



### **Animal Residue Data Sheet Flupropanate**

This Animal Residue Data Sheet provides information on the potential residues of flupropanate in animal commodities and animal feed commodities when flupropanate products are used according to Australian good agricultural practice. However, **inadequate data** are available to allow the provision of full information. If further data become available, this Animal Residue Data Sheet will be revised.

Flupropanate is registered in Australia for use on pastures and non-crop situations. Details of the registered use patterns can be found on the approved labels of registered products containing flupropanate as the active constituent.

#### **1.1 Current MRLs**

The Australian MRLs for flupropanate in food commodities, as listed in Table 1 of the *MRL Standard* (as of October 2004) are shown below.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>MRL, mg/kg</b>
<b>Animal commodities</b>		
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.1
MM 0095	Meat (mammalian) [in the fat]	*0.1

No MRLs are established for flupropanate in Table 4 of the *MRL Standard*.

The residue definition of flupropanate is the parent compound *per se*.

#### **1.2 Summary of maximum feeding levels and livestock dietary intakes**

The Maximum Feeding Level (MFL, the feeding level at which the MRLs are based), the equivalent Daily Dietary Intake For Livestock (DDIL) and the equivalent daily intake of flupropanate are summarised below.

<b>Species</b>	<b>MFL, ppm in diet</b>	<b>Equivalent DDIL, mg/kg bw</b>	<b>Equivalent intake of flupropanate, mg/animal/day</b>
Cattle <sup>a</sup>	242	9.68	4840
Sheep <sup>b</sup>	242	10.1	605
Pig <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA
Poultry <sup>d</sup>	NA	NA	NA

<sup>a</sup> Based on a 500 kg animal consuming 20 kg DM/day  
<sup>b</sup> Based on a 60 kg animal consuming 2.5 kg DM/day  
<sup>c</sup> Based on a 60 kg animal consuming 2.5 kg DM/day  
<sup>d</sup> Based on a 2 kg animal consuming 150 g DM/day  
NA: Not Applicable

### 1.3 Detailed information

#### *All feed commodities*

Feed commodities that may contain residues of flupropanate are listed in the table below. The theoretical maximum proportion of the diet that the commodity can comprise, when residues are present at the MRL, without the significant risk of animal commodity MRLs being violated is also given. It should be noted that the feeding levels assumed by the NRA when setting animal commodity MRLs are theoretical values, and they should not be taken as recommendations of appropriate rations for livestock.

Commodity <sup>a</sup>	Assumed Maximum proportion of diet (%) <sup>b</sup>	Feed intake (kg/animal/day) <sup>c</sup>	Maximum Trial Residue (mg/kg) <sup>d</sup>	Maximum intake of flupropanate from commodity (mg/animal/day) <sup>e</sup>	Theoretical maximum proportion of diet (%) <sup>f</sup>
<b>Cattle (Based on a 500 kg animal consuming 20 kg DM/day)</b>					
Pasture	100	20	200	4000	100
<b>Sheep (Based on a 60 kg animal consuming 2.5 kg DM/day)</b>					
Pasture	100	2.5	200	500	100
<sup>a</sup> The feed commodities that may contain residues of flupropanate, and may form more than 20% of an animals diet. <sup>b</sup> The maximum % of the diet that the commodity is assumed to comprise for the purposes of setting MRLs, based on Stockfeed Information Document 1 <sup>c</sup> The equivalent amount of feed for an animal of designated weight and feed intake that is assumed for the purposes of setting MRLs <sup>d</sup> No MRLs have been established for feed commodities, the highest trial residue has been used in intake calculations (correction for dry weight basis where required). <sup>e</sup> The maximum intake of flupropanate when the commodity is fed at the maximum assumed level (Column 1) in the absence of other sources of flupropanate. <sup>f</sup> The maximum % of the diet at which the commodity could theoretically be fed without significant risk of exceeding animal commodity MRLs. It is assumed that the residue in the feed commodity is present at the MRL (or dry weight equivalent) and other dietary sources of flupropanate are absent.					

The following data are required to fully assess residues of flupropanate in animals and animal feeds:

- Residue studies for relevant animal feeds from trials conducted according to Australian Good Agricultural Practice, particularly for pastures.
- Animal transfer studies on target plants and animals

#### 1.4 Abbreviations and definitions

**DM:** Dry matter. The feed consumption for livestock and the residue levels in feed commodities are expressed on a dry matter basis.

**DDIL:** Daily Dietary Intake for Livestock. The level of dietary exposure for a specified chemical in a specified species that should not result in exceedance of the relevant animal commodity MRLs. Expressed in mg chemical/kg bodyweight.

**MFL:** Maximum Feeding Level. The level of dietary exposure for a specified chemical in a specified species that should not result in exceedance of the relevant animal commodity MRLs. Expressed in terms of ppm in the feed.

**MRL:** The concentration of a chemical residue, in units of mg/kg, that is legally permitted in or on a food or food commodity.

**ppm in the feed:** Parts per million in the feed. An alternate way of expressing the level of dietary exposure for a chemical. The level of chemical intake is calculated as though it were present uniformly in the total feed intake. The ppm in the feed is calculated using the following formula:  
$$\text{DDIL (mg chemical/kg bw)} \times \text{body weight (kg)} \div \text{daily feed intake (kg)}$$

**STMR-P:** Supervised Trial Median Residue of the processed commodity. The highest residue that livestock are likely to be exposed to in practice when fed processed commodities over a prolonged period. This is derived from the STMR of the whole commodity multiplied by the processing factor.