMA.

Once a chemical was determined suitable for inclusion in the proposal, it proceeded through the same assessment process as all other requests.

Consideration of MRLs for antibiotics

No antibiotics were considered as part of this proposal.

Dietary exposure assessment

The presence of low levels of residues from registered and approved agvet chemicals in food commodities should not present an unacceptable risk to public health and safety when used according to label instructions. To ensure this is the case, an assessment of the estimated short term (acute) and/or long term (chronic) dietary exposure to the chemical residue is undertaken by FSANZ to confirm that the estimated exposures are unlikely to exceed relevant HBGVs for an agvet chemical¹³. To assess the public health and safety implications of chemical residues in food, FSANZ estimates the Australian population's dietary exposure to agvet chemical residues from potentially treated foods in the diet and compares the dietary exposure with the relevant HBGVs. The relevant HBGVs are the acceptable daily intake (ADI) and the acute reference dose (ARfD).

In Australia, the ADI and ARfD for agvet chemicals are currently established by the APVMA¹⁴ 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

12. Codex Alimentarius Committee Meeting 46 (2022): <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/meetings/detail/en/?meeting=CAC&session=46>. Accessed 3 December 2024.

13. For further information on how DEAs are carried out please visit the Dietary exposure and intake assessment webpage: <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/science-data/dietaryexposureandintakeassessments>. Accessed 3 December 2024.

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

JMPR or JECFA, are used for risk assessment purposes. Where there is no APVMA, JMPR or JECFA HBGV and the agvet chemical is listed in the latest version of Schedule 20, consideration will be given to using other HBGVs in the DEA that have been established by the trading partners' government agency responsible for instituted MRLs.

FSANZ conducts and reviews DEAs using internationally recognised risk assessment methodologies. Variations to MRLs in the Code will not be supported where estimated dietary exposures to the residues of a chemical indicate a potential unacceptable risk for the Australian population or a population subgroup.

In conducting a DEA, FSANZ:

- determines the concentration of residues of an agvet chemical and/or its metabolites in a treated food commodity
- estimates dietary exposure to a chemical from relevant foods, using chemical residue data and food consumption data from Australian national nutrition surveys, and
- completes a risk characterisation by comparing the estimated dietary exposures to the relevant HBGV(s).

The dietary exposure estimates for this proposal indicate that the proposed MRLs pose negligible chronic and acute health and safety risks to Australian consumers.

2.2.1 Amendments to the Supporting Document 1 (SD 1) after the call for submissions

In Table 2, for the chemical 'Bixafen', the Oilseed entries in the pre and post M1022 columns have been amended to replicate the current entry in Schedule 20 which identifies an exception for sunflower seed.

A correction to the *All other foods except animal food commodities* (AoF) MRL calculation for broflanilide was made following updates to Schedule 20 for this chemical which were not incorporated at the time this chemical was initially assessed for consideration of an AoF MRL. The AoF MRL for broflanilide in the SD1 at call for submission was 0.004 mg/kg and has now been more appropriately established at 0.002 mg/kg in SD1 at approval. As the MRL value is lower than previously proposed at call for submissions there is no impact on the risk assessment and no risk posed to consumers.

The entry for the origin of the new MRL for chlormequat for barley in SD1 at call for submission was amended to CCPR54 in SD1 after call for submission (Table 9).

In Table 9, the row showing dimethoate for mangoes MRL 0.5 mg/kg in SD1 at call for submission was removed. This is no longer required due to an APVMA Schedule 20 amendment in April 2024.

In Table 9, following amendments to Schedule 20 by the APVMA through APVMA Variation 4, 2024 (October 2024) which was then subsequently incorporated into compilation 80 of Schedule 20, the following pre-M1022 MRLs have been modified:

- fluxapyroxad/oats – the 'T' symbol has been omitted
- mefentrifluconazole/edible offal (mammalian) – the 'T' symbol has been omitted
- mefentrifluconazole/milks – the *0.01 MRL (as listed in the pre-M0122 column) has been amended to 0.03 mg/kg.

In Table 9, NEDI and NESTI values of <1 have been added for pyraflufen-ethyl and pyridate as they had been inadvertently missed from inclusion in the SD1 at call for submission.

In Table 9, The NESTI values for pinoxaden/ marjoram (oregano) 2-6 years and 2+ years

have been corrected from '<1' to 'NR (Not required)' and the NESTI for women 16-44 years corrected from NR to <1%.

These MRL changes also resulted in amendments to the Schedule 20 variation instrument and these changes are outlined in section 1.5.1.

2.3 Risk management

FSANZ is committed to ensuring that residues of agvet chemicals that may occur in food commodities following their approved use in food production are safe for consumers. FSANZ maintains Schedules 20, 21 and 22 of the Code to ensure food may be legally sold on the Australian market. The safety of the consumption of any residues in the context of the Australian diet is a key consideration.

2.3.1 Differences in chemical names used across jurisdictions

FSANZ received harmonisation requests for lambda-cyhalothrin and gamma-cyhalothrin, which are captured in Schedule 20 by the existing entry for cyhalothrin. This difference in the chemical names is due to the potential presence within the pesticide mix of multiple isomers. For the purpose of these chemicals listed in Schedule 20, the isomers do not need to be differentiated because the residue definition is for the sum of both isomers.

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

After seeking specific comment from stakeholders, FSANZ approved 21 amendments to MRLs in Schedule 20, requested by the APVMA. All of these amendments were identified by the text 'APVMA' under the column 'Origin of MRL requested' in the table in Appendix 1 of SD1. The amendments include deleting or reducing MRLs, removal of the temporary ("T") prefix (this type of amendment is listed in the table as *No change* as the MRL itself has not changed) or substituting a single commodity MRL to a group or subgroup of commodities. The residue definition for cyhalofop-butyl was also amended. The MRL amendments have been requested by the APVMA because:

- of changes in domestic use patterns, or
- the pesticide is no longer required for domestic production of a food, or
- of a change resulting from a chemical review.

Where an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL existed for the agvet chemical being amended, it was reviewed and amended accordingly.

One proposed amendment to lower the MRL for dimethoate-mangoes requested by the APVMA and proposed by FSANZ at call for submissions was not considered for approval. This amendment was no longer required as the MRL was decreased to 0.5 mg/kg by an APVMA amendment - Schedule 20 — Maximum residue limits Variation Instrument No. APVMA 1, 2024 - gazetted in April 2024.

2.3.3 Review of the oilseed entries in Schedule 20 and MRL variations resulting from corrections to the Code

After seeking specific comment from stakeholders, FSANZ approved a series of amendments, outlined in Tables 2-6 in SD1. These changes to the oilseed group and subgroup entries in Schedule 20 will provide clarity to stakeholders as to which entries capture the commodity peanuts. The approved variation included corrections to Schedule 20 based on input from stakeholders over the last 12 months. These changes are outlined in Tables 7 and 8 in the SD1 at approval.

These changes also bring Schedule 20 into closer alignment with the recently updated Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods. Schedule 22 was updated through proposal M1019 to accommodate the updates to the Codex Class A – Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin classification adopted at the 2022 Codex meeting.

2.3.4 Systematic review and establishment of an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL

FSANZ reviewed and/or assessed all of the chemicals requested for consideration in M1022 for an *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL. The results of the assessment are provided in Appendix 2 to SD1 at approval. Three new *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRLs were proposed and approved. The *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL for flutriafol was reduced from 0.5 mg/kg to 0.1 mg/kg to accommodate changes in the number and range of commodity MRLs since the original *All other foods except animal food commodities* MRL was established.

2.3.5 Conclusion

Following assessment, FSANZ prepared a draft variation to amend Schedule 20 and called for submissions. FSANZ only considered varying MRLs in the Code where the risk assessment concluded that the estimated dietary exposures did not exceed the relevant HBGVs. FSANZ also considered including MRLs in Schedule 20 to harmonise with those established by Codex or a trading partner's government authority in circumstances where the risk assessment shows they do not increase the level of concern about the risk to public health.

As outlined in section 2.2 above, the dietary exposure estimates undertaken for each of the proposed MRLs indicated that they pose negligible chronic and/or acute safety risks from agvet chemical residues to Australian consumers.

In these circumstances, and for reasons outlined in this report, FSANZ decided to approve the draft variation proposed at the call for submissions, with amendments as set out in section 1.5.1 above.

2.4 Risk communication

2.4.1 Consultation

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

FSANZ adopted a standard communication strategy for this proposal. The call for submissions report was published on the FSANZ website on 16 September 2024 and promoted through the FSANZ notification circular, Food Standards News and a media release. Subscribers and interested parties were also 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 expressly sought comments on any impacts (costs/benefits) of the proposed draft variation, likely impacts on importation of food if variations are advanced and any public health and safety considerations associated with the proposed changes.

FSANZ acknowledges the time taken by individuals and organisations to make submissions on this proposal. Three submissions were received. Details of the issues raised in the submissions and FSANZ's responses to them is at Table 1 of this report.

Every submission on the proposal was considered by the FSANZ Board in deciding whether to approve the draft variation at Attachment A of this report. All comments are valued and contribute to the rigour of our assessment.

2.4.2 World Trade Organization (WTO)

As a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Australia is obligated to notify WTO members where proposed mandatory regulatory measures are not substantially the same as existing international standards and the proposed measure may have a significant effect on trade.

Amending MRLs in Schedule 20 may have an effect on international trade. The 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. Therefore, FSANZ made a notification to the WTO for this proposal in accordance with the *WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures* (SPS Agreement). FSANZ did not receive any submissions from the WTO notification within the given response period.

2.5 FSANZ Act assessment requirements

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

2.5.1 Section 59

2.5.1.1 Consideration of costs and benefits

FSANZ has considered the costs and benefits of amendments to Schedule 20 in the Code (the amendments), as required by the FSANZ Act. A Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) has not been prepared.

FSANZ expects the benefits of the amendments will likely exceed the costs. This assessment is discussed in more detail below.

The costs and benefits of the amendments are limited to Australia because Schedule 20 does not apply in New Zealand.

Changes to regulation impact statement requirements

Impact analysis arrangements are no longer required to be finalised with the Office of Impact Analysis (OIA) as a result of changes made to the impact analysis requirements¹⁵. These changes mean FSANZ is responsible for deciding whether a RIS should be developed for proposals to amend the Code.

Prior to these changes, in 2010, the then Office of Best Practice Regulation (OBPR) provided FSANZ with a standing exemption from preparing a RIS for MRL proposals and applications, due to them being machinery in nature (OBPR ID 12065).

15. Regulatory Impact Analysis Guide for Ministers' Meetings and National Standard Setting Bodies | The Office of Impact Analysis: <https://oia.pmc.gov.au/resources/guidance-impact-analysis/regulatory-impact-analysis-guide-ministers-meetings-and-national>. Accessed 9 December 2024.

On this basis, FSANZ's assessment is that a RIS is not required for the 2023 MRL harmonisation proposal amendments (M1022).

While a RIS has not been prepared, FSANZ is still required by the FSANZ Act to assess the costs and benefits of the amendments. This assessment is presented in the next section.

Impacts on industry

Some of the amendments harmonise Australian agricultural and food standards with international standards. Harmonisation simplifies compliance with MRLs when Australian requirements are the same as export markets and import countries. This is expected to benefit Australian-based growers, primary producers and food importers through lower compliance costs.

The amendments increase or decrease MRLs (depending on the chemical), which will have a mixed impact on industry. Industry will be prevented from importing some products where they exceed the MRLs. Conversely, industry will be able to import some products that presently can't be imported when they exceed the current MRL.

Impacts on consumers

The amendments maintain the safety of food for sale in Australia, which benefits consumers. As noted above, there is a mixed impact on imported food. However, in total, risk will be better managed, meaning the food is likely to have a higher value to many consumers¹⁶.

Impacts on governments

Achieving consistency between agricultural and food legislation assists in the efficient enforcement of regulations. Setting MRLs within the Code allows food exceeding safe levels to be recalled from sale, providing an effective and efficient method of limiting exposure to unsafe food and protecting public health.

Conclusions from cost and benefit assessment

FSANZ's assessment is that the direct and indirect benefits that would arise from the amendments most likely outweigh the associated costs. The primary benefits are a reduction in compliance costs for industry and enforcement costs for governments. It is expected that the impact of restricting imports for some products will be balanced out by less restrictions on other products.

FSANZ considered all information received from the call for submissions and considered the assessment of the costs and benefits when deciding on approval of the draft variation.

2.5.1.2 Other measures

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

2.5.1.3 Any relevant New Zealand standards

The Treaty excludes MRLs for agvet chemicals in food from the system that sets joint food

¹⁶ For this analysis 'value' refers to the perceived worth of foods to consumers. Higher value means consumers are willing to pay more, but whether prices actually increase depends on a number of other factors within the market

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 food imported or domestically-produced for sale in New Zealand (except for food imported from Australia) must comply with the current [Maximum residue levels \(MRLs\) for agricultural compounds – Food notice](#)¹⁷ and amendments. Agvet chemical residues in food must comply with the specific MRLs listed in the Food Notice including the 'default' MRL of 0.1 mg/kg where no specific MRL is listed. If a food is imported and no domestic MRL has been established, Codex MRLs can be recognised.

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

2.5.1.4 Any other relevant matters

Other relevant matters are considered below.

2.5.2. Subsection 18(1)

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

2.5.2.1 Protection of public health and safety

FSANZ conducted DEAs to assess 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 approved 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 under consideration in this proposal.

2.5.2.3 The prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct

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

2.5.3 Subsection 18(2) considerations

FSANZ also had regard to:

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

The proposed 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

17. MRLs for Agricultural Compounds in New Zealand: www.mpi.govt.nz/processing/agricultural-compounds-and-vet-medicines/maximum-residue-levels-for-agricultural-compounds/. Accessed 9 December 2024.

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

The APVMA separately undertakes 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 regard 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 proposed changes remove identified inconsistencies between agricultural and food standards and assist to align the Code with trading partner standards and Codex. The consideration of recently adopted Codex MRLs through the annual harmonisation proposal process promotes consistency between domestic and international food regulatory measures without reducing the safeguards that apply to public health and consumer protection.

Removal of inconsistencies and typographical errors provides clarity with regard to the food names and descriptors in the regulatory instruments for compliance and enforcement of the food regulatory standards as necessary.

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

The proposed changes 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 Food Ministers' Meeting**

FSANZ has had regard to the Policy Guideline on the Regulation of Residues of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Food¹⁸. 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 Schedule 20 of 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 MRL is set at the limit of determination and the symbol 'T' indicates that the MRL is a temporary MRL. This temporary categorisation enables further work to be carried out in Australia or overseas for reconsideration at a 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.

An explanatory statement for the variation to Schedule 20 is at Attachment B. An explanatory statement is required to accompany an instrument if it is lodged on the Federal Register of

18. The policy guideline is available on the Food Regulation Secretariat website: <https://www.foodregulation.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-08/policy-guideline-on-the-regulation-of-residues-of-agricultural-and-veterinary-chemicals-in-food.docx> Accessed 9 December 2024.

Legislation.

The original draft variation to Schedule 20 on which submissions were sought is at Attachment C.

Attachments

- A. Approved 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)

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



Food Standards (Proposal M1022 – Maximum Residue Limits (2023) – Schedule 20) 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 the Delegate]

[Insert Delegate's name and position title]

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 M1022 – Maximum Residue Limits (2023) – Schedule 20) 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

This variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

Schedule 20 Maximum residue limits

[1] Section S20—3

Repeal all entries for the following chemical:

Methidathion

[2] Section S20—3

Insert in alphabetical order the following chemicals, the corresponding residue definition(s), food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Agvet Chemical: 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene

Permitted residue — commodities of plant origin: 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene

Permitted maximum residue — commodities of animal origin, except milk: sum of 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene and metabolite 4-methyl-1-naphthoic acid (M23), expressed as 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene

Potato	20
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Agvet Chemical: Flufenoxuron

Permitted residue: Flufenoxuron

Oranges (subgroup)	0.4
Tea, green, black	20

Agvet Chemical: Fluindapyr

Permitted residue — commodities of plant origin: sum of fluindapyr and 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[7-fluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (1-OH-Met-fluindapyr) and its conjugates, expressed as fluindapyr

Permitted residue — commodities of animal origin: sum of fluindapyr, 4-(3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamido)-7-fluoro-1,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-1-carboxylic acid (1-COOH-fluindapyr), 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[7-fluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (1-OH-Met-fluindapyr), 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[7-fluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (1-OH-Met-NDesMet-fluindapyr) and their conjugates, and 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-(7-fluoro-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (N-DesMet-fluindapyr), expressed as fluindapyr

Maize cereals (subgroup)	*0.01
Sorghum (subgroup)	1
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob; kernels)	*0.01
Tree nuts	0.04
Wheat (subgroup)	0.4

[3] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Acibenzolar-S-methyl)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) 0.3

[4] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Aclonifen)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) 0.8

[5] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen)

Insert:

Sorghum, grain 0.2

[6] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.2	0.3
2	Poultry fats	*0.01	0.015

[7] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Beetroot T*0.005
Carrot 0.2
Horseradish 0.5
Radish 0.5

[8] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Papaya 4
Root and tuber vegetables [except potato; sugar beet] 1
Sugar beet 4

[9] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Mango 0.5

substitute:

Mango 4

[10] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Maize 0.02
Popcorn 0.02

[11] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Bifenthrin)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Avocado	T0.1	0.5
2	Peppers, chili, dried	5	4

[12] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Boscalid)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Palm nuts 3.5

substitute:

Palm nuts 1

[13] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Broflanilide)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.002
Cabbages, head	2
Cereal grains [except rice]	*0.001
Coffee bean	0.01
Maize flour	0.002
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15
Poultry fats	0.15
Poultry meat	*0.02
Radish, Japanese	0.01
Tuberous and corm vegetables	0.04
Wheat germ	0.002

[14] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Broflanilide)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.02	0.03
2	Eggs	*0.02	0.03
3	Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	*0.02	0.15
4	Milk fats	*0.02	0.4
5	Milks	*0.002	0.015
6	Poultry, edible offal of	*0.02	0.03

[15] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Broflanilide)

Omit:

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables)

substitute:

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except cabbages, head]

[16] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Buprofezin)

Insert:

Table olives	5
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[17] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Buprofezin)

Omit:

Oilseeds [except cotton seed]

substitute:

Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed]

[18] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbendazim)

Omit:

Blackberry

substitute:

Blackberries

[19] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbofuran)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Sunflower seed	0.1
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substitute:

Sunflower seed	*0.1
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[20] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole)

Insert:

Tea, green, black	80
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[21] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorfenapyr)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Brassica leafy vegetables [except Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi)]	T3
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Mizuna	T3
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Onion, Welsh	T1
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Rucola (rocket)	T5
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Shallot	T1
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Spring onion	T1
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[22] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlormequat)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
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Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1
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Poultry fats	*0.04
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Wheat bran, unprocessed	10
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Wheat germ	20
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[23] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlormequat)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Barley	T2	2
2	Eggs	0.1	0.2
3	Poultry, edible offal of	0.1	0.2

[24] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 1.5

[25] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut 1.5

[26] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflufenamid)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[27] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflumetofen)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Cherries (subgroup) 1.5
Peaches (subgroup) 0.4
Plums (subgroup) 0.3

[28] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhalofop-butyl)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.05

[29] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhalofop-butyl)

Omit:

Permitted residue: Sum of cyhalofop-butyl, cyhalofop and metabolites expressed as cyhalofop-butyl

substitute:

Permitted residue: Sum of cyhalofop-butyl and cyhalofop acid, expressed as cyhalofop-butyl

[30] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Marjoram (oregano) 0.7
Pistachio nut 0.05

[31] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: 2,4-D)

Omit:

Oilseed

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilfruits]

[32] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dichlorprop-P)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.05

[33] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dichlorvos)

Omit:

Oilseed [except peanut]

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilfruits]

[34] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diclofop-methyl)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRLs:

Poppy seed 0.1

[35] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenconazole)

Insert in alphabetical order:

Ginger root 0.2

Ginger root, dried 1.5

Goji berry 5

Goji berry, dried 15

[36] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenconazole)

Omit:

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits

substitute:

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except goji berry]

[37] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron)

Repeal:

Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese] 0.07

[38] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Peaches (subgroup) 0.5

Plums (subgroup) 0.5

[39] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimethoate)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Brussels sprouts	0.1
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.03
Poultry fats	*0.001
Wheat germ	0.2

[40] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimethoate)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Cherries	T0.2
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substitute:

Cherries (subgroup)	*0.01
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[41] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimethoate)

Each food commodity name in the entry and that is listed in the following table, is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Currant, black, red, white	Currants, black, red, white
2	Oilseed [except cotton seed; peanut]	Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed]

[42] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diuron)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts	0.5
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[43] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diuron)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut	0.5
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[44] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dodine)

Omit:

All other foods, except animal food commodities

substitute:

All other foods except animal food commodities

[45] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Emamectin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Basil leaves	0.06
Basil leaves, dried	0.4
Cherries (subgroup)	0.09
Chives	0.01
Chives, dried	0.05
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02
Meat (mammalian)	0.005

Pistachio nut	0.02
Walnuts	0.02

[46] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Emamectin)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.02	0.1
2	Milks	*0.001	0.003
3	Tea, green, black	*0.02	0.1

[47] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Etoxazole)

Insert:

Peaches (subgroup)	1
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[48] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Etoxazole)

Omit:

Stone fruits [except cherries (subgroup)]

substitute:

Stone fruits [except cherries (subgroup); peaches (subgroup)]

[49] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Famoxadone)

Repeal:

Raspberries, red, black	10
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[50] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Famoxadone)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Bulb onions (subgroup)	0.4
Cane berries	10
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits - cucumbers and summer squashes	0.6
Peppers, chili	5
Peppers, chili, dried	50
Peppers, sweet	5
Potato	*0.02
Tomato	2

[51] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin)

Repeal:

Raspberries, red, black	0.7
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[52] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Apple	0.3
Avocado	0.15

Bush berries	0.8
Cane berries	0.7
Citrus oil, edible	40
Eggplants (subgroup)	0.3
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.3
Low growing berries	2
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.02
Marjoram (oregano)	*0.02
Peppers (subgroup)	0.3
Peppers, chili, dried	3
Prunes, dried	3
Small fruit vine climbing	0.7
Tomatoes (subgroup)	0.3

[53] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.8
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substitute:

Dried grapes	1.5
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[54] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenpicoxamid)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano)	*0.02
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[55] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenvalerate)

Omit:

Oilseed [except peanut]

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilfruits; peanut]

[56] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flazasulfuron)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano)	*0.02
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[57] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Florasulam)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano)	*0.02
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[58] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluazaindolizine)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Carrot	0.4
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.01
Milk fats	*0.01
Peppers, chili, dried	0.3
Poultry fats	*0.01
Tomato, dried	0.5

[59] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluazaindolizine)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is varied as follows:

Variations relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.01	0.01
2	Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01	0.02

[60] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Almonds	0.2
Brassica leafy vegetables [except radish leaves]	15
Chick-pea (dry)	0.3
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.7
Fats (mammalian)	0.02
Lentils (dry)	0.3
Peas (pods and succulent, immature seeds)	0.5
Pulses [except chick-pea (dry); lentil (dry), soya bean (dry)]	T0.1
Soya bean (dry)	0.2
Strawberry	5

[61] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Almond oil	0.3
Banana	2
Beans with pods [except soya beans]	0.8
Dry beans (subgroup)	0.3
Dry peas (subgroup)	0.3
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02
Peas with pods	0.8
Sugar beet	4
Tree nuts [except canarium nut; chestnuts; Chilean hazelnut; pistachio nut]	0.3

[62] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

Omit:

Leafy vegetables [except broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]

substitute:

Leafy vegetables [except witloof chicory (sprouts)]

[63] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1	0.15
2	Mango	3	7
3	Papaya	T5	5
4	Rape seed (canola)	T2	*0.01

[64] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluensulfone)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Oilseeds 0.05

substitute:

Oilseeds (subgroup) 0.05

[65] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluensulfone)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut 0.05

[66] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flumioxazin)

Omit:

Oilseed

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilfruits]

[67] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flumioxazin)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peanut *0.1

substitute:

Peanut *0.02

[68] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluopyram)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 0.03

[69] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Pineapple 0.3

Sesame seed 3

Sunflower seeds (subgroup) 0.8

[70] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone)

Omit:

Blueberry

substitute:

Blueberries

[71] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutianil) (table entry heading 'Flutianil')

Relocate the table entry to its appropriate alphabetical position, determined on a letter-by-letter basis.

[72] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutianil) (table entry heading 'Flutianil')

Repeal the heading, substitute:

Agvet chemical: Flutianil

[73] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutianil)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[74] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutolanil)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[75] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutriafol)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Almonds	0.8
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02
Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	0.02
Poultry fats	0.03
Poultry meat (in the fat)	0.03

[76] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutriafol)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	All other foods except animal food commodities	0.5	0.1
2	Barley	0.2	1.5
3	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5	1

[77] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutriafol)

Omit:

Oilseed [except mustard seeds; peanut; rape seed (canola)]

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except mustard seeds; oilfruits; peanut; rape seed (canola)]

[78] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Brussels sprouts	4
Cabbages, head	4
Oilseed [except cotton; peanut]	0.9

[79] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Barley bran, processed	4
Flowerhead Brassicas	4
Head Brassicas	4
Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilseeds (subgroup); peanut]	0.8
Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed]	0.9
Parsnip	1
Soya bean (young pod)	1.5
Stem brassicas	2
Wheat bran, unprocessed	1

[80] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Oats	0.2	2
2	Soya bean (immature seeds)	0.15	0.5

[81] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Omit:

Root and tuber vegetables [except sugar beet]

substitute:

Root and tuber vegetables [except parsnip; sugar beet]

[82] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.8
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substitute:

Pome fruits	0.9
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[83] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Folpet)

Repeal:

Peppers, sweet, chili	*0.03
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[84] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Folpet)

Insert in alphabetical order:

Marjoram (oregano)	*0.06
Peppers, chili	*0.03
Peppers, sweet	*0.03

[85] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fosetyl-aluminium)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Banana	2
Marjoram (oregano)	400
Pome fruits	50
Pulses	2
Quinoa	2

[86] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium)

Omit:

Oilseed [except cotton seed; mustard seeds; rape seed (canola)]

substitute:

Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed; mustard seeds; rape seed (canola)]

[87] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut	*0.1
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[88] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glyphosate)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Mustard seeds	20
Oilseed [except cotton seed; linseed; mustard seeds; peanut; poppy seed; rape seed (canola); safflower seed; sesame seed; sunflower seed]	T*0.1
Poppy seed	20
Rape seed (canola)	20
Sesame seed	20

[89] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glyphosate)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Small seed oilseeds (subgroup) [except linseed]	20
Hempseed	T*0.1

[90] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indaziflam)

Insert:

Hops, dry	0.06
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[91] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Beans [except broad bean; soya bean]	0.9
Walnuts	T0.02

[92] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Beans with pods	0.9
Beetroot	0.5
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	2
Tree nuts	0.07

[93] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian) [except kidney]	0.02	0.05
2	Milk fats	2	6
3	Milks	0.1	0.2

[94] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Inpyrfluxam)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Apple	4
Maize	*0.01
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.02
Peanut	0.01
Popcorn	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.02
Rice, husked	*0.01
Soya bean (dry)	*0.01
Sugar beet	*0.01
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob; kernels)	*0.01

[95] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isoprothiolane)

Relocate the table entry to its appropriate alphabetical position, determined on a letter-by-letter basis.

[96] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isoprothiolane) (table entry heading '*Isoprothiolane*')

Repeal the heading, substitute:

Agvet chemical: Isoprothiolane

[97] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Basil leaves, dried	200
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Eggplants (subgroup)	0.7
Ginseng, dried including red ginseng	4
Peppers (subgroup)	0.7
Tomatoes (subgroup)	1

[98] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Basil	T30
substitute:	
Basil leaves	30

[99] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peppers, chili, dried	10
substitute:	
Peppers, chili, dried	7

[100] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Repeat each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Citrus fruit [except kumquat; lemon; lime]	0.6
Dried grapes (raisin)	4
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	1
Grapes	1.5
Kumquat	1
Lemon	1
Lime	1
Melons (including watermelon)	0.5
Rape seed	1

[101] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Avocado	1
Banana	1.5
Barley bran, unprocessed	15
Barley, flour	15
Coffee bean	0.4
Dry beans (subgroup) [except soya bean (dry)]	0.07
Dry peas (subgroup) [except lentil (dry)]	0.15
Eggplants (subgroup)	1.5
Elderberries	5
Guelder rose	5
Lemons and Limes (subgroup)	1.5
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	1.5
Mandarins (subgroup)	1.5
Mango	0.6
Melons, except watermelon	0.5
Oranges (subgroup)	1.5
Papaya	0.5

Peppers (subgroup)	1.5
Peppers, chili, dried	15
Poultry fats	0.2
Pummelos and Grapefruits (subgroup)	0.6
Raisins	4
Rice	5
Rice, husked	1.5
Small seed oilseeds	1
Table grapes	1.5
Tomato, dried	7
Tomatoes (subgroup)	1
Watermelon	0.5
Wheat bran, unprocessed	1.5
Wheat germ	0.5
Wine grapes	2

[102] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.3	2
2	Eggs	*0.01	0.04
3	Milks	0.03	0.1
4	Potato	0.04	0.05
5	Poultry, edible offal of	0.02	0.7
6	Poultry meat (in the fat)	*0.01	0.03
7	Prunes, dried	4	7
8	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob; kernels)	0.03	0.04

[103] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Cherries	4
substitute:	

Cherries (subgroup)	5
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[104] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Citrus oil	15
substitute:	

Citrus oil, edible	70
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[105] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peaches (including nectarines and apricots)	1.5
substitute:	

Peaches (subgroup)	2
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[106] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks 0.3

substitute:

Wheat (subgroup) 0.4

[107] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Each food commodity name in the entry and that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Dried grapes (equals currants; sultanas)	Dried grapes [except raisins]
2	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except melons]	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except melons (excluding watermelon); watermelon]
3	Lentils, dry	Lentil (dry)
4	Rice Cereals	Rice cereals [except rice; rice, husked]

[108] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mesosulfuron-methyl)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[109] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.04

[110] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl)

Insert:

Ginseng, dried including red ginseng *0.06

[111] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metaldehyde)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut 1

[112] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metamitron)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) 0.15

[113] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metazachlor)

Omit:

Oilseeds

substitute:

Oilseeds (subgroup)

[114] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metazachlor)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut *0.03

[115] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metconazole)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.05

[116] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metconazole)

Omit:

Maize (not including sweet corn)

substitute:

Maize

[117] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metconazole)

Omit:

Peaches (including apricots;
nectarines)

substitute:

Peaches (subgroup)

[118] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Milbemectin)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.05

[119] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Norflurazon)

Insert:

Blueberries 0.2

[120] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Omethoate)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Brussels sprouts 0.03

Cherries (subgroup) *0.01

Mammalian fats (except milk fats) 0.003

Poultry fats *0.001

Wheat germ 0.06

[121] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Omethoate)

Omit:

Oilseed [except cottonseed; peanut]

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except cotton
seed; oilfruits; peanut]

[122] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin)

Insert:

Ginseng, dried including red ginseng 0.15

[123] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin)

Omit:

Hops, dried cones

substitute:

Hops, dry

[124] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin)

Omit:

Oilseed

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except peanut]

[125] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pinoxaden)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.06

[126] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Piperonyl butoxide)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 8

[127] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Piperonyl butoxide)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peanut 8

substitute:

Peanut 1

[128] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Prohexadione-calcium)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[129] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Prosulfocarb)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) 20

[130] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

Repeat each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Brassica leafy vegetables [except
broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)] 15

Cereal grains [except maize cereals;
sweet corns (subgroup)] T3

Fungi, edible (except mushrooms) T0.7

Legume vegetables [except beans with
pods; peas with pods (subgroup)] T0.5

Popcorn T0.02

[131] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

Insert:

Tomato T0.7

[132] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	T0.5	0.4
2	Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	T0.7	0.5
3	Potato	T0.05	*0.01
4	Rape seed (canola)	T0.07	0.05

[133] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Leafy vegetables [except brassica leafy vegetables; witloof chicory] T30

substitute:

Leafy vegetables 15

[134] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese] T0.2

substitute:

Pome fruits [except persimmon, Japanese] 0.2

[135] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan) T1

Sunflower seed T0.3

[136] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin)

Each food commodity name in the entry and that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Flowerhead brassicas (including broccoli; broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); cauliflower)	Flowerhead brassicas
2	Oilseed [except peanut]	Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilfruits; peanut; poppy seed]

[137] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraflufen-ethyl)

Insert:

Potato 0.02

[138] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraziflumid)

Relocate the table entry to its appropriate alphabetical position, determined on a letter-by-letter basis.

[139] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraziflumid) (table entry heading ‘Pyraziflumid’)

Repeal the heading, substitute:

Agvet chemical: Pyraziflumid

[140] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrethrins)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peanut 1

substitute:

Peanut 0.5

[141] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyridate)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.05

[142] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Carrot 1

Common bean 3

Field pea (dry) 0.5

[143] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil)

Omit:

Almond

substitute:

Almonds

[144] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Rimsulfuron)

Insert:

Potato 0.1

[145] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Saflufenacil)

Each food commodity name in the entry and that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Oilseed [except cotton seed; linseed; mustard seed; rapeseed; sunflower seed]	Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed; linseed; mustard seed; rape seed (canola); sunflower seed]
2	Rapeseed	Rape seed (canola)

[146] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Saflufenacil)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peanut *0.03

substitute:

Peanut *0.01

[147] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Simazine)

Insert:

Blueberries	0.2
-------------	-----

[148] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Simazine)

Omit:

Fruit [except citrus fruits]

substitute:

Fruit [except blueberries; citrus fruits
[except kumquats]; cranberry]

[149] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spiromesifen)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Beans with pods	0.5
Dry beans (subgroup)	*0.03
Edible offal (mammalian)	0.3
Eggs	0.02
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15
Mango	0.5
Meat (mammalian)	0.15
Milks	0.015
Orange oil, edible	30
Oranges (subgroup)	0.15
Papaya	0.7
Poultry, edible offal of	0.05
Poultry fats	0.02
Poultry meat	0.02
Soya bean oil, crude	*0.03
Succulent beans without pods	*0.15

[150] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spiropidion)

Relocate the table entry to its appropriate alphabetical position, determined on a letter-by-letter basis.

[151] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spiropidion) (table entry heading '*Spiropidion*')

Repeal the heading, substitute:

Agvet chemical: Spiropidion

[152] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Artichoke, globe	0.9
Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.4

[153] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Wine grapes *0.01

substitute:

Wine grapes 2

[154] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Teflubenzuron)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Grapes 0.7

Papaya 0.4

[155] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Grapes 0.5

Macadamia nuts *0.01

[156] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Brassica leafy vegetables 15

Cabbages, head 2

Dried grapes 2

Flowerhead brassicas 0.5

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits 0.4

Lemons and Limes (subgroup) 1.5

Mammalian fats (except milk fats) 0.15

Mandarins (subgroup) 1

Orange oil, edible 5

Oranges (subgroup) 0.5

Peppers, chili, dried 4

Poultry fats *0.01

Pummelos and Grapefruits (subgroup) 0.9

Small fruit vine climbing 1.5

Soya bean (dry) 0.2

Tomato, puree (tomato paste) 1.5

Tree nuts [except almonds] 0.03

[157] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.7	1
2	Milks	0.1	0.15

[158] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Cherries 1

substitute:

Cherries (subgroup) 1.5

[159] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Trichlorfon)

Repeal:

Fish muscle T*0.01

[160] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triflumuron)

Repeal:

Hops, dry 50

[161] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triflumuron)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Mammalian fats (except milk fats) *0.1

Soya bean (dry) 0.1

[162] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triflumuron)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Meat (mammalian) [except sheep meat (in the fat)] *0.05

substitute:

Meat (mammalian) (in the fat) [except sheep meat (in the fat)] *0.1

[163] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Trinexapac-ethyl)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[164] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Valifenalate)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[165] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Zoxamide)

Insert in alphabetical order:

Marjoram (oregano) 30

Potato 0.06

[166] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Amitrole, Bixafen, Buprofezin, Butroxydim, Fipronil)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts *0.01

[167] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Carbaryl, Deltamethrin, Diclofop-methyl, EPTC, Triallate)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 0.1

[168] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: 2,4-D, Pendimethalin, Propaquizafop)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts *0.05

[169] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Fluensulfone, Omethoate)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 0.05

[170] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Flumioxazin, Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts *0.1

[171] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Metaldehyde, Pyrethrins)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 1

[172] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Metazachlor, Saflufenacil)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts *0.03

[173] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Amitrole, Buprofezin, Butroxydim, Fipronil)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut *0.01

[174] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Carbaryl, Deltamethrin, Diclofop-methyl, EPTC, Triallate)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut 0.1

[175] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: 2,4-D, Propaquizafop)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut *0.05

[176] Section S20—3 Amendments of listed entries – Oilseed

Omit “Oilseed”, substitute “Oilseeds (subgroup)” in the table entries for the following Agvet chemicals:

- (a) Amitrole
- (b) Boscalid
- (c) Butroxydim
- (d) Deltamethrin
- (e) Diclofop-methyl
- (f) Diuron
- (g) EPTC
- (h) Fipronil
- (i) Fluopyram
- (j) Metaldehyde
- (k) Piperonyl butoxide

- (l) Propaquizafop
- (m) Pyrethrins
- (n) Triallate
- (o) Trifluralin

[177] Section S20—3 Amendment of listed entry – Oilseed [except cotton seed]

Omit “Oilseed [except cotton seed]”, substitute “Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed]” in the table entry for the following Agvet chemical:

- (a) Carbaryl

[178] Section S20—3 Amendment of listed entry – Oilseed [except cotton seed; sunflower seed]

Omit “Oilseeds [except cotton seed; sunflower seed]”, substitute “Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed; sunflower seed]” in the table entry for the following Agvet chemical:

- (a) Bixafen

[179] Section S20—3 Amendments of listed entries – Oilseed [except peanut]

Omit “Oilseed [except peanut]”, substitute “Oilseeds (subgroup)” in the table entries for the following Agvet chemicals:

- (a) Fluazifop-p-butyl
- (b) Phosphine
- (c) Trichlorfon

[180] Section S20—3 Amendments of listed entries – Olives

Omit “Olives”, substitute “Table olives” in the table entries for the following Agvet chemicals:

- (a) Flumioxazin
- (b) Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium
- (c) Glyphosate
- (d) Pendimethalin

Attachment B – Explanatory Statement

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991

Food Standards (Proposal M1022 – Maximum Residue Limits (2023) – Schedule 20) Variation

1. Authority

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

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

The Authority prepared Proposal M1022 to propose certain amendments in Schedule 20 of the Code, which are related to maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of specific agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals that may occur in food. The Authority considered the Proposal in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 and has approved the draft variation – the *Food Standards (Proposal M1022 – Maximum Residue Limits (2023) – Schedule 20) Variation*.

This Explanatory Statement accompanies the approved variation.

Following consideration by the Food Ministers' Meeting (FMM), section 92 of the FSANZ Act stipulates that the Authority must publish a notice about the draft variation.

2. Variation will be a legislative instrument

The approved draft variation is a legislative instrument for the purposes of the *Legislation Act 2003* (see section 94 of the FSANZ Act) and be publicly available on the Federal Register of Legislation (www.legislation.gov.au).

This instrument is not subject to the disallowance or sunset provisions of the *Legislation Act 2003*. Subsections 44(1) and 54(1) of that Act provide that a legislative instrument is not disallowable or subject to sunset if the enabling legislation for the instrument (in this case, the FSANZ Act): (a) facilitates the establishment or operation of an intergovernmental scheme involving the Commonwealth and one or more States; and (b) authorises the instrument to be made for the purposes of the scheme. Regulation 11 of the *Legislation (Exemptions and other Matters) Regulation 2015* also exempts from sunset legislative instruments a primary purpose of which is to give effect to an international obligation of Australia.

The FSANZ Act gives effect to an intergovernmental agreement (the Food Regulation Agreement) and facilitates the establishment or operation of an intergovernmental scheme (national uniform food regulation). The FSANZ Act also gives effect to Australia's obligations under an international agreement between Australia and New Zealand. For these purposes, the Act establishes the Authority to develop food standards for consideration and endorsement by the FMM. The FMM is established under the Food Regulation Agreement

and the international agreement between Australia and New Zealand; it consists of New Zealand, Commonwealth and State/Territory members. If endorsed by the FMM, the food standards on gazettal and registration are incorporated into and become part of Commonwealth, State and Territory and New Zealand food laws. These standards or instruments are then administered, applied and enforced by these jurisdictions' regulators as part of those food laws.

3. Purpose

The Authority has approved a draft variation to Schedule 20 to vary MRLs for residues of specific agvet chemicals that may occur in food commodities and to correct certain typographical, formatting and transcription errors, updating commodity names and references to exceptions and correcting the alphabetical listing of commodities for certain chemical entries in Schedule 20.

4. Documents incorporated by reference

The approved draft variation does not incorporate any documents by reference.

5. Consultation

In accordance with the procedure in Division 2 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act, the Authority's consideration of Proposal M1022 included one round of public consultation following an assessment and the preparation of a draft variation and associated assessment summary. Submissions were called for on 16 September 2024 for a 6 week consultation period. Further details of the consultation process, the issues raised during consultation and by whom, and the Authority's response to these issues are available in an approval report published on the Authority's website at www.foodstandards.gov.au.

Changes have been made to the Impact Analysis requirements by the Office of Impact Analysis (OIA)^[1]. Impact analysis is no longer required to be finalised with the OIA. Prior to these changes, the OIA provided FSANZ with a standing exemption (ID 12065) from preparing a regulation impact statement for MRL proposals and applications, due to these being machinery in nature. Under the new approach, FSANZ's assessment is that a regulatory impact statement is not required for this proposal.

6. 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 44 of the *Legislation Act 2003*.

7. Variation

Clause 1 of the variation provides that the name of the variation is the *Food Standards (Proposal M1022 – Maximum Residue Limits (2023) – Schedule 20) Variation*.

Clause 2 of the variation provides that the Code is amended by the Schedule to the variation.

Clause 3 of the variation provides that the variation will commence on the date of gazettal of the instrument.

Section S20—3 of the Code currently lists the MRLs for agvet chemicals which may occur in foods. If an MRL is not listed for a particular agvet chemical in that food, there must be no

^[1]. Formerly known as the Office of Best Practice Regulation (OBPR)

detectable residue of that chemical in that food. This general prohibition means that, in absence of the relevant MRL in the Code for a chemical, food may not be sold where there are detectable residues of that chemical.

MRLs in the draft variation are expressed as mg per kg. An asterisk (*) indicates that the MRL is set at the limit of determination for the relevant analytical method for the chemical 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.

Each item and subitem in the Schedule to the draft variation amends section S20—3 as follows.

7.1 Removing chemicals and all entries for those chemicals

Item [1] repeals the whole entry for the chemical: methidathion.

7.2 Adding new chemicals and associated entries

Item [2] inserts, in alphabetical order, table entries for chemicals that are not currently listed in section S20—3. The new chemicals are: 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene, flufenoxuron and fluindapyr.

The new table entries include the new chemical's name, residue definition, food commodities and associated MRLs.

7.3 Adding new food commodities and associated MRLs for listed chemicals

The following items add new food commodities and associated MRLs into the table entries for the chemicals listed: Items [3], [4], [5], [8], [10], [13], [16], [20], [22], [26], [27], [28], [30], [32], [35], [37], [38], [39], [45], [47], [50], [52], [54], [56], [57], [58], [61], [69], [73], [74], [75], [79], [84], [85], [89], [90], [92], [94], [97], [101], [108], [109], [110], [112], [115], [118], [119], [120], [122], [125], [128], [129], [131], [137], [141], [142], [144], [147], [149], [152], [154], [156], [161], [163], [164], and [165].

7.4 Removing food commodities and associated MRLs for listed chemicals

The following items remove food commodities and their associated MRLs from the table entry for the chemical listed: Items [7], [21], [24], [25], [34], [37], [42], [43], [49], [51], [60], [65], [68], [78], [83], [87], [88], [91], [100], [111], [114], [126], [130], [135], [155], [159], [160], [166], [167], [168], [169], [170], [171], [172], [173], [174] and [175].

7.5 Amending food commodities and associated MRLs for listed chemicals

The following items amend the table entries for the chemicals listed by changing: the amount of an MRL; the food commodity or commodities to which an MRL relates; or both: Items [6], [9], [11], [12], [14], [15], [17], [19], [23], [31], [33], [36], [40], [41], [46], [48], [53], [55], [59], [62], [63], [64], [66], [67], [76], [77], [80], [81], [82], [86], [93], [98], [99], [102], [103], [104], [105], [106], [107]-1, [107]-2, [107]-4, [113], [117], [121], [124], [127], [132], [133], [134], [136], [140], [145]-1, [146], [148], [153], [157], [158], and [162].

The following items correct formatting and typographical errors: Items [18], [44], [70], [107]-3, [116], [123], [143], and [145]-2.

Item [29] amends the chemical definition of the permitted residue for the chemical cyhalofop-butyl.

Item [176] amends the table entry for each agvet chemical listed in that item by removing each reference in that entry to “Oilseed” and replacing it with “Oilseeds (subgroup)”.

Item [177] amends the table entry for each agvet chemical listed in that item by removing each reference in that entry to “Oilseed [except cotton seed]” and replacing it with “Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed]”.

Item [178] amends the table entry for each agvet chemical listed in that item by removing each reference in that entry to “Oilseeds [except cotton seed; sunflower seed]” and replacing it with “Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed; sunflower seed]”.

Item [179] amends the table entry for each agvet chemical listed in that item by removing each reference in that entry to “Oilseed [except peanut]” and replacing it with “Oilseeds (subgroup)”.

Item [180] amends the table entry for each agvet chemical listed in that item by removing each reference in that entry to “Olives” and replacing it with “Table olives”.

7.6 Inserting the header “Agvet chemical” and relocating the whole chemical entry to the appropriate alphabetical position

The following items correct the location of the whole chemical entries for flutianil, isoprothiolane, pyraziflumid and spiropidion, to their appropriate alphabetical position: [71], [95], [138] and [150].

The following items correct the header for the chemical entries for flutianil, isoprothiolane, pyraziflumid and spiropidion, by adding the header “Agvet chemical:” before the chemical name: [72], [96], [139] and [151].

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



Food Standards (Proposal M1022 – Maximum Residue Limits (2023) – Schedule 20) 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 the Delegate]

[Insert Delegate's name and position title]

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 M1022 – Maximum Residue Limits (2023) – Schedule 20) 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

This variation commences on the date of gazettal.

Schedule

Schedule 20 Maximum residue limits

[1] Section S20—3

Repeal all entries for the following chemical:

Methidathion

[2] Section S20—3

Insert in alphabetical order the following chemicals, the corresponding residue definition(s), food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Agvet Chemical: 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene

Permitted residue — commodities of plant origin:

1,4-dimethylnaphthalene

Permitted maximum residue — commodities of

animal origin, except milk: sum of 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene and metabolite 4-methyl-1-naphthoic acid (M23), expressed as 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene

Potato	20
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Agvet Chemical: Flufenoxuron

Permitted residue: Flufenoxuron

Oranges (subgroup)	0.4
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Tea, green, black	20
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Agvet Chemical: Fluindapyr

Permitted residue — commodities of plant origin:

sum of fluindapyr and 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[7-fluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (1-OH-Met-fluindapyr) and its conjugates, expressed as fluindapyr

Permitted residue — commodities of animal origin:

sum of fluindapyr, 4-(3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamido)-7-fluoro-1,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-1-carboxylic acid (1-COOH-fluindapyr), 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[7-fluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (1-OH-Met-fluindapyr), 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[7-fluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (1-OH-Met-NDesMet-fluindapyr) and their conjugates, and 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-(7-fluoro-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (N-DesMet-fluindapyr), expressed as fluindapyr

Maize cereals (subgroup)	*0.01
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Sorghum (subgroup)	1
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Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob; kernels)	*0.01
Tree nuts	0.04
Wheat (subgroup)	0.4

[3] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Acibenzolar-S-methyl)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano)	0.3
--------------------	-----

[4] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Aclonifen)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano)	0.8
--------------------	-----

[5] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen)

Insert:

Sorghum, grain	0.2
----------------	-----

[6] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Afidopyropen)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.2	0.3
2	Poultry fats	*0.01	0.015

[7] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Beetroot	T*0.005
Carrot	0.2
Horseradish	0.5
Radish	0.5

[8] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Papaya	4
Root and tuber vegetables [except potato; sugar beet]	1
Sugar beet	4

[9] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Azoxystrobin)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Mango	0.5
-------	-----

substitute:

Mango	4
-------	---

[10] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Benzovindiflupyr)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Maize	0.02
-------	------

Popcorn

0.02

[11] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Bifenthrin)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Avocado	T0.1	0.5
2	Peppers, chili, dried	5	4

[12] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Boscalid)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Palm nuts 3.5

substitute:

Palm nuts 1

[13] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Broflanilide)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.004
Cabbages, head	2
Cereal grains [except rice]	*0.001
Coffee bean	0.01
Maize flour	0.002
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15
Poultry fats	0.15
Poultry meat	*0.02
Radish, Japanese	0.01
Tuberous and corm vegetables	0.04
Wheat germ	0.002

[14] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Broflanilide)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.02	0.03
2	Eggs	*0.02	0.03
3	Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	*0.02	0.15
4	Milk fats	*0.02	0.4
5	Milks	*0.002	0.015
6	Poultry, edible offal of	*0.02	0.03

[15] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Broflanilide)

Omit:

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables)

substitute:

Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables) [except cabbages, head]

[16] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Buprofezin)

Insert:

Table olives 5

[17] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Buprofezin)

Omit:

Oilseeds [except cotton seed]

substitute:

Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed]

[18] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbendazim)

Omit:

Blackberry

substitute:

Blackberries

[19] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Carbofuran)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Sunflower seed 0.1

substitute:

Sunflower seed *0.1

[20] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorantraniliprole)

Insert:

Tea, green, black 80

[21] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlorfenapyr)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Brassica leafy vegetables [except Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi)] T3

Mizuna T3

Onion, Welsh T1

Rucola (rocket) T5

Shallot T1

Spring onion T1

[22] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chlormequat)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities 0.02

Mammalian fats (except milk fats) 0.1

Poultry fats *0.04

Wheat bran, unprocessed 10

[23] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Chloromequat)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Barley	T2	2
2	Eggs	0.1	0.2
3	Poultry, edible offal of	0.1	0.2

[24] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 1.5

[25] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyantraniliprole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut 1.5

[26] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflufenamid)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[27] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyflumetofen)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Cherries (subgroup) 1.5
 Peaches (subgroup) 0.4
 Plums (subgroup) 0.3

[28] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhalofop-butyl)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.05

[29] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhalofop-butyl)

Omit:

Permitted residue: Sum of cyhalofop-butyl, cyhalofop and metabolites expressed as cyhalofop-butyl

substitute:

Permitted residue: Sum of cyhalofop-butyl and cyhalofop acid, expressed as cyhalofop-butyl

[30] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Cyhalothrin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Marjoram (oregano) 0.7
 Pistachio nut 0.05

[31] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: 2,4-D)

Omit:

Oilseed

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilfruits]

[32] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dichlorprop-P)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.05

[33] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dichlorvos)

Omit:

Oilseed [except peanut]

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilfruits]

[34] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diclofop-methyl)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRLs:

Poppy seed 0.1

[35] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenconazole)

Insert in alphabetical order:

Ginger root 0.2

Ginger root, dried 1.5

Goji berry 5

Goji berry, dried 15

[36] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Difenconazole)

Omit:

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits

substitute:

Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except goji berry]

[37] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron)

Repeal:

Stone fruits [except cherries; jujube, Chinese] 0.07

[38] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diflubenzuron)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Peaches (subgroup) 0.5

Plums (subgroup) 0.5

[39] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimethoate)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Brussels sprouts	0.1
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.03
Poultry fats	*0.001
Wheat germ	0.2

[40] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimethoate)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Cherries	T0.2
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substitute:

Cherries (subgroup)	*0.01
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[41] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimethoate)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Mango	1
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substitute:

Mango	0.5
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[42] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dimethoate)

Each food commodity name in the entry and that is listed in the following table, is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Currant, black, red, white	Currants, black, red, white
2	Oilseed [except cotton seed; peanut]	Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed]

[43] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemical: Diuron)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts	0.5
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[44] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Diuron)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut	0.5
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[45] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Dodine)

Omit:

All other foods, except animal food commodities

substitute:

All other foods except animal food commodities

[46] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Emamectin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Basil leaves	0.06
Basil leaves, dried	0.4
Cherries (subgroup)	0.09
Chives	0.01
Chives, dried	0.05
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02
Meat (mammalian)	0.005
Pistachio nut	0.02
Walnuts	0.02

[47] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Emamectin)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.02	0.1
2	Milks	*0.001	0.003
3	Tea, green, black	*0.02	0.1

[48] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Etoxazole)

Insert:

Peaches (subgroup)	1
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[49] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Etoxazole)

Omit:

Stone fruits [except cherries (subgroup)]

substitute:

Stone fruits [except cherries (subgroup); peaches (subgroup)]

[50] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Famoxadone)

Repeal:

Raspberries, red, black	10
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[51] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Famoxadone)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Bulb onions (subgroup)	0.4
Cane berries	10
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits - cucumbers and summer squashes	0.6
Peppers, chili	5
Peppers, chili, dried	50
Peppers, sweet	5
Potato	*0.02
Tomato	2

[52] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin)

Repeal:

Raspberries, red, black 10

[53] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Apple	0.3
Avocado	0.15
Bush berries	0.8
Cane berries	0.7
Citrus oil, edible	40
Eggplants (subgroup)	0.3
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.3
Low growing berries	2
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.02
Marjoram (oregano)	*0.02
Peppers (subgroup)	0.3
Peppers, chili, dried	3
Prunes, dried	3
Small fruit vine climbing	0.7
Tomatoes (subgroup)	0.3

[54] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenazaquin)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Dried grapes (currants, raisins and sultanas) 0.8

substitute:

Dried grapes 1.5

[55] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenpicoxamid)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[56] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fenvalerate)

Omit:

Oilseed [except peanut]

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilfruits; peanut]

[57] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flazasulfuron)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[58] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Florasulam)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[59] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluazaindolizine)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Carrot	0.4
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.01
Milk fats	*0.01
Peppers, chili, dried	0.3
Poultry fats	*0.01
Tomato, dried	0.5

[60] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluazaindolizine)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is varied as follows:

Variations relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.01	0.01
2	Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01	0.02

[61] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

Repeat each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Almonds	0.2
Brassica leafy vegetables [except radish leaves]	15
Chick-pea (dry)	0.3
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.7
Fats (mammalian)	0.02
Lentils (dry)	0.3
Peas (pods and succulent, immature seeds)	0.5
Pulses [except chick-pea (dry); lentil (dry), soya bean (dry)]	T0.1
Soya bean (dry)	0.2
Strawberry	5

[62] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Almond oil	0.3
Banana	2
Beans with pods [except soya beans]	0.8
Dry beans (subgroup)	0.3
Dry peas (subgroup)	0.3
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02
Peas with pods	0.8
Sugar beet	4
Tree nuts [except canarium nut; chestnuts; Chilean hazelnut; pistachio nut]	0.3

[63] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

Omit:

Leafy vegetables [except broccoli,
Chinese (Gai lan); witloof chicory]

substitute:

Leafy vegetables [except witloof chicory
(sprouts)]

[64] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fludioxonil)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1	0.15
2	Mango	3	7
3	Papaya	T5	5
4	Rape seed (canola)	T2	*0.01

[65] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluensulfone)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Oilseeds 0.05

substitute:

Oilseeds (subgroup) 0.05

[66] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluensulfone)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut 0.05

[67] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flumioxazin)

Omit:

Oilseed

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilfruits]

[68] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flumioxazin)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peanut *0.1

substitute:

Peanut *0.02

[69] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Fluopyram)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 0.03

[70] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Pineapple	0.3
Sesame seed	3
Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.8

[71] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flupyradifurone)

Omit:

Blueberry

substitute:

Blueberries

[72] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutianil) (table entry heading 'Flutianil')

Relocate the table entry to its appropriate alphabetical position, determined on a letter-by-letter basis.

[73] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutianil) (table entry heading 'Flutianil')

Repeal the heading, substitute:

Agvet chemical: Flutianil

[74] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutianil)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano)	*0.02
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[75] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutolanil)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano)	*0.02
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[76] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutriafol)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Almonds	0.8
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02
Meat (mammalian) (in the fat)	0.02
Poultry fats	0.03
Poultry meat (in the fat)	0.03

[77] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutriafol)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	All other foods except animal food commodities	0.5	0.1
2	Barley	0.2	1.5
3	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5	1

[78] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Flutriafol)

Omit:

Oilseed [except mustard seeds; peanut; rape seed (canola)]

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except mustard seeds; oilfruits; peanut; rape seed (canola)]

[79] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Brussels sprouts	4
Cabbages, head	4
Oilseed [except cotton; peanut]	0.9

[80] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Barley bran, processed	4
Flowerhead Brassicas	4
Head Brassicas	4
Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilseeds (subgroup); peanut]	0.8
Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed]	0.9
Parsnip	1
Soya bean (young pod)	1.5
Stem brassicas	2
Wheat bran, unprocessed	1

[81] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Oats	T0.2	2
2	Soya bean (immature seeds)	0.15	0.5

[82] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Omit:

Root and tuber vegetables [except sugar beet]

substitute:

Root and tuber vegetables [except parsnip; sugar beet]

[83] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fluxapyroxad)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Pome fruits [except Persimmon, Japanese]	0.8
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substitute:

Pome fruits	0.9
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[84] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Folpet)

Repeal:

Peppers, sweet, chili	*0.03
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[85] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Folpet)

Insert in alphabetical order:

Marjoram (oregano)	*0.06
Peppers, chili	*0.03
Peppers, sweet	*0.03

[86] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Fosetyl-aluminium)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Banana	2
Marjoram (oregano)	400
Pome fruits	50
Pulses	2
Quinoa	2

[87] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium)

Omit:

Oilseed [except cotton seed; mustard seeds; rape seed (canola)]

substitute:

Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed; mustard seeds; rape seed (canola)]

[88] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut	*0.1
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[89] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glyphosate)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Mustard seeds	20
Oilseed [except cotton seed; linseed; mustard seeds; peanut; poppy seed; rape seed (canola); safflower seed; sesame seed; sunflower seed]	T*0.1
Poppy seed	20
Rape seed (canola)	20
Sesame seed	20

[90] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Glyphosate)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Small seed oilseeds (subgroup) [except linseed]	20
Hempseed	T*0.1

[91] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indaziflam)

Insert:

Hops, dry	0.06
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[92] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Beans [except broad bean; soya bean]	0.9
Walnuts	T0.02

[93] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Beans with pods	0.9
Beetroot	0.5
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	2
Tree nuts	0.07

[94] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Indoxacarb)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian) [except kidney]	0.02	0.05
2	Milk fats	2	6
3	Milks	0.1	0.2

[95] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Inpyrfluxam)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

All other foods except animal food commodities	0.02
Apple	4
Maize	*0.01
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.02
Peanut	0.01
Popcorn	*0.01
Poultry fats	*0.02
Rice, husked	*0.01
Soya bean (dry)	*0.01
Sugar beet	*0.01
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob; kernels)	*0.01

[96] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isoprothiolane)

Relocate the table entry to its appropriate alphabetical position, determined on a letter-by-letter basis.

[97] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Isoprothiolane) (table entry heading 'Isoprothiolane')

Repeal the heading, substitute:

Agvet chemical: Isoprothiolane

[98] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Basil leaves, dried	200
Eggplants (subgroup)	0.7
Ginseng, dried including red ginseng	4
Peppers (subgroup)	0.7
Tomatoes (subgroup)	1

[99] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Basil	T30
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substitute:

Basil leaves	30
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[100] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mandipropamid)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peppers, chili, dried	10
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substitute:

Peppers, chili, dried	7
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[101] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Citrus fruit [except kumquat; lemon; lime]	0.6
Dried grapes (raisin)	4
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	1
Grapes	1.5
Kumquat	1
Lemon	1
Lime	1
Melons (including watermelon)	0.5
Rape seed	1

[102] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Avocado	1
Banana	1.5
Barley bran, unprocessed	15
Barley, flour	15
Coffee bean	0.4
Dry beans (subgroup) [except soya bean (dry)]	0.07
Dry peas (subgroup) [except lentil (dry)]	0.15
Eggplants (subgroup)	1.5
Elderberries	5
Guelder rose	5
Lemons and Limes (subgroup)	1.5
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	1.5
Mandarins (subgroup)	1.5
Mango	0.6
Melons, except watermelon	0.5
Oranges (subgroup)	1.5
Papaya	0.5
Peppers (subgroup)	1.5
Peppers, chili, dried	15
Poultry fats	0.2
Pummelos and Grapefruits (subgroup)	0.6
Raisins	4
Rice	5
Rice, husked	1.5
Small seed oilseeds	1
Table grapes	1.5
Tomato, dried	7
Tomatoes (subgroup)	1
Watermelon	0.5
Wheat bran, unprocessed	1.5
Wheat germ	0.5
Wine grapes	2

[103] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	T0.3	2
2	Eggs	*0.01	0.04
3	Milks	*0.01	0.1
4	Potato	0.04	0.05
5	Poultry, edible offal of	0.02	0.7
6	Poultry meat (in the fat)	*0.01	0.03
7	Prunes, dried	4	7
8	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob; kernels)	0.03	0.04
9	Tree nuts	0.2	0.06

[104] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Cherries 4

substitute:

Cherries (subgroup) 5

[105] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Citrus oil 15

substitute:

Citrus oil, edible 70

[106] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peaches (including nectarines and apricots) 1.5

substitute:

Peaches (subgroup) 2

[107] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks 0.3

substitute:

Wheat (subgroup) 0.4

[108] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mefentrifluconazole)

Each food commodity name in the entry and that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Dried grapes (equals currants; sultanas)	Dried grapes [except raisins]
2	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except melons]	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except melons, excluding watermelon; watermelon]
3	Lentils, dry	Lentil (dry)
4	Rice Cereals	Rice cereals [except rice; rice, husked]

[109] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Mesosulfuron-methyl)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[110] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metaflumizone)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.04

[111] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metalaxyl)

Insert:

Ginseng, dried including red ginseng *0.06

[112] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metaldehyde)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut 1

[113] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metamitron)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) 0.15

[114] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metazachlor)

Omit:

Oilseeds

substitute:

Oilseeds (subgroup)

[115] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metazachlor)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut *0.03

[116] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metconazole)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.05

[117] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metconazole)

Omit:

Maize (not including sweet corn)

substitute:

Maize

[118] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Metconazole)

Omit:

Peaches (including apricots;
nectarines)

substitute:

Peaches (subgroup)

[119] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Milbemectin)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.05

[120] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Norflurazon)

Insert:

Blueberries 0.2

[121] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Omethoate)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Brussels sprouts	0.03
Cherries (subgroup)	*0.01
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.003
Poultry fats	*0.001
Wheat germ	0.06

[122] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Omethoate)

Omit:

Oilseed [except cottonseed; peanut]

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except cotton seed; oilfruits; peanut]

[123] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin)

Insert:

Ginseng, dried including red ginseng	0.15
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[124] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Oxathiapiprolin)

Omit:

Hops, dried cones

substitute:

Hops, dry

[125] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pendimethalin)

Omit:

Oilseed

substitute:

Oilseeds and oilfruits [except peanut]

[126] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pinoxaden)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano)	*0.06
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[127] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemical: Piperonyl butoxide)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts	8
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[128] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Piperonyl butoxide)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peanut	8
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substitute:

Peanut 1

[129] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Prohexadione-calcium)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[130] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Prosulfocarb)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) 20

[131] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Brassica leafy vegetables [except 15
broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)]
Cereal grains [except maize cereals; T3
sweet corns (subgroup)]
Fungi, edible (except mushrooms) T0.7
Legume vegetables [except beans with T0.5
pods; peas with pods (subgroup)]
Popcorn T0.02

[132] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

Insert:

Tomato T0.7

[133] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	T0.5	0.4
2	Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	T0.7	0.5
3	Potato	T0.05	*0.01
4	Rape seed (canola)	T0.07	0.05

[134] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Leafy vegetables [except brassica leafy T30
vegetables; witloof chicory]

substitute:

Leafy vegetables 15

[135] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pydiflumetofen)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Pome fruits [except Persimmon, T0.2
Japanese]

substitute:

Pome fruits [except persimmon, 0.2
Japanese]

[136] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan)	T1
Sunflower seed	T0.3

[137] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraclostrobin)

Each food commodity name in the entry and that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Flowerhead brassicas (including broccoli; broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); cauliflower)	Flowerhead brassicas
2	Oilseed [except peanut]	Oilseeds and oilfruits [except oilfruits; peanut; poppy seed]

[138] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraflufen-ethyl)

Insert:

Potato	0.02
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[139] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraziflumid)

Relocate the table entry to its appropriate alphabetical position, determined on a letter-by-letter basis.

[140] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyraziflumid) (table entry heading 'Pyraziflumid')

Repeal the heading, substitute:

Agvet chemical: Pyraziflumid

[141] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrethrins)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peanut	1
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substitute:

Peanut	0.5
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[142] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyridate)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano)	*0.05
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[143] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Carrot	1
Common bean	3
Field pea (dry)	0.5

[144] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Pyrimethanil)

Omit:

Almond

substitute:

Almonds

[145] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Rimsulfuron)

Insert:

Potato

0.1

[146] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Saflufenacil)

Each food commodity name in the entry and that is listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to commodity names		
Item	Omit	Substitute
1	Oilseed [except cotton seed; linseed; mustard seed; rapeseed; sunflower seed]	Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed; linseed; mustard seed; rape seed (canola); sunflower seed]
2	Rapeseed	Rape seed (canola)

[147] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Saflufenacil)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Peanut

*0.03

substitute:

Peanut

*0.01

[148] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Simazine)

Insert:

Blueberries

0.2

[149] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Simazine)

Omit:

Fruit [except citrus fruits]

substitute:

Fruit [except blueberries; citrus fruits
[except kumquats]; cranberry]

[150] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spiromesifen)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Beans with pods	0.5
Dry beans (subgroup)	*0.03
Edible offal (mammalian)	0.3
Eggs	0.02
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15
Mango	0.5
Meat (mammalian)	0.15
Milks	0.015
Orange oil, edible	30
Oranges (subgroup)	0.15
Papaya	0.7
Poultry, edible offal of	0.05
Poultry fats	0.02
Poultry meat	0.02
Soya bean oil, crude	*0.03
Succulent beans without pods	*0.15

[151] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spiropidion)

Relocate the table entry to its appropriate alphabetical position, determined on a letter-by-letter basis.

[152] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Spiropidion) (table entry heading '*Spiropidion*')

Repeal the heading, substitute:

Agvet chemical: Spiropidion

[153] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Artichoke, globe	0.9
Sunflower seeds (subgroup)	0.4

[154] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Sulfoxaflor)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Wine grapes	*0.01
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substitute:

Wine grapes	2
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[155] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Teflubenzuron)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Grapes	0.7
Papaya	0.4

[156] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

Repeal each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits:

Grapes	0.5
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Macadamia nuts *0.01

[157] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Brassica leafy vegetables	15
Cabbages, head	2
Dried grapes	2
Flowerhead brassicas	0.5
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits	0.4
Lemons and Limes (subgroup)	1.5
Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15
Mandarins (subgroup)	1
Orange oil, edible	5
Oranges (subgroup)	0.5
Peppers, chili, dried	4
Poultry fats	*0.01
Pummelos and Grapefruits (subgroup)	0.9
Small fruit vine climbing	1.5
Soya bean (dry)	0.2
Tomato, puree (tomato paste)	1.5
Tree nuts [except almonds]	0.03

[158] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

The maximum residue limit for each food commodity listed in the following table is amended as set out in the table:

Amendments relating to maximum residue limits			
Item	Food commodity	Omit	Substitute
1	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.7	1
2	Milks	0.1	0.15

[159] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Tetraniliprole)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Cherries	1
substitute:	
Cherries (subgroup)	1.5

[160] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Trichlorfon)

Repeal:

Fish muscle	T*0.01
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[161] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triflumuron)

Repeal:

Hops, dry	50
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[162] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triflumuron)

Insert each of the following food commodities and associated maximum residue limits in alphabetical order:

Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	*0.1
Soya bean (dry)	0.1

[163] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Triflumuron)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated maximum residue limit:

Meat (mammalian) [except sheep meat (in the fat)] *0.05

substitute:

Meat (mammalian) (in the fat) [except sheep meat (in the fat)] *0.1

[164] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Trinexapac-ethyl)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[165] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Valifenalate)

Insert:

Marjoram (oregano) *0.02

[166] Section S20—3 (table entry for Agvet chemical: Zoxamide)

Insert in alphabetical order:

Marjoram (oregano) 30

Potato 0.06

[167] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Amitrole, Bixafen, Buprofezin, Butoxydim, Fipronil)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts *0.01

[168] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Carbaryl, Deltamethrin, Diclofop-methyl, EPTC, Triallate)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 0.1

[169] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: 2,4-D, Pendimethalin, Propaquizafop)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts *0.05

[170] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Fluensulfone, Omethoate)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 0.05

[171] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Flumioxazin, Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts *0.1

[172] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Metaldehyde, Pyrethrins)

Repeat the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts 1

[173] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Metazachlor, Saflufenacil)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Palm nuts *0.03

[174] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Amitrole, Buprofezin, Butroxydim, Fipronil)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut *0.01

[175] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: Carbaryl, Deltamethrin, Diclofop-methyl, EPTC, Triallate)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut 0.1

[176] Section S20—3 (table entries for Agvet chemicals: 2,4-D, Propaquizafop)

Repeal the following food commodity and associated MRL:

Peanut *0.05

[177] Section S20—3 Amendments of listed entries – Oilseed

Omit “Oilseed”, substitute “Oilseeds (subgroup)” in the table entries for the following Agvet chemicals

- (p) Amitrole
- (q) Boscalid
- (r) Butroxydim
- (s) Deltamethrin
- (t) Diclofop-methyl
- (u) Diuron
- (v) EPTC
- (w) Fipronil
- (x) Fluopyram
- (y) Metaldehyde
- (z) Piperonyl butoxide
- (aa) Propaquizafop
- (bb) Pyrethrins
- (cc) Triallate
- (dd) Trifluralin

[178] Section S20—3 Amendments of listed entries – Oilseed [except cotton seed]

Omit “Oilseed [except cotton seed]”, substitute “Oilseeds (subgroup) [except cotton seed]” in the table entries for the following Agvet chemicals:

- (b) Bixafen
- (c) Carbaryl

[179] Section S20—3 Amendments of listed entries – Oilseed [except peanut]

Omit “Oilseed [except peanut]”, substitute “Oilseeds (subgroup)” in the table entries for the following Agvet chemicals:

- (d) Fluazifop-p-butyl
- (e) Phosphine
- (f) Trichlorfon

[180] Section S20—3 Amendments of listed entries – Olives

Omit “Olives”, substitute “Table olives” in the table entries for the following Agvet chemicals:

- (e) Flumioxazin
- (f) Glufosinate and Glufosinate-ammonium
- (g) Glyphosate
- (h) Pendimethalin