



# New Zealand National Chemical Residues Programme Report

Results for 1 July 2014 – 30 June 2015 and the programme for 1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016 for bovine, ovine, caprine, cervine, equine, porcine, wild animals, ostriches, honey, farmed salmon, poultry, turkeys, and ducks

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## ACRONYMS

ACVM	Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Act 1997
APA	Animal Products Act 1999
MPI	Ministry for Primary Industries
MPI VS	Ministry for Primary Industries Verification Services
MPL	New Zealand Maximum Permissible Level
MRL Standards	New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Substances) Food Standards
NAIT	National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012
NCRP	National Chemical Residues Programme

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) has a number of residue monitoring programmes associated with the Animal Products Act (APA), the Food Act and the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Act.

The residue monitoring programmes cover the full range of primary products (meat, seafood, honey, milk and dairy products), and fresh produce intended for export and domestic consumption, as well as general food, as consumed by the average New Zealand person.

These programmes are based on ensuring that we have the confidence and requisite assurance that food is safe and good agricultural practice (GAP) is being followed. MPI regularly reviews the programmes to consider new chemicals of interest, changing use patterns, new scientific information and trade requirements.

The National Chemical Residues Programme (NCRP) of the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) is a risk-based sampling and testing programme.

The monitoring component of the NCRP tests samples from randomly-selected farmed and wild animals, farmed salmon and honey.

The surveillance component tests samples from targeted at-risk animals, animal material or animal products

Samples are collected by persons authorised to do so and procedures are in place to ensure that traceability, security and quality management are maintained from collection through to analysis and storage.

Samples are analysed at laboratories contracted by MPI to do so. Contracted laboratories have ISO/IEC 17025 and International Accreditation New Zealand accreditation and are approved under the MPI Laboratory Approval Scheme.

Over 2,900 samples were collected and tested for hundreds of agricultural compounds, veterinary medicines and environmental contaminants. Over 204,000 test results were obtained with just 9 non-compliant results. This represents a compliance rate in New Zealand of 99.996%. No food safety issues were identified. The reported results from the NCRP confirm that good agricultural practices are being followed in the use of agricultural compounds and veterinary medicines.

The results of the species verification programme verified there was no species substitution.

## 2 NCRP – LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The programme is mandated by and managed in accordance with wide-ranging New Zealand legislation. The principle legislation is the Animal Products Act 1999 and its subsidiary regulations and notices. Legislation is listed on the MPI website<sup>1</sup> and full texts are available at the New Zealand Legislation website<sup>2</sup>.

### 2.1 LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO NCRP

Primary Legislation (Act)	Activity	Secondary Legislation (Regulations)	Tertiary Legislation (Specifications or Notices)	Description
Animal Products Act 1999	Sampling and testing, Residue Programme Coordinators	Animal Products (Regulated Control Scheme - Contaminant Monitoring and Surveillance) Regulations 2004	Animal Products (Contaminant Monitoring and Surveillance) Notice 2014	The legal basis for creating an operational sampling plan for animals, animal material and animal products (excluding honey) to be implemented at randomly selected primary processors of meat and seafood, aquaculture farms and sale yards. This notice is renewed annually.
	Species Verification		Animal Products (Species Verification) 2014	The legal basis for sampling and testing raw boneless meat to confirm no species substitution
	Export MPLs (excluding honey)		Animal Products (Contaminant Specifications) Notice 2008	The legal basis for maximum (and default) permissible levels of residues and contaminants in animals, animal material and animal products intended for export.
	Laboratory		Laboratory Approval Scheme	Provides for MPI approval of laboratories providing testing services.
	Regulated Control Scheme for Hormonal Growth Promotants		Animal Products (Regulated Control Scheme - Hormonal Growth Promotants) Notice 2012	The legal basis for the identification and management of HGP treated animals to ensure export eligibility requirements are met.
	Regulated Control Scheme for Control of Specified Substances		Animal Products (Control of Specified Substances) Notice 2007	The legal basis for the prohibition of use of certain specified substances in food producing animals
	Regulated Control Scheme		Animal Products (Regulated Control Scheme – Verification of Contaminants in Bee Products for Exports) Notice 2013	The legal basis for creating an operational sampling plan for honey to be implemented at randomly selected suppliers of honey intended for domestic and export production, under the APA. This notice is renewed as required.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.parliament.nz/en-nz/>

Primary Legislation (Act)	Activity	Secondary Legislation (Regulations)	Tertiary Legislation (Specifications or Notices)	Description
	Export MPLs (honey)		General requirement for export: 08/035 Contaminant Requirements for Bee Products for Export	The legal basis for maximum (and default) permissible levels of residues and contaminants in honey intended for export.
	Emergency Control Scheme		Animal Products (Emergency Control Scheme – Buparvaquone) Order 2013	The legal basis for the identification and management of BPQ treated animals to ensure export eligibility requirements are met.
	Authorisation of samplers		Animal Products (Export Requirement: Inspection Agencies Ante-mortem and Post-Mortem Inspection) Notice 2009	The legal basis for the collection of samples as a task associated with ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection.
	Procurement, slaughter and processing		Animal Products (Specifications For Products Intended For Human Consumption) Notice 2013	The legal basis for the procurement, slaughter and processing of animals, animal material and animal products for human consumption.
	Recognised Agency		Animal Products (Recognised Agencies and Persons Specifications) Notice 2011	The legal basis for agencies to provide powers for particular activities such as verification
Food Act 1981/FSANZ	Domestic MRLs		New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Compounds) Food Standards 2013	The legal basis for maximum (and default) residue levels of residues and contaminants (not including metals) in food intended for domestic consumption.
	Domestic MLs		Australia NZ Food Standards Code - Standard 1.4.1 - Contaminants and Natural Toxicants	The legal basis for maximum levels of metal contaminants) in food intended for domestic consumption.
Food Act 2014				The Act will replace the Food Act 1981 on 1 March 2016. Specific sections relating to food recall and food safety incidents became effective in June 2014.
Agricultural Chemicals and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997	Registration of agricultural chemicals and veterinary medicines			This Act provides for the registration and label conditions of veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals.
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996				This Act has responsibility for imposing controls to limit exposure to a wide range of substances (including agricultural substances and veterinary medicines) to ensure public health and environmental safety

Primary Legislation (Act)	Activity	Secondary Legislation (Regulations)	Tertiary Legislation (Specifications or Notices)	Description
National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012				This Act provides for the identification of cattle and deer using radio-frequency identification (RFID) ear tags as well as obligations that participants in the NAIT scheme must meet, for example, registering as a person in charge of animals. NAIT identification for BPQ and HGP treated animals is used to identify these animals at slaughter.
Veterinarians Act 2005				This Act provides for registration of veterinarians in New Zealand. Under this Act, and in accordance with their registration, veterinarians must perform to specified professional standards.

## **3 ACTIONS TAKEN WHEN RESULTS ARE NON COMPLIANT**

### **3.1 NON-COMPLIANCE DEFINED**

Residue non-compliances occur when the test results exceed the thresholds specified in applicable legislation.

Exported animal material or animal products must comply with:

- Animal Products (Contaminant Specifications) Notice 2008.
- General Requirement for Export: 08/035 Contaminant Requirements for Bee Products for Export.
- Any Notice issued under Section 60A of the APA.

Domestically-produced food sold in New Zealand must comply with:

- The New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Substances) Food Standards (the MRL Standards). These standards list the MRLs for a range of agricultural substances, but also include a provision for residues of up to 0.1 mg/kg for agricultural substance/food combinations not specifically listed.
- The Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code, Standard 1.4.1: Contaminants and natural toxicants. This standard lists the maximum levels for metal contaminants in food.

### **3.2 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**

When non-complying residues are identified, a traceback is initiated and the residue finding investigated.

The most common regulatory action taken against the suppliers of animals from which non-complying residues were found is to place them on the MPI surveillance list.

Suppliers remain on the surveillance list until surveillance sampling has confirmed that there are no further residue detections which exceed the regulatory limit in supplied animals as well as acceptable measures have been put in place to prevent reoccurrence of the non-compliance.

In some situations MPI gives consideration to prosecuting offenders and, where appropriate, animals may be subject to movement restrictions. Animals under movement restrictions may not be moved from a property without MPI authorisation and may require to be specially identified.

## 4 SAMPLES COLLECTED AND COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR ACROSS ALL MONITORING PROGRAMMES

Sampling programme	Number of samples collected	Number of compounds reported
Bee 2014 / 2015	137	3 030
Farmed Salmon 2014 / 2015	130	1 134
Meat 2014 / 2015	2 537	189 590
Ostriches + Emu's 2014 / 2015	1	501
Poultry 2014 / 2015	100	10 387
<b>Total</b>	<b>2905</b>	<b>204 642</b>

## 5 RESULTS OF THE MONITORING, SURVEILLANCE & SPECIES VERIFICATION PROGRAMMES

### 5.1 LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 - Live cattle			
	Planned	Completed*	Positive > NZ MPL
Stilbenes, steroids and RALs	50	50	0
Thyrostatic agents	25	20*	0
Beta-agonists	50	50	0
Phenicol	50	50	0
NSAIDs	50	50	0

\* In 2014 / 2015 some randomly allocated samples were not able to be collected. Additional samples will be collected in 2014/2015 to make up the deficit.

### 5.2 BOVINE ANIMALS

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 – Bovine			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
Stilbenes, steroids and RALs	75	76	0
Thyrostatic agents	25	25	0
HGPs	75	68*	0
Beta-agonists	75	77	0
Phenicol	75	78	0
Nitrofurans	100	100	0
Antibiotics	100	102	0
Ceftiofur	25	27	0
Sulphonamides	60	60	0
Anthelmintics	100	104	0
Anticoccidials	100	93*	0
NSAIDs	25	26	0
Pesticides	150	152	2(a) 1(b)
Heavy Metals (cadmium)	50	50	0
Heavy Metals (lead)	50	50	0

(a) Two detections of chlorpyrifos above the New Zealand MPL but below the New Zealand MRL.

(b) One detection of temephos above the New Zealand MPL and above the New Zealand MRL.

\* In 2014 / 2015 some randomly allocated samples were not able to be collected. Additional samples will be collected in 2015 / 2016 to make up the deficit.

## 5.3 OVINE ANIMALS

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 - Ovine			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
Stilbenes, steroids and RALs	75	79	0
Thyrostatic agents	25	25	0
Beta-agonists	75	74*	0
Phenicol	75	74*	0
Nitrofurans	100	101	0
Antibiotics	75	72*	0
Anthelmintics	100	103	1(a)
Anticoccidials	25	28	0
Pesticides	50	48*	0
Heavy Metals (cadmium)	50	51	0
Heavy Metals (lead)	50	50	0

(a) One detection of levamisole above the New Zealand MPL and above the New Zealand MRL.

\* In 2014 / 2015 some randomly allocated samples were not able to be collected. Additional samples will be collected in 2015 / 2016 to make up the deficit.

## 5.4 CAPRINE ANIMALS

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 – Caprine			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
Stilbenes, steroids and RALs	25	28	0
Thyrostatic agents	25	28	0
Beta-agonists	25	26	0
Phenicol	25	26	0
Nitrofurans	25	27	0
Antibiotics	25	29	0
Anthelmintics	25	27	1(a)
Anticoccidials	25	28	1(b)
Pesticides	25	26	0
Heavy Metals (cadmium)	25	25	0
Heavy Metals (lead)	25	25	0

(a) One detection of moxidectin above the New Zealand MPL but below the New Zealand MRL.

(b) One detection of toltrazuril sulfone above the New Zealand MPL but below the New Zealand MRL.

## 5.5 CERVINE ANIMALS

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 - Cervine			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
Stilbenes, steroids and RALs	75	76	0
Thyrostatic agents	25	27	0
HGP (deer)	25	23	0
Beta-agonists	75	73*	0
Phenicol	75	74*	0
Nitrofurans	75	78	0
Antibiotics	75	76	0
Anthelmintics	75	76	0
Anticoccidials	25	27	0
NSAIDs	25	25	0
Pesticides	75	75	1(a) 1(b)
Heavy Metals (cadmium)	25	26	0
Heavy Metals (lead)	25	26	0

(a) One detection of flumethrin above the New Zealand MPL and above the New Zealand MRL.

(b) One detection of flumethrin above the New Zealand MPL but below the New Zealand MRL.

\* In 2014 / 2015 some randomly allocated samples were not able to be collected. Additional samples will be collected in 2015 / 2016 to make up the deficit.

## 5.6 EQUINE ANIMALS

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 - Equine			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
Stilbenes, steroids and RALs	100	99*	0
Thyrostatic agents	25	25	0
Beta-agonists	50	50	0
Phenicol	50	50	0
Nitrofurans	50	50	0
Nitroimidazoles	25	21*	0
Antibiotics	75	75	0
Virginiamycin	25	25	0
Anthelmintics	75	75	0
NSAIDs	75	75	0

\* In 2014 / 2015 some randomly allocated samples were not able to be collected. Additional samples will be collected in 2015 / 2016 to make up the deficit.

## 5.7 WILD ANIMALS

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 - Wild animals			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
1080	20	26	0
Anticoagulants	30	30	0
Heavy metals (cadmium)	20	20	0
Heavy metals (arsenic)	20	20	0

## 5.8 AQUACULTURE

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 - Farmed salmon			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
Stilbenes, steroids and RALs	10	10	0
Phenolics	10	10	0
Nitrofurans	10	10	0
Antibiotics	20	20	0
Anthelmintics	10	10	0
Isoeugenol	20	20	0
Pesticides	20	20	0
Dyes	20	20	0
Heavy metals (mercury)	10	10	0
Heavy metals (cadmium)	10	10	0
Heavy metals (lead)	10	10	0

## 5.9 OSTRICHES

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 – Ostriches			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
Beta-agonists	1	1	0
Nitrofurans	1	1	0
Nitroimidazoles	1	1	0
Anthelmintics	1	1	0
Pesticides	1	1	0

## 5.10 PORCINE ANIMALS

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 - Porcine			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
Beta-agonists	25	23*	1(a)
Nitrofurans	25	29	0
Nitroimidazoles	25	25	0
Antibiotics	25	24*	0
Anticoccidials	25	26	0
Carbadox	25	26	0
Pesticides	25	26	0

(a) One detection of ractopamine above the New Zealand MPL and the New Zealand MRL.

\* In 2014 / 2015 some randomly allocated samples were not able to be collected. Additional samples will be collected in 2015 / 2016 to make up the deficit.

## 5.11 POULTRY, TURKEYS & DUCKS

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 - Poultry, turkeys & ducks			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
Stilbenes, steroids and RALs	20	19*	0
Nitrofurans	20	21	0
Antibiotics	20	21	0
Anticoccidials	20	19*	0
Pesticides	20	21	0

\* In 2014 / 2015 some randomly allocated samples were not able to be collected. Additional samples will be collected in 2015 / 2016 to make up the deficit.

## 5.12 HONEY

Total number of samples & tests planned and reported for 2014 / 2015 - Honey			
	Planned	Completed	Positive > NZ MPL
Phenolics	7	7	0
Nitrofurans	7	6*	0
Antibiotics	70	70	0
Pesticides + Neonicotinoids	20	18*	0
Heavy metals (mercury)	15	17	0
Heavy metals (cadmium)	15	17	0
Heavy metals (lead)	15	17	0
Heavy metals (arsenic)	15	17	0
Amitraz	20	19*	0

\* In 2014 / 2015 some randomly allocated samples were not able to be collected. Additional samples will be collected in 2015 / 2016 to make up the deficit.

## 5.13 ALPACA

A small number of alpacas are slaughtered for domestic consumption on a one-off basis. One sample was tested for pesticides and anthelmintics and no results above the New Zealand MPL were detected.

## 5.14 SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME

The surveillance programme of the NCRP tested samples from targeted animal material, animal products or animals considered to be at-risk for non-complying residues or contaminants, supplied by persons on the MPI surveillance list.

### 5.14.1 Results of the Surveillance Programme

Total number of surveillance samples reported for 2014 / 2015								
	Bovine	Caprine	Cervine	Equine	Honey	Ovine	Porcine	Poultry
Anthelmintics				9(d)		1(e)		
Anticoagulants								
Anticoccidials		1(b)						
Beta-Agonists							1(f)	
Heavy Metals								
NSAIDs								
Pesticide	3(a)		1(c)					
Species Verification						24(g)		

- (a) Three samples from one supplier on the MPI surveillance list (chlorpyrifos) were tested in 2014 / 2015.
- (b) One sample from one supplier on the MPI surveillance list (toltrazuril) was tested in 2014 / 2015.
- (c) One sample from one supplier on the MPI surveillance list (flumethrin) was tested in 2014 / 2015.
- (d) Nine samples from two suppliers on the MPI surveillance list (moxidectin) was tested in 2014 / 2015.
- (e) One sample from one supplier on the MPI surveillance list (levamisole) was tested in 2014 / 2015.
- (f) One sample from one supplier on the MPI surveillance list (ractopamine) was tested in 2014 / 2015. The results were compliant with the NZ MPL, NZ MRL.
- (g) 24 samples from one cold store were tested for species substitution in 2014 / 2015. The results showed no evidence of species substitution.

## 5.15 SPECIES VERIFICATION PROGRAMME

The test results verified there was no species substitution.

### 5.15.1 Results of the Species Verification Programme

Number of samples collected 2014 / 2015*	Number of samples tested	Number of samples tested true to label
311*	311*	311**

\*Additional samples were collected in 2014 / 2015 to make up for a small deficit in samples collected in 2013 / 2014.

## 6 RESULTS WHICH EXCEEDED REGULATORY LIMITS

Substance and amount detected (mg/kg)	Animal or animal product sampled	NZ MPL <sup>3</sup> (mg/kg)	NZ MRL <sup>4</sup> (mg/kg)	Codex <sup>5</sup> (mg/kg)
Chlorpyrifos - 0.015	Bovine (fat)	0.01	0.1	1
Chlorpyrifos - 0.011	Bovine (fat)	0.01	0.1	1
Temephos - 6.4	Bovine (fat)	2	2	-
Levamisole - 0.25	Ovine (liver)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Moxidectin - 0.023	Caprine (liver)	0.01	0.1	-
Toltrazuril sulfone - 0.017	Caprine (liver)	0.01	0.1	-
Flumethrin - 0.058	Cervine (fat)	0.01	0.1	-
Flumethrin - 0.11	Cervine (fat)	0.01	0.1	-
Ractopamine - 0.044	Porcine (muscle)	0.01	0.01	0.01

### 6.1 MPI ACTIONS FOR NON-COMPLYING TEST RESULTS

#### 6.1.1 Chlorpyrifos

Two chlorpyrifos residues were detected in cattle at a level greater than the default New Zealand MPL, but below the default New Zealand MRL and Codex MRL. In both cases, the amount of chlorpyrifos found did not pose a food safety risk.

In each case, examination of each supplier's declaration with respect to withholding periods, treatments and a telephone interviews with the suppliers were conducted.

In first instance, the property supplying the animal identified chlorpyrifos use during pasture establishment and on fodder crops as a potential exposure pathway. In order prevent further exposure, the supplier undertook to record pasture spray treatments and grazing withholding periods. In addition, they undertook to discontinue use of the chlorpyrifos product on farm. The supplier was placed on the national surveillance list and further testing did not show any reoccurrence of the original finding. A following on-farm verification audit showed good agriculture practice in evidence.

In the second instance, it was identified residue by vineyard spraying equipment had been cleaned on an adjacent paddock grazed by cattle. The supplier was placed on the national surveillance list and further testing did not show any reoccurrence of the original finding.

MPI will continue to undertake random monitoring for chlorpyrifos in the 2015 / 2016 sampling programme.

#### 6.1.2 Flumethrin

Two flumethrin residues were detected in deer. Both detections were above the New Zealand MPL, however one was above and one was below the New Zealand MRL. In both cases, the amount of flumethrin found did not pose a food safety risk.

Examination of each supplier's declaration with respect to withholding periods, treatments, and telephone interviews with the suppliers were conducted and in the both cases, the animals

<sup>3</sup> Animal Products (Contaminant Specifications) Notice 2008

<sup>4</sup> New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Compounds) Food Standards 2015

<sup>5</sup> FAO/WHO Food Stds Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food & Veterinary Drug Residues in Food

were treated with registered pour-on ectoparasiticides containing flumethrin. Treatment of the animals occurred five and three and half months prior to slaughter.

Flumethrin-based pour-on ectoparasiticides are registered for use in deer in New Zealand and have nil meat withholding times because of their poor adsorption through the skin. However, animals can ingest ectoparasiticides if the pour-on is applied to an area where the animal can lick.

Both suppliers were placed on the national surveillance list and further testing did not show any reoccurrence.

MPI will continue to undertake random monitoring for flumethrin in the 2015 / 2016 sampling programme.

### **6.1.3 Levamisole**

One levamisole residue was detected in a ewe at a level greater than the New Zealand MPL, the New Zealand MRL and Codex MRL. The amount of levamisole found did not pose a food safety risk.

Examination of the supplier declaration with respect to withholding periods, treatments, and a telephone interview with the supplier was conducted. The cause was identified as the treatment of the animals with an oral endoparasiticide. Levamisole-based endoparasiticides are registered for use in sheep in New Zealand and typically have 10-14 day withholding periods. No cause was confirmed as to why the use of levamisole led to residues exceeding regulatory limits in the animal.

The supplier was placed on the national surveillance list and further testing did not find levamisole at levels greater than New Zealand MPL or the New Zealand MRL. A following on-farm verification audit showed good agriculture practice in evidence.

MPI will continue to undertake random monitoring for levamisole in the 2015 / 2016 sampling programme.

### **6.1.4 Moxidectin**

One moxidectin residue was detected in a goat at a level above the default New Zealand MPL but below default the New Zealand MRL. The amount of moxidectin found did not pose a food safety risk.

Examination of the supplier declaration with respect to withholding periods, treatments, and a telephone interview with the supplier was conducted and the cause was identified as the treatment of the animals with an oral endoparasiticide. Moxidectin-based endoparasiticides are registered for use in cattle, deer and sheep in New Zealand and typically have 10-14 day withholding periods. The New Zealand MPLs and MRLs are set for cattle, deer and sheep at 0.1 mg/kg.

However, these products are not registered for use in goats and a default 91 day withholding period and default MPL of 0.01 mg/kg is applicable where products are used off-label. In this instance, the default withholding period was not observed.

The supplier was placed on the national surveillance list and further testing did not find moxidectin at levels greater than the default New Zealand MPL or the default New Zealand MRL. A following on-farm verification audit showed good agriculture practice in evidence.

MPI will continue to undertake random monitoring for moxidectin in the 2015 / 2016 sampling programme.

#### **6.1.5 Ractopamine**

One ractopamine residue was detected in a pig above the New Zealand MPL, the New Zealand MRL and Codex MRL. The amount of ractopamine found did not pose a food safety risk.

An examination of the supplier declaration with respect to withholding periods, treatments, and a telephone interview with the supplier was conducted. It was identified feed supplement containing ractopamine was given to the pig and withdrawn from the animal 12 hours prior to slaughter in accordance with the label directions.

The supplier was placed on the national surveillance list and further testing did not find ractopamine at levels greater than New Zealand MPL or the New Zealand MRL.

A ractopamine-based feed supplement is registered for use in finisher pigs and has a 12 hour withholding period prior to slaughter. Porcine animal products are primarily produced for sale on the New Zealand and Australian market, with some exports to Pacific Island countries.

MPI will continue to undertake random monitoring for ractopamine in the 2015 / 2016 sampling programme.

#### **6.1.6 Temephos**

One temephos residue was detected in a beef cow above the New Zealand MPL and above the New Zealand MRL. The amount of temephos found did not pose a food safety risk.

An examination of the supplier declaration with respect to withholding periods, treatments, and a telephone interview with the supplier was conducted. The cause was identified as pour-on cattle lice insecticide. Temephos-based pour-on insecticides are registered for use in cattle in New Zealand and have 10 day meat withholding times because of their systemic adsorption through the skin. Treatment records showed the animal were treated with temephos 23 days prior to slaughter.

The supplier was placed on the national surveillance list and further testing did not find temephos at levels greater than New Zealand MPL or the New Zealand MRL.

MPI will continue to undertake random monitoring for temephos in the 2015 / 2016 sampling programme.

#### **6.1.7 Toltrazuril Sulfone**

One toltrazuril sulfone was detected in a goat above the default New Zealand MPL but below the default New Zealand MRL. The amount of toltrazuril sulfone found did not pose a food safety risk.

Examination of the supplier declaration with respect to withholding periods, treatments, and a telephone interview with the supplier was conducted. The cause was identified as the treatment of the animals with an oral antiprotozoal agent. Toltrazuril-based antiprotozoal agents are registered for use in cattle, pigs and poultry in New Zealand and have 56, 49 and 10 day withholding periods respectively. The New Zealand MPLs and MRLs are set for cattle, pigs and poultry at 0.5, 2, 1 mg/kg respectively.

However, these products are not registered for use in goats and a default 91 day withholding period and default MPL of 0.01 mg/kg is applicable where products are used off-label. In this instance, the default withholding period was not observed.

The supplier was placed on the national surveillance list and further testing did not find toltrazuril sulfone at levels greater than the default New Zealand MPL or the default New Zealand MRL.

MPI will continue to undertake random monitoring for toltrazuril sulfone in the 2015 / 2016 sampling programme.