

Schedule 22 Foods and classes of foods

Note 1 This instrument is a standard under the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (Cth). The standards together make up the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*. See also section 1.1.1—3.

This Standard describes foods and classes of foods for subsection 1.4.1—2(2), subsection 1.4.2—3(4), subsection 1.5.3—3(2), subsection 1.5.3—4(3), paragraph S5—4(2)(b), section S19—4 and section S19—5, and portions of food for subsection 1.4.2—3(2).

Note 2 The provisions of the Code that apply in New Zealand are incorporated in, or adopted under, the *Food Act 2014* (NZ). See also section 1.1.1—3.

S22—1 Name

This Standard is *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 22 – Foods and classes of foods*.

Note Commencement:

This Standard commences on 1 March 2016, being the date specified as the commencement date in notices in the *Gazette* and the *New Zealand Gazette* under section 92 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (Cth). See also section 93 of that Act.

S22—2 Foods and classes of foods

- (1) Section S22—4 describes the foods that are classed as animal food commodities.
- (2) Section S22—5 describes the foods that are classed as crop commodities.
- (3) Section S22—6 describes the foods that are classed as derived edible commodities of plant origin.
- (4) Section S22—7 describes the foods that are classed as secondary commodities of plant origin.
- (5) Section S22—8 describes the foods that are classed as secondary commodities of animal origin.

S22—3 Portion of a commodity to which an MRL and an ERL apply

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the portion of a food commodity that is specified for the purposes of paragraph 1.4.2—3(2)(a) is the portion as specified by a provision of this Standard.
- (2) If Schedules 19, 20 or 21 specify a portion of a food commodity for purposes of paragraph 1.4.2—3(2)(a), that portion is the portion specified for the purposes of that paragraph.

Note Paragraph 1.4.2—3(2)(a) provides that, when calculating the amount of a permitted residue in a food, the amount to calculate is the amount of that residue that is in the portion of the commodity that is specified in Schedule 22.

Example Bananas are classified by Schedule 22 as *Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel*. Subsection S22—5(5) and (8) provide that, for bananas, the portion specified for the purposes of paragraph 1.4.2—3(2)(a) is 'the whole commodity after removal of any central stem and peduncle'. Schedule 20 may set an MRL for 'Bananas [Pulp]'. In this case, subsection S22—3(2) would provide that the portion specified for the purposes of paragraph 1.4.2—3(2)(a) is the pulp.

S22—4 Animal Food Commodities

Mammalian products

Meat (mammalian)

Meats are the muscular tissues, including adhering fatty tissues such as intramuscular, intermuscular and subcutaneous fat from animal carcasses or cuts of these as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution. Meat (mammalian) includes farmed and game meat. The cuts offered may include bones, connective tissues and tendons as well as nerves and lymph nodes. It does not include edible offal. The entire commodity except bones may be consumed.

Commodities: Buffalo meat; Camel meat; Cattle meat; Deer meat; Donkey meat; Goat meat; Hare meat; Horse meat; Kangaroo meat; Pig meat; Possum meat; Rabbit meat; Sheep meat; Wallaby meat.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity (without bones). When the commodity description is qualified by (in the fat) a proportion of adhering fat is analysed and the MRLs apply to the fat.

Edible offal (mammalian)

Edible offal is the edible tissues and organs other than muscles and animal fat from slaughtered animals as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution. Edible offal includes brain, heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, spleen, thymus, tongue and tripe. The entire commodity may be consumed.

Commodities: Buffalo, edible offal of; Cattle, edible offal of; Camel, edible offal of; Deer, edible offal of; Donkey, edible offal of; Goat, edible offal of; Hare, edible offal of; Horse, edible offal of; Kangaroo, edible offal of; Pig, edible offal of; Possum, edible offal of; Rabbit, edible offal of; Sheep, edible offal of; Wallaby, edible offal of.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Fats (mammalian)

Mammalian fats, excluding milk fats are derived from the fatty tissues of animals (not processed). The entire commodity may be consumed.

Commodities: Buffalo fat; Camel fat; Cattle fat; Goat fat; Horse fat; Pig fat; Rabbit fat; Sheep fat.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Milks

Milks are the mammary secretions of various species of lactating herbivorous ruminant animals.

Commodities: Buffalo milk; Camel milk; Cattle milk; Goat milk; Sheep milk. The entire commodity may be consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity. When an *MRL for cattle milk or milks is qualified by '(in the fat)' the compound is regarded as fat-soluble, and the MRL and *ERL apply to the fat portion of the milk. In the case of a derived or a manufactured milk product with a fat content of 2% or more, the MRL also applies to the fat portion. For a milk product with fat content less than 2%, the MRL applied should be 1/50 that specified for 'milk (in the fat)', and should apply to the whole product.

Poultry

Poultry meat

Poultry meats are the muscular tissues, including adhering fat and skin, from poultry carcasses as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution. The entire product may be consumed. Poultry meat includes farmed and game poultry.

Commodities: Chicken meat; Duck meat; Emu meat; Goose meat; Guinea-fowl meat; Ostrich meat; Partridge meat; Pheasant meat; Pigeon meat; Quail meat; Turkey meat.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity (without bones). When the commodity description is qualified by (in the fat) a proportion of adhering fat is analysed and the *MRLs apply to the fat.

Poultry, edible offal

Poultry edible offal is the edible tissues and organs, other than poultry meat and poultry fat, as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution and include liver, gizzard, heart, skin. The entire product may be consumed.

Commodities: Chicken, edible offal of; Duck, edible offal of; Emu, edible offal of; Goose, edible offal of; Ostrich, edible offal of; Turkey, edible offal of.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Note that poultry meat includes any attached skin, but poultry skin on its own (not attached) is considered as 'poultry edible offal'.

Poultry fats

Poultry fats are derived from the fatty tissues of poultry (not processed). The entire product may be consumed.

Commodities: Chicken fat; Duck fat; Goose fat; Turkey fat.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Eggs

Eggs are the reproductive bodies laid by female birds, especially domestic fowl. The edible portion includes egg yolk and egg white after removal of the shell.

Commodities: Chicken eggs; Duck eggs; Goose eggs; Quail eggs.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole egg whites and yolks combined after removal of shell.

Fish, crustaceans and molluscs

Fish includes freshwater fish, diadromous fish and marine fish.

Diadromous fish

Diadromous fish include species which migrate from the sea to brackish and/or fresh water and in the opposite direction. Some species are domesticated and do not migrate. The fleshy parts of the animals and, to a lesser extent, roe and milt are consumed.

Commodities: Barramundi; Salmon species; Trout species; Eel species.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity including bones and head (in general after removing the digestive tract).

Freshwater fish

Freshwater fish include a variety of species which remain lifelong, including the spawning period, in fresh water. Several species of freshwater fish are domesticated and bred in fish farms. The fleshy parts of the animals and, to a lesser extent, roe and milt are consumed.

Commodities: a variety of species.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity including bones and head (in general after removing the digestive tract).

Marine fish

Marine fish generally live in open seas and are almost exclusively wild species. The fleshy parts of the animals and, to a lesser extent, roe and milt are consumed.

Commodities: a variety of species.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity including bones and head (in general after removing the digestive tract).

Molluscs – and other marine invertebrates

Molluscs includes Cephalopods and Coelenterates. Cephalopods and Coelenterates are various species of aquatic animals, wild or cultivated, which have an inedible outer or inner shell (invertebrates). A few species of cultivated edible land snails are included in this group. The edible aquatic molluscs live mainly in brackish water or in the sea.

Commodities: Abalone; Clams; Cockles; Cuttlefish; Mussels; Octopus; Oysters; Scallops; Sea-

cucumbers; Sea urchins; Snails, edible; Squids.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity after removal of shell.

Crustaceans

Crustaceans include various species of aquatic animals, wild and cultivated, which have an inedible chitinous outer shell. A small number of species live in fresh water, but most species live in brackish water and/or in the sea.

Crustaceans are largely prepared for wholesale and retail distribution after catching by cooking or parboiling and deep freezing.

Commodities: Crabs; Crayfish; Lobsters; Prawns; Shrimps.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity or the meat without the outer shell, as prepared for wholesale and retail distribution.

Honey and other miscellaneous primary food commodities of animal origin

Honey

Commodity: Honey.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

S22—5 Crop commodities

- (1) The table to subsection (7) describes the classes, groups and subgroups for plant foods.
- (2) Unless the table to subsection (7) expressly provides otherwise,
 - (a) each class of food listed in column 2 of that table includes each of the food groups listed in the corresponding row or rows of column 3 of the table; and
 - (b) each food group listed in column 3 of that table includes each of the subgroups of foods listed in the corresponding row or rows of column 4 of the table; and
 - (c) each group and subgroup of foods listed in Column 3 and 4 of that table respectively includes:
 - (i) the commodities listed in the corresponding row or rows of Column 5 of that table for that group or subgroup; and
 - (ii) any other commodity listed in the 49th Report or the 50th Report for that group or subgroup.
- (3) Subject to subsection (2), a class, group and subgroup listed at:
 - (a) item 1 of the table has the same meaning as in Appendix IX of the 49th Report; and
 - (b) item 2 of the table has the same meaning as in Appendix VIII of the 49th Report; and
 - (c) item 3 of the table has the same meaning as in Appendix XI of the 49th Report; and
 - (d) item 4 of the table has the same meaning as in Appendix VII of the 50th Report; and
 - (e) item 5 of the table has the same meaning as in Appendix VIII of the 50th Report.
- (4) A reference in subsection (3) to the table is a reference to the table for subsection (7).

- (5) For the purposes of paragraph 1.4.2—3 (2)(a), the portion of a commodity in a food group listed in column 2 of the table to subsection (8) that is specified is the portion listed in the corresponding row of Column 3 of that table.
- (6) In this section, a reference to -
the **49th Report** is a reference to REP17/PR, the Report of the 49th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticides Residues, Beijing, P.R. China, 24 - 29 April 2017 as presented to the 40th Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, Geneva, Switzerland 17 – 22 July 2017;
the **50th Report** is a reference to REP18/PR, the Report of the 50th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticides Residues Haikou, P.R. China, 9 - 14 April 2018 as presented to the 41st Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, Rome, Italy, 2 – 6 July 2018.
- (7) The table for this subsection is:

Classes, groups and subgroups of plant foods

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
1	Fruit	Citrus Fruit	Lemons and Limes	Citron; Kumquats (Cumquats); Lemons; Limes
			Mandarins	Clementine; Mandarins; Tangors
			Oranges, Sweet, Sour	Bergamot; Orange, sweet; Orange, sour
			Pummelos and Grapefruits	Grapefruit; Minneola (Mineola); Pomelo; Tangelo
		Pome Fruits		Apples; Crab-apples; Loquat; Medlars; Pears; Persimmon, Japanese; Quince
		Stone Fruits	Cherries	Cherries, sweet; Cherries, sour
			Plums	Jujube, Chinese; Plums*; *where plums is specified as '(including Prunes)' it includes all relevant prunes
			Peaches	Apricot; Nectarine; Peach
		Berries and other small fruit	Cane berries	Blackberries; Dewberries (including Boysenberry and Loganberry); Raspberries, red, black; Silvanberries;
			Bush berries	Bearberry; Bilberry; Blueberries; Currants, black, red, white; Gooseberries; Juneberries; Ribberies; Rose hips; Vaccinium berries (including Bearberry, except cranberry)
			Large shrub/tree berries	Bayberries; Elderberries; Guelder rose; Mulberries
			Small fruit vine climbing	Grapes, wine, table
				Low growing berries

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
		Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—edible peel	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – small	Arbutus berry; Barbados cherry; Bayberry, red (Yumberry); Brazilian cherry (Grumichama); Caranda (Karanda); Chinese olive; Coco plum; Coffee fruit (except bean); Hog plum (Mombin, yellow); Jambolan; Java apple; Lemon Aspen; Table olives; Otaheite gooseberry; Sea grape; Surinam cherry
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – medium to large	Ambarella; Babaco; Bilimbi; Carambola; Carob; Cashew apple; Fig; Guava; Jaboticaba; Jujube, Indian; Mombin, Malayan; Mombin, purple; Natal plum; Pomerac; Rose apple; Sentul (Santol, Cotton fruit)
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel – palms	Açaí; Date; Doum (Dum palm).
		Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel – small	Litchi (Lychee); Longan (edible aril); Spanish lime; Tamarind
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible smooth peel – large	Abiu; Achachairu; Akee apple; Avocado; Bananas; Canistel; Feijoa; Mango; Mangosteen; Naranjilla; Papaya (Pawpaw); Persimmon, American; Pomegranate; Sapote, black, white, green; Star apple; Tamarillo (Tree tomato).
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible rough or hairy peel - large	Breadfruit; Biriba (Rollinia); Cherimoya; Custard apple; Durian; Elephant fruit apple; Ilima; Jackfruit; Mammey apple; Marmalade box; Pineapple; Pulasan; Rambutan; Sapodilla; Sapote, Mammey; Soursop; Sugar apple.
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - cactus	Cactus fruit; Pitaya (Dragon fruit); Prickly pear (Indian fig); Saguaro.
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel - vines	Kiwifruit; Monstera; Passionfruit
			Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel – palms	Coconut, young
2	Vegetables	Bulb Vegetables	Bulb onions	Garlic; Onion, bulb; Onion, Chinese; Shallot
			Green onions	Chives; Leek; Onion, Welsh; Spring onion; Tree onion

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
		Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables)	Flowerhead Brassicas	Broccoli; Broccolini; Cauliflower
			Head Brassicas	Brussels sprouts; Cabbages, head; Chinese cabbage (Pai-tsai).
			Stem Brassicas	Kohlrabi
		Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes	Balsam apple; Balsam pear (Bitter melon); Bottle gourd; Chayote; Cucumbers; Gherkin; Loofah; Pointed gourd; Snake gourd; Squash, summer (including Zucchini).
			Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter squashes	Melons, except Watermelon; Pumpkins; Squash, winter; Watermelon
		Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits	Tomatoes	Cherry tomato; Goji berry; Ground cherries (Cape gooseberry); Tomato
			Pepper and pepper-like commodities	Okra; Peppers, Chili; Peppers, Sweet (including Pimento and Pimiento); Martynia; Roselle
			Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities	Eggplant; Pepino
		Leafy vegetables	Leafy greens	Amaranth leaves; Boxthorn; Chard (silver beet); Chervil; Chicory leaves; Corn salad (Lambs lettuce); Dandelion; Dock; Endive; Lettuce, head; Lettuce, leaf; New Zealand spinach (Warrigal greens); Purslane; Radicchio; Sowthistle; Spinach
			Brassica Leafy vegetables	Broccoli, Chinese (Gai lan); Chinese cabbage (Pak-choi); Choisum (Flowering white cabbage); Cress, garden; Indian mustard (Mustard greens); Japanese greens; Kale; Komatsuma; Mizuna; Rape greens; Rucola (Rocket); Turnip greens; Wasabi
			Leaves of root and tuber vegetables	Arrowroot leaves; Beetroot leaves; Radish leaves (including radish tops); Sweet potato leaves
			Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines	Grape leaves; Ivy gourd
			Leafy aquatic vegetables	Watercress; Kangkung (water spinach);
			Witloof	Witloof chicory (sprouts)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
			Leaves of Cucurbitaceae	Ivy gourd
			Baby leaves	Baby leaves
			Sprouts	Alfalfa sprouts; Mungbean sprouts; Radish sprouts; Soya bean sprouts
		Legume vegetables	Beans with pods	Beans (except broad bean and soya bean); Broad bean; Common bean*; Goa bean; Guar bean (Cluster bean); Hyacinth bean; Mung bean; Soya bean; Yard-long bean. *Common bean includes Dwarf bean; Field bean; Flageolet; French bean; Green bean; Haricot bean; Kidney bean; Lima bean; Navy bean; Runner bean and Snap bean
			Peas with pods	Chick-pea; Cowpea; Garden pea; Lentil; Pigeon pea; Podded pea* *Podded pea (young pods) includes Mangetout; Sugar snap pea and Snow pea
			Succulent beans without pods	Lupin; Succulent seeds of Beans with pods
			Succulent peas without pods	Succulent seeds of Peas with pods
			Underground beans and peas	
		Pulses	Dry beans	Adzuki bean (dry); Broad bean (dry); Common bean (dry)*; Cowpea (dry); Guar bean (dry); Hyacinth bean (dry); Lima bean (dry); Lupin (dry); Mung bean (dry); Soya bean (dry) *Common bean (dry) includes Dwarf bean (dry); Field bean (dry); Flageolet (dry); Kidney bean (dry); Navy bean (dry)
			Dry peas	Chick-pea (dry); Field pea (dry); Lentil (dry); Pea (dry); Pigeon pea (dry)
			Dry underground pulses	
		Root and tuber vegetables	Root vegetables	Beetroot; Burdock, greater; Carrot; Celeriac; Chicory, roots; Ginseng; Horseradish; Parsnip; Radish; Radish, Japanese; Salsify; Scorzonera; Sugar beet; Swede; Turnip, garden
			Tuberous and corm vegetables	Arrowroot; Canna, edible; Cassava; Jerusalem artichoke; Potato; Sweet potato; Taro; Yam bean; Yams

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
		Stalk and stem vegetables	Aquatic root and tuber vegetables Stalk and stem vegetables - Stems and Petioles Stalk and stem vegetables - Young shoots Stalk and stem vegetables – Others	Lotus tuber; Water chestnut Cardoon; Celery; Celtuce; Fennel, bulb; Rhubarb Agave; Asparagus; Bamboo shoots Aloe vera; Artichoke, globe; Palm hearts
		Edible Fungi		Fungi, edible (except mushrooms); Mushrooms; Truffle
3	Grasses	Cereal grains	Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks Rice Cereals Sorghum Grain and Millet Maize Cereals Sweet corns	Amaranth, grain; Chia; Psyllium; Quinoa; Rye; Triticale; Wheat Barley; Buckwheat; Oats Rice; Wild rice Millet; Sorghum, grain Maize (not including Sweet corn); Popcorn Baby corn; Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); Sweet corn (kernels)
		Grasses for sugar or syrup production		Sorghum, Sweet; Sugar cane
4	Nuts, seeds and saps	Tree nuts		Almonds; Beech nuts; Brazil nut; Cashew nut; Chestnuts; Coconut; Hazelnuts; Hickory nuts; Japanese horse-chestnut; Macadamia nuts; Pecan; Pine nuts; Pili nuts; Pistachio nut; Sapucaia nut; Walnuts
		Oilseeds and oilfruits	Small seed oilseeds Oilseeds Sunflower seeds Cottonseed Other oilseeds Oilfruits	Acacia seed (Wattle seed); Linseed (Flax seed, Linola seed); Mustard seed; Poppy seed; Rape seed (Canola, Colza); Sesame seed All commodities from the groups small seed oilseeds, sunflower seeds, cottonseed Safflower seed; Sunflower seed Cottonseed Grape seed; Hempseed; Palm nuts; Peanut; Pumpkin seed Olives, for oil production; Palm fruit

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
		Seeds for beverages and sweets		Cacao bean; Coffee bean; Cola (Kola) nut
5	Herbs and Spices	Herbs	Herbs (herbaceous plants)	Angelica, leaves; Anise leaves; Balm leaves; Basil; Burnet (great, salad); Burning bush; Catmint; Celery leaves; Coriander (leaves, stems); Dill; Edible flowers; Fennel; Hops; Horehound; Hyssop; Lavender; Lemon balm; Lemon grass; Lovage; Marigold (Mexican Tarragon); Marigold flowers; Marjoram (Oregano); Mints; Nasturtium leaves; Parsley; Pepper, leaves (Native pepper); Pepperbush, leaves; Rose and dianthus; Rosemary; Sage; Savoury, summer, winter; Sorrel; Stevia; Sweet Cicely; Tansy (Costmary); Tarragon; Thyme; Winter cress; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwoods
			Leaves of woody plants (leaves of shrubs and trees)	Anise myrtle leaves; Curry leaves; Kaffir lime leaves; Laurel (Bay) leaves; Lemon myrtle leaves; Lemon verbena; Pepper, leaves; Pepperbush, leaves; Rue; Sassafras leaves.
		Spices	Spices, seeds	Angelica seed; Anise seed; Basil, seed; Caraway seed; Celery seed; Coriander seed; Cumin seed; Dill seed; Fennel seed; Fenugreek seed; Lovage seed; Nutmeg; Wattle, seed
			Spices, fruit or berry	Cardamom (pods and seeds); Grains of Paradise; Juniper berry; Miracle fruit; Pepper, black, white*, pink, green; Pepper, long; Pimento, fruit; Star anise; Tonka bean; Vanilla, beans. * Although white pepper is in principle a processed food of plant origin it has been classified as Spices, fruit, berry
			Spices, bark	Cinnamon bark
			Spices, root or rhizome	Angelica, root, stem; Calamus root; Coriander root; Elecampane root; Galangal rhizomes; Ginger root; Licorice (Liquorice) root; Turmeric root
			Spices, buds	Caper buds; Cassia buds; Cloves; Nasturtium pods
			Spices, Flower or stigma	Saffron
			Spices, aril	Mace

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Item	Class	Group	Subgroup	Commodities
			Spices, Citrus peel	Mandarin peel
			Spices, Dried Chili Peppers	Peppers, chili, dried
			Spices, Ginger, Japanese	

(8) The table for this subsection is:

Portion of a plant commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Class	Group	Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply
Fruit	Citrus Fruit	The whole commodity
	Pome Fruit	The whole commodity after removal of stems
	Stone Fruit	The whole commodity after removal of stems and stones, but the residue calculated and expressed on the whole commodity without stem
	Berries and other small fruits	The whole commodity after removal of caps and stems. Currants: fruit with stem
	Assorted Tropical and sub-tropical fruit—edible peel	The whole commodity. Dates and olives and similar fruits with hard seeds: whole commodity after removal of stems and stones but residue calculated and expressed on the whole fruit
	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel	The whole fruit. Avocado, mangos and similar fruit with hard seeds: whole commodity after removal of stone but calculated on whole fruit. Banana: whole commodity after removal of any central stem and peduncle. Longan, edible aril: edible portion of the fruit. Pineapple: after removal of crown
Vegetables	Bulb Vegetables	Bulb onions (Bulb/dry): Whole commodity after removal of roots and adhering soil and whatever parchment skin is easily detached. Green onions: Whole vegetable after removal of roots and adhering soil
	Brassica vegetables (except Brassica leafy vegetables)	Head cabbages and kohlrabi, whole commodity as marketed, after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves. Cauliflower and broccoli: flower heads (immature inflorescence only). Brussels sprouts: 'buttons only'. Kohlrabi: "tuber-like enlargement of the stem" only
	Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	The whole commodity after removal of stems
	Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits	The whole commodity after removal of stems
	Leafy vegetables	The whole commodity after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves
	Legume vegetables	The whole commodity (seed plus pod) unless otherwise specified
	Pulses	The whole commodity (dried seed only)
	Root and tuber vegetables	The whole commodity after removing tops. Remove adhering soil (e.g. by rinsing in running water or by gentle brushing of the dry commodity)
Stalk and stem vegetables	The whole commodity after removal of	

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
		obviously decomposed or withered leaves. Rhubarb: leaf stems only. Globe artichoke: flowerhead only. Celery and asparagus: remove adhering soil
	Edible Fungi	The whole commodity after removal of soil and growing medium
Grasses	Cereal grains	The whole commodity. Wheat, rye, triticale, maize, sorghum, pearl millet and other similar cereals with husks readily separable from kernels during threshing: kernels. Barley, oats, rice and other similar cereals with husks that remain attached to kernels even after threshing: kernels with husks. Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) and fresh corn: kernels plus cob without husk.
	Grasses for sugar or syrup production	The whole commodity
Nuts, seeds and saps	Tree nuts	The whole commodity after removal of shell. Chestnuts: whole in skin
	Oilseeds and oilfruits	Oilseeds and other Oilseeds: Unless otherwise specified, seed or kernels, after removal of shell or husk. Oilfruits: whole commodity
	Seeds for beverages and sweets	The whole commodity
Herbs and Spices	Herbs	The whole commodity
	Spices	The whole commodity

S22—6 Derived edible commodities of plant origin

Derived edible commodities of plant origin

'Derived edible products' are foods or edible substances isolated from primary food commodities or raw agricultural commodities using physical, biological or chemical processing. This includes groups such as vegetable oils (crude and refined), by-products of the fractionation of cereals and teas (fermented and dried).

Cereal grain milling fractions

This group includes milling fractions of cereal grains at the final stage of milling and preparation in the fractions, and includes processed brans.

Commodities: Cereal brans, processed; Maize flour; Maize meal; Rice bran, processed; Rye bran, processed; Rye flour; Rye wholemeal; Wheat bran, processed; Wheat germ; Wheat flour; Wheat wholemeal.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Tea

Teas are derived from the leaves of several plants, principally *Camellia sinensis*. They are used mainly in a fermented and dried form or only as dried leaves for the preparation of infusions.

Commodities: Tea, green, black.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Vegetable oils, crude

This group includes the crude vegetable oils derived from oil seed, tropical and sub-tropical oil-containing fruits such as olives, and some pulses. Exposure to pesticides is through pre-harvest treatment of the relevant crops or post-harvest treatment of the oilseeds or oil-containing pulses.

Commodities: Vegetable oils, crude; Cotton seed oil, crude; Coconut oil, crude; Maize oil, crude; Olive oil, crude; Palm oil, crude; Palm kernel oil, crude; Peanut oil, crude; Rape seed oil, crude; Safflower seed oil, crude; Sesame seed oil, crude; Soya bean oil, crude.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Vegetable oils, edible

Vegetable oils, edible are derived from the crude oils through a refining and/or clarifying process. Exposure to pesticides is through pre-harvest treatment of the relevant crops or post-harvest treatment of the oilseeds or oil-containing pulses.

Commodities: Vegetable oils, edible; Cotton seed oil, edible; Coconut oil, refined; Maize oil, edible; Olive oil, refined; Palm oil, edible; Palm kernel oil, edible; Peanut oil, edible; Rape seed oil, edible; Safflower seed oil, edible; Sesame seed oil, edible; Soya bean oil, refined; Sunflower seed oil, edible.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Manufactured multi-ingredient cereal products

The commodities of this group are manufactured with several ingredients; products derived from cereal grains however form the major ingredient.

Commodities: Bread and other cooked cereal products; Maize bread; Rye bread; White bread; Wholemeal bread.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Miscellaneous

Commodities: Olives, processed; Peppermint oil; Citrus oil; Sugar cane molasses.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

S22—7 Secondary commodities of plant origin

Secondary commodities of plant origin

The term 'Secondary food commodity' refers to a primary food commodity which has undergone simple processing, such as removal of certain portions, drying (except natural drying), husking, and comminution, which do not basically alter the composition or identity of the product. For the commodities referred to in dried fruits, dried vegetables and dried herbs refer to the commodity groupings for fruits, vegetables and herbs. Naturally field dried mature crops such as pulses or cereal grains are not considered as secondary food commodities.

Dried fruits

Dried fruits are generally artificially dried. Exposure to pesticides may arise from pre-harvest application, post-harvest treatment of the fruits before processing, or treatment of the dried fruit to avoid losses during transport and distribution.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity after removal of stones, but the residue is calculated on the whole commodity.

Dried herbs

Dried herbs are generally artificially dried and often comminuted. Exposure to pesticides is from pre-harvest applications and/or treatment of the dry commodities.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Dried vegetables

Dried vegetables are generally artificially dried and often comminuted. Exposure to pesticides is from pre-harvest application and/or treatment of the dry commodities.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Milled cereal products (early milling stages)

The group 'milled cereal products (early milling stages)' includes the early milling fractions of cereal grains, except buckwheat, such as husked rice, polished rice and the unprocessed cereal grain brans. Exposure to pesticides is through pre-harvest treatments of the growing cereal grain crop and especially through post-harvest treatment of cereal grains.

Commodities: Bran, unprocessed; Rice bran, unprocessed; Rice, husked; Rice, polished; Rye bran, unprocessed; Wheat bran, unprocessed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

S22—8 Secondary commodities of animal origin

Secondary commodities of animal origin

The term 'secondary food commodity' refers to a primary food commodity which has undergone simple processing, such as removal of certain portions, drying, and comminution, which do not basically alter the composition or identity of the commodity.

Animal fats, processed

This group includes rendered or extracted (possibly refined and/or clarified) fats from mammals and poultry and fats and oils derived from fish.

Commodities: Tallow and lard from cattle, goats, pigs and sheep; Poultry fats, processed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Dried meat and fish products

For the commodities referred to in dried meat and dried fish products refer to the commodity groupings for meat and fish. Dried meat and fish products includes naturally or artificially dried meat products and dried fish, mainly marine fish.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Milk fats

Milk fats are the fatty ingredients derived from the milk of various mammals.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL and ERL apply (and which is analysed): whole commodity.

Amendment History

The Amendment History provides information about each amendment to the Schedule. The information includes commencement or cessation information for relevant amendments.

These amendments are made under section 92 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* unless otherwise indicated. Amendments do not have a specific date for cessation unless indicated as such.

About this compilation

This is compilation No. 2 of Schedule 22 as in force on **1 September 2022** (up to Amendment No. 211). It includes any commenced amendment affecting the compilation to that date.

Prepared by Food Standards Australia New Zealand on **1 September 2022**.

Uncommenced amendments or provisions ceasing to have effect

To assist stakeholders, the effect of any uncommenced amendments or provisions which will cease to have effect, may be reflected in the Schedule as shaded boxed text with the relevant commencement or cessation date. These amendments will be reflected in a compilation registered on the Federal Register of Legislation including or omitting those amendments and provided in the Amendment History once the date is passed.

The following abbreviations may be used in the table below:

ad = added or inserted
exp = expired or ceased to have effect
rs = repealed and substituted

am = amended
rep = repealed

Schedule 22 was published in the Food Standards Gazette No. FSC96 on 10 April 2015 as part of Amendment 154 (F2015L00435 — 1 April 2015) and has since been amended as follows:

Section affected	A'ment No.	FRL registration Gazette	Commencement (Cessation)	How affected	Description of amendment
Note 1 to Std	201	F2021L00983 14 Jul 2021 FSC110 22 Jul 2021	22 July 2021	am	Cross-reference.
S22—2	211	F2022L01115 26 Aug 2022 FSC151 1 Sep 2022	1 September 2022	rs	Section S22—2 to Section S22—8 inclusive