

8 November 2012
[26-12]

Approval Report – Proposal M1008

Maximum Residue Limits (2012)

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) has assessed a proposal prepared by FSANZ to amend maximum residue limits for a number of agricultural and veterinary chemicals.

On 17 July 2012, FSANZ sought submissions on draft MRL variations and published an associated report. FSANZ received twelve submissions.

FSANZ approved the draft variations on 31 October 2012. The COAG Legislative and Governance Forum on Food Regulation¹ (Forum) was notified of FSANZ's decision on 6 November 2012.

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

¹ Previously known as the Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 2 |
| 2. INTRODUCTION | 3 |
| 2.1 THE PROPOSAL..... | 3 |
| 2.2 THE CURRENT STANDARD | 3 |
| 2.3 REASONS FOR PREPARING THE PROPOSAL..... | 3 |
| 2.4 PROCEDURE FOR ASSESSMENT | 4 |
| 2.5 DECISION | 4 |
| 3. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS | 4 |
| 3.1 RISK ASSESSMENT | 4 |
| 3.2 RISK MANAGEMENT..... | 5 |
| 3.2.1 <i>Summary of submissions</i> | 5 |
| 3.3 RISK COMMUNICATION | 7 |
| 3.3.1 <i>World Trade Organization</i> | 7 |
| 3.3.2 <i>Codex Alimentarius Commission Standards</i> | 8 |
| 3.3.3 <i>Impacts on imported foods of MRL variations proposed by the APVMA</i> | 10 |
| 4. REASONS FOR DECISION | 11 |
| 4.1 ADDRESSING FSANZ'S OBJECTIVES FOR STANDARDS-SETTING | 13 |
| 4.1.1 <i>Protection of public health and safety</i> | 13 |
| 4.1.2 <i>The provision of adequate information relating to food to enable consumers to make informed choices</i> | 13 |
| 4.1.3 <i>The prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct</i> | 13 |
| 4.1.4 <i>Subsection 18(2) considerations</i> | 13 |
| 4.3 IMPLEMENTATION..... | 14 |
| ATTACHMENT A – APPROVED VARIATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND FOOD STANDARDS CODE..... | 15 |
| ATTACHMENT B – EXPLANATORY STATEMENT..... | 22 |
| ATTACHMENT C – MRLS PROPOSED IN RELATION TO MRL HARMONISATION REQUESTS | 24 |
| ATTACHMENT D – DIETARY EXPOSURE ESTIMATES | 26 |

1. Executive summary

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

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

The Proposal includes consideration of MRLs gazetted by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) in November 2011 for carbendazim and dimethoate, and MRLs requested by other parties to further align the Code with Codex or trading partner standards.

The risk assessment indicates that the proposed limits for the agricultural and veterinary chemical residues of interest do not present any public health and safety concerns for dietary exposure to the chemical residues in relation to relevant health-based guidance values. The Proposal does not include consideration of any MRLs for antibiotic residues in food.

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

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

FSANZ made a Sanitary and Phytosanitary notification to the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Government of the Argentine Republic provided comments. FSANZ has addressed the issues raised in section 3 of this Report.

2. Introduction

2.1 The Proposal

The Proposal was prepared to consider varying certain MRLs in the Code. This is a routine process, both to include limits to allow the sale of food with legitimate residues and to remove limits that the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has already removed from the APVMA MRL Standard. The Proposal includes consideration of MRL variations proposed by the APVMA, as well as MRL harmonisation requests from other interested parties.

2.2 The current Standard

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

2.3 Reasons for preparing the Proposal

The purpose of this Proposal is to vary MRLs for residues of agricultural or veterinary chemicals in food, see **Attachments A, B**.

The Proposal includes consideration of MRL variations for carbendazim and dimethoate proposed by the APVMA in Gazette No. APVMA 22, Tuesday, 8 November 2011². These MRL variations relate to regulatory decisions on the use of chemical products made by the APVMA as part of its reviews of carbendazim and dimethoate. FSANZ and the APVMA agreed that the APVMA would discontinue its proposal to amend carbendazim and dimethoate MRLs in the Code and that FSANZ would consult further with interested parties and raise a proposal to consider these variations.

The Proposal also includes consideration of MRLs to further align the Code with Codex and trading partner standards, including some additional carbendazim and dimethoate MRLs. These MRLs were requested by the Australian Beverages Council, BASF, Bryant Christie, the California Citrus Quality Council, the California Grape and Tree Fruit League, the California Table Grapes Commission, the Cranberry Marketing Committee, DeGroot Technical Services Pty Limited, Langdon Ingredients, Max Mark International (Australia) Pty Limited, Monsanto, the Northwest Horticultural Council and Syngenta.

Internationally, countries set MRLs according to good agricultural practice (GAP) or good veterinary practice (GVP). Agricultural and veterinary chemicals are used differently in different countries around the world as pests, diseases and environmental factors differ and because product use patterns may differ. This means that residues in imported foods may legitimately differ from those in domestically produced foods.

The proposed MRLs will permit the sale of foods containing legitimate residues and protect public health and safety by minimising residues in foods consistent with the effective control of pests and diseases.

² http://www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2011/22/gazette_2011-11-08_page_38.pdf

The limits may minimise potential trade disruption and extend consumer choice. MRLs proposed in relation to requests to harmonise limits in the Code with trading partner or Codex limits are listed at **Attachment C**.

2.4 Procedure for assessment

The Proposal was assessed under the General Procedure.

2.5 Decision

The draft variations as proposed following assessment were approved without change.

The draft variations are at **Attachment A**.

3. Summary of the findings

3.1 Risk assessment

To assess the public health and safety implications of chemical residues in food, FSANZ estimates the dietary exposure to chemical residues from potentially treated foods in the diet and compares the dietary exposure with the relevant health-based guidance value, for example, the acceptable daily intake (ADI)³ or the acute reference dose (ARfD)⁴.

The ADI and ARfD for individual agricultural and veterinary chemicals are established by the Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) following an assessment of the toxicology of each chemical. In the case that an Australian ADI or ARfD has not been established, a Joint Food and Agriculture Organization / World Health Organization Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) ADI or ARfD may be used for risk assessment purposes.

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

The steps undertaken in conducting each risk assessment were:

- determining the residues of a chemical in a treated food
- estimating dietary exposure to a chemical from relevant foods, using residue data and food consumption data from national nutrition surveys
- completing a risk characterisation where estimated dietary exposures were compared to the relevant health-based guidance value.

FSANZ has reviewed the dietary exposure assessments submitted by the APVMA and conducted additional dietary exposure assessments as part of the assessment of the limits requested by other parties.

³ The ADI is the amount of chemical that may be consumed every day for an entire lifetime without causing an appreciable risk to health.

⁴ The ARfD is an estimate of the maximum amount of a substance in food or drinking water, expressed as milligrams per kilogram of body-weight, that can be ingested in one meal or one day, without appreciable health risk to the consumer, on the basis of all the known facts at the time of the evaluation.

The approved MRLs do not present any public health and safety concerns. The dietary exposure estimates are at **Attachment D**.

3.2 Risk management

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

3.2.1 Summary of submissions

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

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

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

Comments from one World Trade Organization (WTO) member and twelve submissions were received. The submissions are available at <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/proposals/proposalM1008maximum5465.cfm>.

Table 1: Summary of issues raised in submissions

| Issue | Raised by | FSANZ Response (including any amendments to drafting) |
|--|---|---|
| <p>MRL harmonisation request on the basis of potential trade impact on cherry imports if the proposed reduction of the carbendazim/cherries MRL is approved</p> | <p>The California Cherry Marketing and Research Board</p> | <p>Unfortunately there was insufficient time to complete the assessment of this issue within the timeframe for this project.</p> <p>This issue will be considered further and an alternative MRL may be proposed in MRL Proposal M1009. FSANZ is liaising with the California Cherry Marketing and Research Board in this regard.</p> |

| Issue | Raised by | FSANZ Response (including any amendments to drafting) |
|---|---|--|
| Safety of residues in food where increased or additional MRLs are proposed | Private individual | <p>FSANZ's decision in relation to approving MRL variations is based on ensuring that there are no health and safety concerns and that the sale of legally treated food is permitted.</p> <p>FSANZ uses the best available scientific data and methodology in its assessments. MRLs are not direct public health limits and are set at levels well below those that would cause an adverse health effect.</p> <p>Further information: Chemicals in food</p> |
| Adoption of Codex MRLs as a matter of principle | Dairy Australia Australian Pork Limited | <p>FSANZ notes that consideration of policy issues cannot be made as part of an MRL proposal for varying particular MRLs.</p> <p>The current approach allows FSANZ to consider specific residue limits for inclusion in the Code, such as Codex or other requested MRLs where appropriate.</p> <p>FSANZ assessed several MRLs requested by interested parties in this Proposal. FSANZ considers that this is an efficient approach to assessing the safety and legitimacy of limits for potential residues in imported foods.</p> <p>FSANZ remains committed to ensuring that practical and flexible mechanisms exist to consider standards for residues in food and encourages interested parties to continue to engage with us on residues issues.</p> |
| Information request | The Government of the Argentine Republic The NSW Food Authority | FSANZ provided the requested information. |
| Supports progression of the Proposal | The Australian Beverages Council Australian Food and Grocery Council Food and Beverage Importers Association Food Technology Association of Australia Northwest Horticultural Council The United States Cranberry Marketing Committee Victorian Department of Health jointly with Dairy Food Safety Australia | FSANZ values the expertise and engagement of interested parties. |

| Issue | Raised by | FSANZ Response (including any amendments to drafting) |
|---|--|--|
| <p>MRL harmonisation requests for chemical/food combinations not considered in this Proposal</p> | <p>The United States Cranberry Marketing Committee (CMC)</p> | <p>FSANZ notes that Australia is an important market for USA cranberries and that harmonised standards reduce the potential for trade disruption.</p> <p>FSANZ may consider the CMC requests for consideration of certain MRLs for cranberries in future. FSANZ is liaising with the CMC in this regard.</p> |

3.3 Risk communication

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

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

FSANZ publishes details about proposed changes, submissions and subsequent reports on its website, alerts more than 5000 subscribers via email about the availability of these reports for comment, and issues a Notification Circular and media releases drawing attention to proposed Code amendments.

Social media and FSANZ publications are also used to communicate calls for submissions.

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

3.3.1 World Trade Organization

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

Limits prescribed in the Code constitute a mandatory requirement applying to all food products of a particular class whether produced domestically or imported. Food products with residues exceeding the relevant limit listed in the Code cannot legally be supplied in Australia.

This Proposal included consideration of varying limits in the Code for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food that are addressed in the international Codex standard. Limits in the Proposal relate to chemical residues that may occur in heavily traded agricultural commodities that may indirectly have a significant effect on trade of derivative food products between WTO members.

The primary objective of the measure is to support the regulation of the use of agricultural and veterinary chemical products to protect human, animal and plant health and the environment. Therefore, a notification to the WTO under Australia's obligations under the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement (SPS Agreement) was made to enable other WTO members to comment on the proposed amendments.

The Government of the Argentine Republic requested information on the proposed carbendazim MRL for grapes. FSANZ provided this information.

3.3.2 Codex Alimentarius Commission Standards

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

FSANZ may consider varying limits for residues of agricultural or veterinary chemicals in food in a Proposal where interested parties have identified anomalies between the Code and international standards that may result in adverse impacts. FSANZ must have regard to its WTO obligations, the promotion of consistency between domestic and international food standards and the promotion of fair trading in food. These matters encompass a consideration of international standards and trade issues. The assessment gives careful consideration to public health and safety. In some cases the Australian MRL may exceed a Codex MRL due to different use patterns from those considered at the time the Codex MRL was set. In these cases, as for the consideration of any MRL, the assessment process ensures that the levels of residues in food are safe.

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

As a starting point to assist interested parties in identifying possible impacts, FSANZ compiled a table of proposed MRLs with corresponding Codex limits and sought comment on any ramifications. The following table lists limits approved in this Proposal where there is a corresponding Codex limit. Note that numerical MRL values may not be directly comparable as residue definitions may differ.

| Chemical Food | Approved limit ^{††} mg/kg | Codex limit mg/kg |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Abamectin Citrus fruits | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Azoxystrobin Citrus fruits | 10 | 15 |

| Chemical Food | Approved limit ^{††} mg/kg | Codex limit mg/kg |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Carbendazim | | |
| Apple | 0.2 | Pome fruits 3 |
| Apricot | 2 | 2 |
| Banana | T1 | 0.2 |
| Berries and other small fruits [except grapes] | T5 | 1 |
| Cherries | 0.5 | 10 |
| Ginger, root | T10 | Root or rhizome 0.1 |
| Grapes | 0.3 | 3 |
| Nectarine | 0.2 | 2 |
| Oranges | 0.2 | Oranges, Sweet, Sour (including Orange-like hybrids): several cultivars 1 |
| Peach | 0.2 | 2 |
| Pear | 0.2 | Pome fruits 3 |
| Tomato | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Chlorantraniliprole | | |
| Cranberry | 1 | Berries and other small fruits 1 |
| Clothianidin | | |
| Cranberry | 0.01 | Berries and other small fruits [except grapes] 0.07 |
| Cyfluthrin | | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Cypermethrin | | |
| Stone fruits | 1 | 2 |
| Cyprodinil | | |
| Stone fruits | 2 | 2 |
| Difenoconazole | | |
| Dried grapes | 6 | Grapes 0.1 |
| Grapes | 4 | |
| Dimethoate | | |
| Artichoke, globe | T1 | 0.05 |
| Asparagus | 0.02 | *0.05 |
| Cabbages, head | T0.2 | Cabbage, savoy *0.05 |
| Cauliflower | T0.3 | 0.2 |
| Celery | T0.5 | 0.5 |
| Cereal Grains | T0.5 | Barley 2 Wheat 0.05 |
| Cherries | T0.2 | 2 |
| Citrus fruits | 5 | 5 |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.1 | Cattle, Edible offal of *0.05 Sheep, Edible offal of *0.05 |
| Fruit [except as otherwise listed under this chemical] | Omit 5 | Olives 0.5 Pear 1 |
| Galangal, rhizomes | Omit T2 | Roots or rhizomes *0.1 |
| Legume vegetables | T2 | Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds) 1 Peppers Chili, dried 3 |
| Peppers, Chili | T5 | Peppers, Sweet (including pimento or pimiento) 0.5 |
| Peppers, Sweet | 0.7 | 0.05 |
| Potato | 0.1 | 0.05 |
| Turmeric, root | Omit T2 | Roots or rhizomes *0.1 |
| Turnip, garden | *0.2 | 0.1 |
| Vegetables [except as otherwise listed under this chemical] | Omit 2 | Brussels sprouts 0.2 Lettuce, Head 0.3 Sugar beet 0.05 Turnip greens 1 |
| Wheat bran, processed | T1 | Wheat 0.05 |
| Fenpyroximate | | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.6 | 0.5 |

| Chemical Food | Approved limit^{†‡} mg/kg | Codex limit mg/kg |
|---|---|--|
| Glyphosate Maize Rape seed (canola) | 5 20 | 5 Rape seed 20 |
| Indoxacarb Stone fruits | 2 | 1 |
| Mandipropamid Grapes | 2 | 2 |
| Phosmet Blueberries Lemon Mandarins | 10 5 5 | 10 Citrus fruits 3 |
| Pyrimethanil Citrus fruit [except lemon] Lemon | 10 11 | Citrus fruits 7 |
| Spinetoram Citrus fruits | 3 | Oranges, Sweet, Sour (including Orange-like hybrids): several cultivars 0.07 |
| Spirodiclofen Citrus fruits Stone fruits | 0.5 1 | 0.4 2 |

[†] Note that a 'T' indicates that the limit is temporary.

[‡] An asterisk indicates that the limit is at or about the limit of analytical quantification.

3.3.3 Impacts on imported foods of MRL variations proposed by the APVMA

Deletions or reductions of MRLs may affect imported foods containing residues that currently comply with existing MRLs. In cases where deletions are proposed by the APVMA, these existing MRLs are no longer required for domestically produced food. FSANZ is committed to ensuring that the implications of MRL variations are considered. Under the current process for considering variations to the Code, FSANZ encourages submissions including information demonstrating a need for an alternative specific MRL variation to be considered rather than the proposed variation. FSANZ will consider amending proposed MRL variations to continue to allow the sale of food where such MRLs are supported by adequate data or information demonstrating that the residues are legitimate and likely to occur. The risk assessment will consider dietary exposure in the context of the Australian diet. Further information on data requirements may be obtained from FSANZ.

To assist in identifying possible impacts on imported foods, FSANZ compiled the following table of foods where MRLs were proposed for deletion or reduction and sought comment on any ramifications for imported foods.

| |
|---|
| Chemical |
| Food |
| Carbendazim |
| Avocado |
| Cereal grains |
| Citrus fruits |
| Custard apple |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms] |
| Grapes |
| Herbs |
| Litchi |
| Mango |
| Papaya (pawpaw) |
| Peanut |
| Pistachio nut |
| Pome fruits |
| Stone fruits |
| Turmeric root |
| Other vegetables [except garlic and pulses] |
| Dimethoate |
| Avocado |
| Chervil |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits |
| Galangal, rhizomes |
| Herbs |
| Litchi |
| Lupin (dry) |
| Mizuna |
| Peach |
| Peppers, Sweet |
| Quandong |
| Rucola (rocket) |
| Strawberry |
| Tomato |
| Turmeric, root |
| Other fruit [except abiu, banana passionfruit, bearberry, bilberries, blackberries, blueberries, cactus fruit, citrus fruits, cranberry, raspberries, rollinia, santols, mango, watermelon and other assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel] |
| Other vegetables [except legume vegetables, chilli peppers and melons] |

4. Reasons for decision

FSANZ had regard to the matters under section 59 of the FSANZ Act. These are: -

- whether costs that would arise from a food regulatory measure developed or varied as a result of the Proposal outweigh the direct and indirect benefits to the community, Government or industry that would arise from the development or variation of the food regulatory measure

A Regulation Impact Statement was not required because the variations to Standard 1.4.2 are minor and do not substantially alter existing arrangements.

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

Importers may benefit or be disadvantaged by the approval of the variations. Additional or increased MRLs may benefit importers and consequently, consumers in that this may extend the options to source safe foods.

Any MRL deletions or reductions have the potential to restrict importation of foods and could potentially result in higher food prices and a reduced product range available to consumers. However, if a need is identified through consultation, there is scope under current processes to retain specific MRLs where the residues do not present a human health risk, and there is a legitimate Codex or trading partner MRL.

FSANZ considers on balance that the direct and indirect benefits likely to arise from the variation are likely to outweigh the costs likely to arise from the variation.

- whether other measures (whether available to FSANZ or not) would be more cost-effective than a food regulatory measure developed or varied as a result of the Proposal

There were no measures that could achieve the same result other than an amendment to Standard 1.4.2.

- any relevant New Zealand standards

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

All domestically produced food sold in New Zealand must comply with the New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Compounds) Food Standards 2011 and any amendments (the New Zealand MRL Standards). If food is imported into New Zealand, such food must comply either with the New Zealand MRL Standards or with Codex MRLs (except for food imported from Australia). Food imported from Australia that complies with Standard 1.4.2 can be legally sold in New Zealand.

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

Further information about the New Zealand MRL Standards is available on the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries website:

<http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/industry/sectors/plant-products/pesticide-mrl/>

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

- any other relevant matters.

There were no other relevant matters.

4.1 Addressing FSANZ’s objectives for standards-setting

FSANZ has considered the three objectives in subsection 18(1) of the FSANZ Act during the assessment of this Proposal as follows.

4.1.1 Protection of public health and safety

FSANZ has reviewed the dietary exposure assessments submitted by the APVMA and conducted additional dietary exposure assessments to assess the MRLs requested by other parties. Using the best available scientific data and internationally recognised risk assessment methodology, FSANZ concluded that in relation to current health-based guidance values, the approved MRLs do not present any public health and safety concerns.

4.1.2 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 the Proposal.

4.1.3 The prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct

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

4.1.4 Subsection 18(2) considerations

FSANZ has also had regard to the matters set out in subsection 18(2). These are:

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

FSANZ’s primary role in developing food regulatory measures for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food is to ensure that estimated exposures to potential residues are within health-based guidance values. As described in Section 4.1.1, FSANZ conducts and reviews risk assessments using the best available scientific data and internationally recognised risk assessment methodology.

- the promotion of consistency between domestic and international food standards

The changes would remove inconsistencies between agricultural and food standards; and further align the Code with Codex and trading partner standards.

- the desirability of an efficient and internationally competitive food industry

The MRL variations ensure openness and transparency in relation to the residues that could reasonably occur in food. The changes will minimise potential costs to primary producers, rural and regional communities and importers in terms of permitting the sale of food containing legitimate residues.

- the promotion of fair trading in food

Section 4 lists a number of considerations that address fair trading with respect to MRL variations in this proposal.

- any written policy guidelines formulated by the Ministerial Council⁵.

FSANZ has had regard to the Ministerial Council Policy Guideline on the Regulation of Residues of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Food, in particular the specific policy principles to be consistent with the effective regulation of the registration, permission and use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals; promote a consistent approach to MRLs for both domestic and imported foods, where appropriate; and be consistent with Australia's obligations under the WTO SPS Agreement.

4.3 Implementation

The amendments will take effect on gazettal.

Attachments

- A. Approved variations to the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*
- B. Explanatory Statement
- C. MRLs approved in relation to MRL harmonisation requests
- D. Dietary exposure estimates

⁵ Now known as the COAG Legislative and Governance Forum on Food Regulation.

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



Food Standards (Proposal M1008 – Maximum Residue Limits (2012)) Variation

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

Dated X

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

1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (Proposal M1008 – Maximum Residue Limits (2012)) Variation*.

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

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

3 Commencement

These variations commence **on the date of gazettal**.

SCHEDULE

[1] Standard 1.4.2 is varied by

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

“

| | |
|---|------|
| Acequinocyl Sum of acequinocyl and its metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, expressed as acequinocyl | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.2 |
| Dicamba Sum of dicamba, 3,6-dichloro-5-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzoic acid and 3,6-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, expressed as dicamba | |
| Soya bean (immature seeds) | 10 |
| Fluoxastrobin Sum of fluoxastrobin and its Z isomer | |
| Cranberry | 1.9 |
| Fluxapyroxad Fluxapyroxad | |
| Plums (including prunes) | 3 |
| Pome fruits | 0.8 |
| Pulses [except soya bean (dry)] | 0.4 |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.3 |
| Soya bean (immature seeds) | 0.15 |
| Stone fruits [except plums (including prunes)] | 2 |
| Spirodiclofen Spirodiclofen | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.5 |
| Stone fruits | 1 |
| Spiromesifen Sum of spiromesifen and 4-hydroxy-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-2-one, expressed as spiromesifen | |
| Cranberry | 2 |

”

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

“

| Carbendazim | |
|--|-------|
| Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim | |
| Avocado | 3 |
| Cereal grains | *0.05 |
| Citrus fruits | 10 |
| Custard apple | 1 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except as otherwise listed under this chemical] | 2 |
| Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms] | 2 |
| Herbs | T3 |
| Litchi | 10 |
| Mango | 5 |
| Melons, except watermelon | 4 |
| Papaya (pawpaw) | T20 |
| Peanut | 0.2 |
| Pistachio nut | T0.1 |
| Pome fruits | 5 |
| Stone fruits | 10 |
| Turmeric root | T3 |
| Vegetables [except as otherwise listed under this chemical] | 3 |
| Cypermethrin | |
| Cypermethrin, sum of isomers | |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 1 |
| Dimethoate | |
| Sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate <i>see also Omethoate</i> | |
| Chervil | T2 |
| Fruit [except as otherwise listed under this chemical] | 5 |
| Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 5 |
| Galangal, rhizomes | T2 |
| Herbs | T2 |
| Litchi | 5 |
| Lupin (dry) | 0.5 |
| Mizuna | T2 |
| Peach | 3 |
| Quandong | T5 |
| Rucola (rocket) | T2 |
| Turmeric, root | T2 |
| Vegetables [except as otherwise listed under this chemical] | 2 |
| Glyphosate | |
| Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate | |
| Cereal grains [except as otherwise listed under this chemical] | T*0.1 |
| Indoxacarb | |
| Sum of indoxacarb and its <i>R</i> -isomer | |
| Cherries | T2 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | 2 |
| Pyrimethanil | |
| Pyrimethanil | |
| Citrus fruits | 7 |

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

following chemicals

“

| | |
|---|-------|
| Acetamiprid | |
| <i>Commodities of plant origin:</i> Acetamiprid | |
| <i>Commodities of animal origin:</i> Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N ¹ -[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N ² -cyanoacetamide), expressed as acetamiprid | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.5 |
| Cranberry | 0.6 |
| Bifenazate | |
| Sum of bifenazate and bifenazate diazene (diazencarboxylic acid, 2-(4-methoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl] 1-methylethyl ester), expressed as bifenazate | |
| Cranberry | 1.5 |
| Carbendazim | |
| Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim | |
| Apple | 0.2 |
| Apricot | 2 |
| Cherries | 0.5 |
| Citron | 0.7 |
| Grapefruit | 0.2 |
| Lemon | 0.7 |
| Lime | 0.7 |
| Mandarins | 0.7 |
| Mineola | 0.7 |
| Nectarine | 0.2 |
| Onion, bulb | T*0.2 |
| Oranges | 0.2 |
| Peach | 0.2 |
| Pear | 0.2 |
| Shaddock (pomelo) | 0.2 |
| Tangelo [except mineola] | 0.2 |
| Tangors | 0.7 |
| Tomato | 0.5 |
| Chlorantraniliprole | |
| <i>Plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk:</i> Chlorantraniliprole | |
| <i>Milk:</i> Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[[(hydroxymethyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole | |
| Cranberry | 1 |
| Clothianidin | |
| Clothianidin | |
| Cranberry | 0.01 |
| Cyfluthrin | |
| Cyfluthrin, sum of isomers | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.2 |
| Stone fruits | 0.3 |
| Cypermethrin | |
| Cypermethrin, sum of isomers | |
| Stone fruits | 1 |

| Difenoconazole | |
|--|--------|
| Difenoconazole | |
| Dried grapes | 6 |
| Grapes | 4 |
| Dimethoate | |
| Sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate <i>see also</i> Omethoate | |
| Abiu | 5 |
| Artichoke, globe | T1 |
| Asparagus | 0.02 |
| Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; mango] | 5 |
| Avocado | 3 |
| Banana passionfruit | 5 |
| Bearberry | T5 |
| Beetroot | T*0.1 |
| Bilberry | T5 |
| Bilberry, bog | T5 |
| Bilberry, red | T5 |
| Blackberries | T5 |
| Blueberries | T5 |
| Boysenberry | 0.02 |
| Broccoli | T0.3 |
| Cabbages, head | T0.2 |
| Cactus fruit | 5 |
| Carrot | T0.3 |
| Cauliflower | T0.3 |
| Celery | T0.5 |
| Cherries | T0.2 |
| Citrus fruits | 5 |
| Cranberry | T5 |
| Elderberries | 0.02 |
| Grapes | T*0.1 |
| Legume vegetables | T2 |
| Melons, except watermelon | T5 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.7 |
| Parsnip | T0.3 |
| Peppers, Chili | T5 |
| Potato | 0.1 |
| Pulses | T0.5 |
| Radish | T3 |
| Raspberries, red, black | T5 |
| Rhubarb | 0.7 |
| Rollinia | 5 |
| Santols | 5 |
| Squash, summer (including zucchini) | 0.7 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | T*0.02 |
| Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) | T0.3 |
| Sweet potato | 0.1 |
| Turnip, garden | *0.2 |
| Watermelon | T5 |
| Wheat bran, processed | T1 |
| Fenpropathrin | |
| Fenpropathrin | |
| Cherries | 5 |
| Citrus fruits | 2 |
| Fenpyroximate | |
| Fenpyroximate | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.6 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Glyphosate Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate | |
| Cereal grains [except barley; maize; sorghum; wheat] | T*0.1 |
| Maize | 5 |
| Hexazinone Hexazinone | |
| Blueberries | 0.6 |
| Indoxacarb Sum of indoxacarb and its <i>R</i> -isomer | |
| Stone fruits | 2 |
| Novaluron Novaluron | |
| Cranberry | 0.45 |
| Phosmet Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet | |
| Blueberries | 10 |
| Lemon | 5 |
| Mandarins | 5 |
| Pyridaben Pyridaben | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.5 |
| Pyrimethanil Pyrimethanil | |
| Citrus fruits [except lemon] | 10 |
| Lemon | 11 |

[1.4] omitting from Schedule 1, under the entries for the following chemicals, the MRL for the named food, substituting

“

| | |
|---|------|
| Abamectin Sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1a, and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1b | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.02 |
| Azoxystrobin Azoxystrobin | |
| Citrus fruits | 10 |
| Carbendazim Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim | |
| Banana | T1 |
| Berries and other small fruits [except grapes] | T5 |
| Ginger, root | T10 |
| Grapes | 0.3 |
| Sugar cane | T0.1 |
| Chlorpyrifos Chlorpyrifos | |
| Peanut | 0.05 |

| Cyprodinil Cyprodinil | |
|--|--------|
| Stone fruits | 2 |
| Dimethoate Sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate <i>see also</i> Omethoate | |
| Cereal grains | T0.5 |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.1 |
| Oilseed [except peanut] | T0.1 |
| Peanut | T*0.05 |
| Peppers, Sweet | 0.7 |
| Strawberry | 0.02 |
| Tomato | 0.02 |
| Glyphosate Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate | |
| Rape seed (canola) | 20 |
| Mandipropamid Mandipropamid | |
| Grapes | 2 |
| Metrafenone Metrafenone | |
| Grapes | 4.5 |
| Spinetoram Sum of Ethyl-spinosyn-J and Ethyl-spinosyn-L | |
| Citrus fruits | 3 |

”

Attachment B – Explanatory Statement

1. Authority

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

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

FSANZ prepared Proposal M1008 to amend certain MRLs for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals. The Authority considered the Proposal in accordance with Division 2 of Part 3 and has approved a draft Standard.

Following consideration by COAG Legislative and Governance Forum on Food Regulation⁶, section 92 of the FSANZ Act stipulates that the Authority must publish a notice about the standard or draft variation of a standard.

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

2. Purpose and operation

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

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

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

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

⁶ Previously known as the Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council

3. Documents incorporated by reference

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

4. Consultation

In accordance with the procedure in Division 2 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act, the Authority's consideration of Proposal M1008 has included one round of public consultation following an assessment and preparation of draft variations to Standard 1.4.2 and associated reports. Submissions were called for on 17 July 2012 for a four-week consultation period.

A Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) was not required because the proposed variations to Standard 1.4.2 are minor and do not substantially alter existing arrangements. Business compliance costs and other impacts on business, individuals, regulatory agencies and the economy are low or nil. The regulatory proposal does not impose impacts on business, individuals, regulatory agencies or the economy that warrant further analysis. The changes to regulation are machinery in nature involving technical variations to the Standard, which will not have appreciable impacts and are consistent with existing policy.

5. Statement of compatibility with human rights

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

6. Variations

Items 1.1 to 1.4 set out amendments to Schedule 1 of Standard 1.4.2.

Item 1.1

This item inserts new entries for the chemicals listed. The entries include the chemical name, residue definition, foods and associated MRLs. This item incorporates the new entries in alphabetical order among the chemicals listed in the Schedule. This item will also result in Schedule 1 containing two chemical residue definitions related to dicamba.

Item 1.2

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

Item 1.3

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

Item 1.4

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

Attachment C – MRLs proposed in relation to MRL harmonisation requests

| Chemical | Commodity descriptor | MRL (mg/kg) | Trading partner/Codex |
|---------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------|
| Abamectin | Citrus fruit | 0.02 | United States of America |
| Acequinocyl | Citrus fruits | 0.2 | United States of America |
| Acetamiprid | Citrus fruit | 0.5 | United States of America |
| | Cranberry | 0.6 | United States of America |
| Azoxystrobin | Citrus fruits | 10 | United States of America |
| Bifenazate | Cranberry | 1.5 | United States of America |
| Carbendazim | Apple | 0.2 | European Union |
| | Apricot | 2 | Codex |
| | Cherries | 0.5 | European Union |
| | Citron | 0.7 | European Union |
| | Grapefruit | 0.2 | European Union |
| | Grapes | 0.3 | European Union |
| | Lemon | 0.7 | European Union |
| | Lime | 0.7 | European Union |
| | Mandarins | 0.7 | European Union |
| | Mineola | 0.7 | European Union |
| | Nectarine | 0.2 | European Union |
| | Oranges | 0.2 | European Union |
| | Peach | 0.2 | European Union |
| | Pear | 0.2 | European Union |
| | Shaddock (pomelo) | 0.2 | European Union |
| | Tangelo [except mineola] | 0.2 | European Union |
| | Tangors | 0.7 | European Union |
| Tomato | 0.5 | Codex | |
| Chlorantraniliprole | Cranberry | 1 | United States of America |
| Chlorpyrifos | Peanut | 0.05 | European Union |
| Clothianidin | Cranberry | 0.01 | United States of America |
| Cyfluthrin | Citrus fruits | 0.2 | United States of America |
| | Stone fruits | 0.3 | United States of America |
| Cypermethrin | Stone fruits | 1 | United States of America |
| Cyprodinil | Stone fruits | 2 | United States of America |
| Dicamba | Soya bean (immature seeds) | 10 | United States of America |
| Difenoconazole | Dried grapes | 6 | United States of America |
| | Grapes | 4 | United States of America |
| Dimethoate | Boysenberry | 0.02 | European Union |
| | Cherries | 0.2 | European Union |
| | Elderberries | 0.02 | European Union |
| | Strawberry | 0.02 | European Union |
| Fenpropathrin | Cherries | 5 | United States of America |
| | Citrus fruits | 2 | United States of America |
| Fenpyroximate | Citrus fruits | 0.6 | United States of America |
| Fluoxastrobin | Cranberry | 1.9 | United States of America |
| Fluxapyroxad | Plums (including prunes) | 3 | United States of America |
| | Pome fruits | 0.8 | United States of America |
| | Pulses [except soya bean(dry)] | 0.4 | United States of America |
| | Soya bean (dry) | 0.3 | United States of America |
| | Soya bean (immature seeds) | 0.15 | United States of America |
| | Stone fruits [except plums (including prunes)] | 2 | United States of America |
| Glyphosate | Maize | 5 | United States of America |

| Chemical | Commodity descriptor | MRL (mg/kg) | Trading partner/Codex |
|---------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Rape seed (canola) | 20 | United States of America |
| Hexazinone | Blueberries | 0.6 | United States of America |
| Indoxacarb | Stone fruits | 2 | United States of America |
| Mandipropamid | Grapes | 2 | United States of America |
| Metrafenone | Grapes | 4.5 | United States of America |
| Novaluron | Cranberry | 0.45 | United States of America |
| Phosmet | Blueberries | 10 | United States of America |
| | Lemon | 5 | United States of America |
| | Mandarins | 5 | United States of America |
| Pyridaben | Citrus fruits | 0.5 | United States of America |
| Pyrimethanil | Citrus fruits [except lemon] | 10 | United States of America |
| | Lemon | 11 | United States of America |
| Spinetoram | Citrus fruits | 3 | United States of America |
| Spirodiclofen | Citrus fruits | 0.5 | United States of America |
| | Stone fruits | 1 | United States of America |
| Spiromesifen | Cranberry | 2 | United States of America |

Attachment D – Dietary exposure estimates

| Chemical Commodity descriptor | MRL (mg/kg) | Dietary Exposure Estimates | |
|--|----------------|---|----|
| Abamectin | | NEDI [†] : 64% of the ADI NESTI [‡] as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Citrus fruit | 0.02 | 93 | 29 |
| Acequinocyl | | NEDI: 2% of the ADI | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.2 | | |
| Acetamiprid | | NEDI: 2% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Citrus fruit | 0.5 | 83 | 27 |
| Cranberry | 0.6 | <1 | <1 |
| Azoxystrobin | | NEDI: 31% of the ADI | |
| Citrus fruits | 10 | | |
| Bifenazate | | NEDI: 18% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Cranberry | 1.5 | <1 | <1 |
| Carbendazim | | NEDI: 19% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Apple | 0.2 | 22 | 6 |
| Apricot | 2 | 46 | 23 |
| Banana | T1 | 47 | 13 |
| Berries and other small fruits [except grapes] | T5 | 94 | 24 |
| Cherries | 0.5 | 16 | 3 |
| Citron | 0.7 | 28 | 8 |
| Ginger, root | T10 | 3 | 3 |
| Grapefruit | 0.2 | 66 | 9 |
| Grapes | 0.3 | 20 | 9 |
| Lemon | 0.7 | 28 | 8 |
| Lime | 0.7 | 19 | 5 |
| Mandarins | 0.7 | 38 | 11 |
| Mineola | 0.7 | 38 | 11 |
| Nectarine | 0.2 | 11 | 5 |
| Onion, bulb | T*0.2 | 4 | 2 |
| Oranges | 0.2 | 29 | 10 |
| Peach | 0.2 | 31 | 11 |
| Pear | 0.2 | 14 | 4 |
| Shaddock (pomelo) | 0.2 | 66 | 9 |
| Sugar cane | T0.1 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangelo [except mineola] | 0.2 | 66 | 9 |
| Tangors | 0.7 | 66 | 9 |
| Tomato | 0.5 | 22 | 9 |
| Chlorantraniliprole | | NEDI: <1% of the ADI | |
| Cranberry | 1 | | |
| Chlorpyrifos | | NEDI: 85% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Peanut | 0.05 | <1 | <1 |
| Clothianidin | | NEDI: 6% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Cranberry | 0.01 | <1 | <1 |

| Chemical Commodity descriptor | MRL (mg/kg) | Dietary Exposure Estimates | |
|--|----------------|--|----|
| Cyfluthrin | | NEDI: 40% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Citrus fruits | 0.2 | 83 | 27 |
| Stone fruits | 0.3 | 30 | 9 |
| Cypermethrin | | NEDI: 12% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Stone fruits | 1 | 86 | 32 |
| Cyprodinil | | NEDI: 25% of the ADI | |
| Stone fruits | 2 | | |
| Dicamba | | NEDI: 12% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Soya bean (immature seeds) | 10 | 10 | 3 |
| Difenoconazole | | NEDI: 27% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Dried grapes | 6 | 3 | <1 |
| Grapes | 4 | 67 | 30 |
| Dimethoate | | NEDI: 86% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD <u>2-6 years</u> <u>2+ years</u> | |
| Artichoke, globe | T1 | 59 | 27 |
| Asparagus | 0.02 | 1 | <1 |
| Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel* (includes abiu, banana passionfruit, cactus fruit, rollinia, santols) [except avocado; mango]* | 5 | 69 | 32 |
| Avocado | 3 | 45 | 8 |
| Bearberry | T5 | 43 | 11 |
| Beetroot | T*0.1 | 31 | 9 |
| Bilberry | T5 | 43 | 11 |
| Bilberry, bog | T5 | 43 | 11 |
| Bilberry, red | T5 | 43 | 11 |
| Blackberries | T5 | 69 | 17 |
| Blueberries | T5 | 43 | 11 |
| Boysenberry | 0.02 | 43 | 11 |
| Broccoli | T0.3 | 49 | 16 |
| Cabbages, head | T0.2 | 13 | 10 |
| Carrot | T0.3 | 31 | 10 |
| Cauliflower | T0.3 | 39 | 15 |
| Celery | T0.5 | 37 | 11 |
| Cereal grains | T0.5 | 5 | 2 |
| Cherries | T0.2 | 7 | 1 |
| Citrus fruits | 5 | 74 | 32 |
| Cranberry | T5 | 43 | 11 |
| Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.1 | 3 | 9 |
| Elderberries | 0.02 | 43 | 11 |
| Grapes | T*0.1 | 67 | 30 |
| Legume vegetables | T2 | 98 | 55 |
| Melons, except watermelon | T5 | 58 | 40 |
| Oilseed [except peanut] | T0.1 | 3 | 2 |
| Onion, bulb | 0.7 | 83 | 39 |
| Parsnip | T0.3 | 38 | 11 |
| Peanut | T*0.05 | 4 | 2 |
| Peppers, Chili | T5 | 5 | 14 |
| Peppers, Sweet | 0.7 | 52 | 23 |
| Potato | 0.1 | 37 | 8 |
| Pulses | T0.5 | 4 | 4 |

| Chemical Commodity descriptor | MRL (mg/kg) | Dietary Exposure Estimates | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| Radish | T3 | 77 | 31 |
| Raspberries, red, black | T5 | 69 | 17 |
| Rhubarb | 0.7 | 70 | 69 |
| Squash, summer (including zucchini) | 0.7 | 71 | 20 |
| Stone fruits [except cherries] | T*0.02 | 13 | 5 |
| Strawberry | 0.02 | 1 | <1 |
| Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) | T0.3 | 80 | 22 |
| Sweet potato | 0.1 | 37 | 8 |
| Tomato | 0.02 | 8 | 3 |
| Turnip, garden | *0.2 | 20 | 11 |
| Watermelon | T5 | 58 | 59 |
| Wheat bran, processed | T1 | <1 | 1 |
| Fenpropathrin | | NEDI: 17% of the ADI | |
| Cherries | 5 | | |
| Citrus fruits | 2 | | |
| Fenpyroximate | | NEDI: 39% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD | |
| | | <u>2-6 years</u> | <u>2+ years</u> |
| Citrus fruits | 0.6 | 47 | 34 |
| Fluoxastrobin | | NEDI: <1% of the ADI | |
| Cranberry | 1.9 | | |
| Fluxapyroxad | | NEDI: 15% of the ADI | |
| Plums (including prunes) | 3 | | |
| Pome fruits | 0.8 | | |
| Pulses [except soya bean(dry)] | 0.4 | | |
| Soya bean (dry) | 0.3 | | |
| Soya bean (immature seeds) | 0.15 | | |
| Stone fruits [except plums (including prunes)] | 2 | | |
| Glyphosate | | NEDI: 9% of the ADI | |
| Maize | 5 | | |
| Rape seed (canola) | 20 | | |
| Hexazinone | | NEDI: 1% of the ADI | |
| Blueberries | 0.6 | | |
| Indoxacarb | | Dietary exposure assessment not required as the variations made did not change the permitted levels of indoxacarb residues in any food. | |
| Stone fruits | 2 | | |
| Mandipropamid | | NEDI: 4% of the ADI | |
| Grapes | 2 | | |
| Metrafenone | | NEDI: 2% of the ADI | |
| Grapes | 4.5 | | |
| Novaluron | | NEDI: 16% of the ADI | |
| Cranberry | 0.45 | | |
| Phosmet | | NEDI: 39% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD | |
| | | <u>2-6 years</u> | <u>2+ years</u> |
| Blueberries | 10 | 3 | 12 |
| Lemon | 5 | 49 | 14 |
| Mandarins | 5 | 67 | 19 |
| Pyridaben | | NEDI: 60% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD | |
| | | <u>2-6 years</u> | <u>2+ years</u> |
| Citrus fruits | 0.5 | 51 | 16 |
| Pyrimethanil | | NEDI: 10% of the ADI NESTI as % of the ARfD | |
| | | <u>2-6 years</u> | <u>2+ years</u> |
| Citrus fruits [except lemon] | 10 | 84 | 29 |

| Chemical Commodity descriptor | MRL (mg/kg) | Dietary Exposure Estimates |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Lemon | 11 | 26 7 |
| Spinetoram Citrus fruits | 3 | NEDI: 14% of the ADI |
| Spirodiclofen Citrus fruits Stone fruits | 0.5 1 | NEDI: 25% of the ADI |
| Spiromesifen Cranberry | 2 | NEDI: <1% of the ADI |

[†] The National Estimated Daily Intake (NEDI) represents an estimate of chronic dietary exposure from the whole diet for the general population aged 2 years and over, expressed in this table as a proportion of the relevant Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI).

[‡] The National Estimated Short Term Intake (NESTI), represents an estimate of acute dietary exposure from individual foods or food groups for the general population aged 2 years and over and for young children, expressed in this table as a proportion of the relevant Acute Reference Dose (ARfD), where established.

Further information on dietary exposure assessments is available at

<http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/scienceinfsanz/dietaryexposureassessmentsatfsanz/>.