New Zealand Food Safety
Haumaru Kai Aotearoa

Proposals to Amend the New Zealand Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds

New Zealand Food Safety Discussion Paper No: 2025/03

Prepared for public consultation
by New Zealand Food Safety

ISBN No: 978-1-991380-38-8 (online)
ISSN No: 2624-0157 (online)

6 October 2025

This publication is also available on the Ministry for Primary Industries website at
http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/publications/

Contents

Page

1	**Request for submissions**	**1**
2	**Introduction**	**2**
2.1	Establishing Maximum Residue Levels	2
2.2	Summary of Proposed Amendments	6
3	**PROPOSALS**	**8**
3.1	Proposal to amend the MRLs for Dicamba	8
3.2	Proposal to remove the MRL entry for Hydrocortisone Aceponate	10
3.3	Proposal to amend the MRLs for Lasalocid Sodium	11
3.4	Proposal to amend the MRLs for Myclobutanil	14
3.5	Proposal to amend the MRLs for Proquinazid	14
3.6	Proposal to amend the MRLs for Quinoxifen	15
3.7	Proposal to amend the MRLs for Trifloxystrobin	16
3.8	Proposal to set an entry for ethanol in Schedule 3	16

1 Request for submissions

New Zealand Food Safety invites public comment on this discussion document, which outlines proposals to amend the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds (the Notice).

When submitting comments, please clearly answer the following questions:

For each compound you are commenting on:

Do you agree or disagree with the proposed addition or amendment?

Do you agree or disagree with the proposed MRL(s)?

Please feel free to include with your answers above, any supporting discussion, data or examples that you feel are relevant.

Submissions close at 11.59pm on **5 December 2025.**

We encourage you to make your submission using Survey Monkey using the link:

https://mpi.surveymonkey.com/r/TQQQZSM

Alternatively, you can return your submission by Email:

ACVM.Consultation@mpi.govt.nz

Or by physical mail:

MRL Amendments
New Zealand Food Safety
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

Please include your name and address on your submission. If you are making comments on behalf of an organisation, also include your title and the name of the organisation.

The Official Information Act

The Official Information Act 1982 (the OIA) states that information is to be made available unless there are grounds for withholding it. The grounds for withholding information are outlined in the OIA. Submitters may wish to indicate any grounds for withholding information contained in their submission. Reasons for withholding information could include that information is commercially sensitive or that the submitters wish personal information such as names or contact details to be withheld. The Ministry for Primary Industries will take such indications into account when determining whether to release information. Any decision to withhold information requested under the OIA may be reviewed by the Ombudsman.

2 Introduction

Agricultural compounds are natural or synthetic substances used in the direct management of plants and animals, and include all agricultural chemicals (e.g., fungicides, herbicides, and insecticides), veterinary medicines, and other compounds used to maintain plant and animal health and productivity. Growers and farmers use these agricultural compounds to manage disease in animals and crops, protect the food supply, and maximise the quantity and quality of the food they grow.

Agricultural compound use can leave residues in the food harvested from treated crops and animals. To manage these residues, it is important to ensure that only the lowest amount of an agricultural compound is used to consistently achieve its intended purpose. This will leave the smallest amount of residue practicable without compromising the compound's efficacy. The set of principles and methods used to manage that balance is known as good agricultural practice (GAP). These principles apply to the production of safe and good quality horticultural, agricultural, and animal products. Maximum residue levels (MRLs) are then established for each compound/food commodity combination by evaluating the residues left in food commodities as a result of the highest authorised GAP use (the 'critical GAP'). This value is compared against the health-based guidance value before a maximum level of agricultural compound residue allowable in that food commodity is set. How the MRLs are determined, and how they are used once they have been set, are explained in more detail below.

MRLs are the maximum legal levels for residues of agricultural compounds permitted in food for sale in New Zealand. They are established based on domestic uses of a particular compound and are used to monitor GAP compliance in New Zealand while ensuring food safety. Because they are based on New Zealand authorised uses according to domestic GAP, MRLs may differ from those established overseas for a similar use because their GAP may be different. However, as noted below, imported food can also comply with Codex MRLs.

To meet New Zealand's obligations under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement), proposals for new and amended MRLs are notified to the World Trade Organization. Any country may choose to comment if they believe a proposed MRL represents a barrier to their trade.

2.1 Establishing Maximum Residue Levels

2.1.1 Regulatory Structure

MRLs are the maximum legal levels of agricultural compound residues permitted in food for sale in New Zealand and are set out in the Notice. The Notice is updated up to four times a year to reflect changes in the use of agricultural compounds in the production of food. The Notice is available from the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) New Zealand Food Safety website at: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/19550-maximum-residue-levels-for-agricultural-compounds.

New Zealand Food Safety administers the Notice, with the final decision on any changes to the Notice resting with the Director-General of MPI. The Notice is issued under section 405 of the Food Act 2014. When setting or amending MRLs, the Director-General must follow, as far as practicable, international best practice on dietary intake assessment and setting of maximum residue levels. The requirements for the content of the Notice are set out in Part 6 of the Food Regulations 2015 (the Food Regulations), allowing for the setting of MRLs for agricultural compounds as well as specifying compounds to which no MRL applies.

In addition to establishing the requirements for domestically produced foods, Part 6 of the Food Regulations also outlines the residue level compliance requirements for imported foods.

Regulation 144 states that food must not contain residues of agricultural compounds unless the residue level does not exceed:

- the MRLs specified for that food in a notice set under the Food Act 2014 (regulation 144(1)(a)); or
- the default MRL of 0.1 mg/kg (regulation 144(1)(c)); or
- for imported food, the current editions of either the Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) and Extraneous Maximum Residue Limits (EMRLs) for Pesticides (Codex Pesticides Residues in Food Online Database), or the Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Food (Codex Veterinary Drug Residue in Food Online Database) (regulation 144(1)(d)).

These provisions allow for New Zealand Food Safety to set MRLs for imported food commodities when such levels are required. As imported food commodities can comply with either a Codex MRL or a MRL established in the Notice, New Zealand's obligations under the SPS Agreement are met.

On the whole, the Food Regulations allow for the management of residues in all foods consumed in New Zealand.

2.1.2 Determining Maximum Residue Levels

The first step in determining MRLs for an agricultural compound is establishing GAP for the use of the compound in the target species or crop. New Zealand Food Safety establishes GAP by evaluating efficacy, crop safety, and animal health and safety for the range of treatments and use patterns approved and proposed for each compound. Once GAP has been established for an agricultural compound, the residues resulting from the highest authorised dose or application rate and use pattern, which is likely to give rise to the highest residues (the 'critical GAP') is then used to determine the MRLs in food commodities from treated crops and animals.

Although the primary function of MRLs is to ensure conformance with established New Zealand GAP, the MRLs also play a role in managing dietary exposure and risks to trade in food commodities. To ensure the MRLs will effectively manage residues related to those risks, a national estimated daily intake or NEDI calculation is conducted to evaluate consumption risk and a review of all international MRLs for the compound/commodity combinations being considered is completed to evaluate trade risk. If it is found that the MRL being considered may pose a food safety or trade risk, the proposed MRL is not progressed.

Where it has been determined that MRLs can be set, those MRLs are proposed for inclusion in the Notice for approved or proposed agricultural compound uses. For veterinary medicines, MRLs may be proposed for animal products from a specific species (e.g., cattle, chicken) or a species group (e.g., mammalian, poultry) depending on the residue and metabolism profile of the agricultural compound being considered. Similarly, for agricultural chemicals, an MRL may be set for an individual crop or crop product (e.g., avocados, wheat grains) or for a crop grouping (e.g., pome fruits). When it has been determined that assigning an MRL to a crop grouping is appropriate, the grouping used aligns with the Codex classifications of foods and animal feeds.

For agricultural chemicals used on a crop from which both food and animal feed commodities are derived, MRLs are proposed for both the food commodities intended for human consumption from the treated crop, and animal commodities for the species or species group to which the feed commodity is fed. If the compound for which the MRLs are set is also used as a veterinary medicine, all approved veterinary and agricultural chemical uses are considered when setting the animal commodity MRLs. If an agricultural chemical is used on a

crop from which only animal feed is harvested (e.g., pasture, fodder crops), only animal commodity MRLs will be proposed.

2.1.3 Estimating Chronic Dietary Exposure

National estimated daily intake

The objective of the estimated chronic dietary exposure is to determine whether residues in food commodities will pose an unacceptable risk to consumers as a result of the authorised use of an agricultural compound according to established GAP. This exposure is estimated by calculating the national estimated daily intake (NEDI) in accordance with the Guidelines for predicting dietary intake of pesticide residues (revised) [World Health Organization, 1997].

The NEDI calculation uses the total residues in food derived from all New Zealand authorised uses of an agricultural compound, including all toxicologically significant residues, and regional dietary consumption data derived from the 1997 National Nutritional Survey for adults and the 1995 National Nutrition Survey of Australia for children. The calculated NEDI is then compared with the Health Based Guidance Value (HBGV) associated with the compound; if the total residues derived from all uses of the agricultural compound is estimated to be less than the HBGV, the dietary exposure is unlikely to pose a health risk to consumers.

Health Based Guidance Values

The health based guidance value (HBGV) used in determining the estimated dietary exposure may be either a Potential Daily Exposure (food) ($PDE_{(food)}$) or an Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI). The ADI and $PDE_{(food)}$ are largely equivalent as they are determined using the same set of toxicology data and through a very similar scientific process. Both values are reported as milligrams of compound per kilogram bodyweight per day (mg/kg bw/d).

A $PDE_{(food)}$ is a value determined by a toxicological evaluation by the New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority (NZ EPA) as part of its responsibility for managing public health under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. A $PDE_{(food)}$ is the food-specific part of a set of values for different exposure pathways comprising the NZ EPA's assessment of acceptable daily exposure (ADE) for an agricultural compound. It provides the threshold for the potential daily exposure to a substance that a person may be subject to via food.

An ADI is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as "the daily intake which, during an entire lifetime, appears to be without appreciable risk on the basis of all the known facts at the time". "Without appreciable risk" has been further defined as: "the practical certainty that injury will not result even after a lifetime of exposure". ADIs are established by the WHO and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations joint expert committees, which are made up of toxicologists and residue specialists. The ADI information from these joint committees also feeds into the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), which sets international MRLs.

New Zealand Food Safety uses the $PDE_{(food)}$ set by the NZ EPA as the HBGV for the estimation of dietary exposure when one is available. If there is no $PDE_{(food)}$, the estimate is compared with an ADI set by the WHO/FAO joint expert committees, the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority, the European Food Safety Authority, or another regulatory authority. If none of these are available, the HBGV used will be a New Zealand Food Safety-determined ADI.

2.1.4 International MRLs and Trade

Because New Zealand MRLs are based on domestic GAP, they may differ from the MRLs established overseas for the use of the same compound in the same target species or crop if

the GAP used to set those MRLs are different. To ensure the New Zealand MRLs will not unduly impact trade, the MRLs set by Codex and a selection of other international regulatory bodies are reviewed to evaluate trade risk.

For animal commodities, the MRLs set by Australia, Canada, China, Codex, the European Union, Japan, and the United States are commonly reviewed and compared; for horticultural commodities, MRLs set by Codex and Australia are commonly reviewed and compared. Other international MRLs may also be reviewed and compared if there is a particular trade risk to be considered for those regions for any exported commodity.

Where there are relevant international MRLs to be considered in the trade assessment for the proposal, these are included in a table in the "Relevant International MRLs" section of each proposal entry. This table includes all MRLs for the agricultural compound/food commodity combinations for which new or amended New Zealand MRLs are being proposed; international MRLs for other commodities for which New Zealand MRLs already exist are not included. If there are no MRLs set by an international authority for a particular compound/commodity combination, the authority is not listed in the table.

2.1.5 Agricultural Compounds for Which No Maximum Residue Level Applies

Not all agricultural compounds require an MRL to manage their use in crops or animals. This may be because there are no residues present due to the properties of the compound such as rapid elimination from the plant, animal, or their environment, or because there are no food safety or trade risks associated with the residues that are present. Regulation 141 of the Food Regulations allows for the listing of specified compounds that fit these criteria as agricultural chemicals or veterinary medicines for which no MRL applies. These compounds are listed in Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 of the Notice, respectively, and the conditions of listing can be set for a particular use, a particular animal or crop, or general use as an agricultural chemical or veterinary medicine.

Agricultural chemicals and veterinary medicines being considered for listing as compounds for which no MRL applies undergo a similar scientific assessment of their use as that undertaken for MRL assessment. This assessment is done in accordance with international methodologies published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VICH), or FAO. It includes establishing the GAP use of the compound, the relevant metabolism and residue information, and the potential risks posed to public health and trade. The assessment may also include an assessment of dietary exposure when considered necessary to fully assess the risks.

Where New Zealand Food Safety has determined that an MRL is not required, the compound is proposed for listing in Schedule 2 (for agricultural chemicals) or Schedule 3 (for veterinary medicines) with conditions on their use to ensure the listing applies only to those situations that have been evaluated. If a compound listed in Schedule 2 or 3 is used in a way that does not meet the specified condition, the default MRL of 0.1 mg/kg will apply to food derived from treated plants or animals. Each proposal for inclusion in Schedule 2 or 3 includes a discussion of the rationale behind the considerations for listing, and a discussion of the assessed risks and proposed conditions.

2.2 Summary of Proposed Amendments

The proposed MRLs have been thoroughly assessed in accordance with international methodologies published by the OECD, VICH, or FAO. Information on the technical assessment of each proposal is included in this document (refer section 3) and covers:

- the new or amended entry proposed for inclusion in the Notice;
- the rationale for the new entry or amendment being proposed;
- New Zealand good agricultural practice for the compound and target crop or species;
- the relevant residues information used in determining the proposed MRLs;
- a summary of the dietary risk and public health assessment; and
- the MRLs set by Codex and other authorities that are relevant to the new or amended entry.

Where an existing entry is proposed for revision, new or revised entry content is listed in bold print, and content proposed for removal is identified by a strikethrough.

The MRL compliance and dietary risk assessment residue definitions are included in the residue information section of the proposal. The HBGV used to compare to the NEDI calculation and determine the potential public health risk is included in the dietary risk and public health assessment section of the proposal.

2.2.1 Amendments to Schedule 1: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds

MPI proposes to make the following changes to Schedule 1 of the Notice:

- An amendment to the entry for **dicamba**, to set new MRLs at 0.01(*) mg/kg in eggs, 0.02 mg/kg in poultry meat, 0.04 mg/kg in poultry fat, and 0.07 in poultry offal;
- Removal of the entry for **hydrocortisone aceponate**, until a more specific analytical method is available;
- An amendment to the entry for **lasalocid**, to revise the compound name to lasalocid sodium and marker residue definition to ‘Lasalocid A’, to remove the MRLs for eggs and poultry offal, and to set new MRLs at 0.02 mg/kg in cattle fat and cattle kidney, 0.1 mg/kg in cattle liver, 0.01(*) mg/kg in cattle meat, 0.02 mg/kg in goat fat and goat kidney, 0.1 mg/kg in goat liver, 0.01(*) mg/kg in goat meat, 0.005(*) mg/kg in milk, 0.6 mg/kg in poultry kidney, 1.2 mg/kg in poultry liver, 0.6 mg/kg in poultry skin/fat, and 0.4 mg/kg in poultry meat;
- An amendment to the entry for **myclobutanil**, to change the reference to ‘cucurbits (inedible peel’) to ‘Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins, and Winter Squashes’ to align with Codex crop grouping 11B;
- An amendment to the entry for **proquinazid**, to change the reference to ‘cucurbits (inedible peel)’ to ‘Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins, and Winter Squashes’ to align with Codex crop grouping 11B, and to change the reference cucurbits (edible peel)’ to ‘Cucurbits – Cucumbers and summer squashes to align with Codex crop grouping 11A;
- An amendment to the entry for **quinoxifen**, to change the reference to ‘cucurbits (inedible peel’) to ‘Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins, and Winter Squashes’ to align with Codex crop grouping 11B;
- An amendment to the entry for **trifloxystrobin**, to change the reference to ‘cucurbits (inedible peel’) to ‘Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins, and Winter Squashes’ to align with Codex crop grouping 11B; and

  *Note: (*) i*ndicates that the maximum residue level has been set at or about the limit of analytical quantification.

2.2.2 Amendments to Schedule 3: Veterinary Medicines for which No Maximum Residue Level Applies

MPI proposes to add a new entry to Schedule 3 of the Notice, for ethanol used in a dairy teat wipe.

3 PROPOSALS

3.1 Proposal to amend the MRLs for Dicamba

It is proposed that new MRLs are set for dicamba in poultry commodities for completeness, based on currently approved uses.

The revised entry in Schedule 1 of the Notice will read:

Compound Common Name	CAS#	Residue to which the maximum residue level applies	Food	Maximum Residue Level (mg/kg)
Dicamba	1918-00-9	*Sum of:* Dicamba and DCSA, expressed as dicamba	**Eggs** Mammalian fat (except milk fat) Mammalian kidney Mammalian liver Mammalian meat Milk **Poultry meat** **Poultry fat** **Poultry offal**	**0.01(*)** 0.05 0.5 0.1 0.02 0.1 **0.02** **0.04** **0.07**

(*) indicates that the maximum residue level has been set at or about the limit of analytical quantification.

3.1.1 Amendment Rationale

The MRLs are being proposed to support the GAP use of dicamba on pasture using a different application method (broadcast spray), and to better support the existing uses on other crops used for animal feed, when the compound is used according to the application rates and use patterns considered GAP in New Zealand. While the change in application method for dicamba in pasture did not require a change in MRLs for mammalian commodities, we propose to set MRLs in poultry commodities at specific levels of under the default MRL for transparency and consistency, due to the existing uses on crops that are used as poultry feed.

3.1.2 Good Agricultural Practice

Dicamba is a selective systemic herbicide from the benzoate chemical family (O2), which acts as an auxin mimic. The compound is currently registered for weed control in New Zealand on marrow–stemmed kale (choumoellier), thousand headed kale, brassicas, linseed, wheat, barley, oats, maize, pasture, plantain, and oil seed rape. For pasture, the current use pattern is as a spot application. The new use pattern proposed in pasture is a broadcast application at 300 g a.i./ha for control of broad-leaved weeds. A WHP of 2 weeks for grazing treated areas or feeding treated crops or threshings to livestock has been applied.

3.1.3 Residue Information

When used according to the proposed GAP, the new application method in pasture did not significantly change the residue profile in the dietary burden for mammals or poultry. However, MRLs have historically not been set for poultry commodities where they were under the default MRL.

The residue data available for the use of dicamba on all animal feed crops were sufficient to conclude that residues of the compound should not exceed 0.05 mg/kg in mammalian fat other than milk fat, 0.02 mg/kg in mammalian meat, 0.5 mg/kg in mammalian kidney, 0.1 mg/kg in mammalian liver, 0.1 mg/kg in milk, 0.02 mg/kg in poultry meat, 0.04 mg/kg in poultry fat, 0.07 mg/kg in poultry offal, and 0.01 mg/kg in eggs. These animal transfer residue considerations include both the new pasture use and existing uses in pasture, brassicas, cereals, and rape, used for mammalian and poultry feed.

The existing residue definition for GAP compliance and dietary intake estimation for plant and animal commodities is 'Sum of Dicamba and DCSA, expressed as dicamba', and this definition is still considered appropriate.

3.1.4 Dietary Risk Assessment

The HBGV of 0.015 mg/kg bw/d was considered appropriate for use in the assessment.

Based on the residue profile expected in food from all plant commodities treated with dicamba, as well as all animal commodities from food-producing animals fed treated feed crops, the NEDI is estimated to total less than 6% of the HBGV.

MPI has therefore determined that dicamba, when used according to the GAP, is unlikely to pose health risks from authorised use.

3.1.5 Relevant International MRLs for Dicamba

Authority	Food	Maximum Residue Level (mg/kg)
Codex	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.7
	Eggs	0.01
	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.07
	Mammalian meat (terrestrial)	0.03
	Milks	0.2
	Poultry fats	0.04
	Poultry meat	0.02
	Poultry edible offal	0.07
Australia	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05
	Eggs	0.05
	Meat (mammalian)	0.05
	Milks	0.1
	Poultry meat	0.05
	Poultry edible offal	0.05
China	Meat from terrestrial mammals	0.03
	Viscera of terrestrial mammals	0.7
	Fat of mammals (except milk fats)	0.07
	Poultry meat	0.02
	Poultry fat	0.04
	Poultry viscera	0.07
	Eggs	0.01
	Raw milk	0.2

Authority	Food	Maximum Residue Level (mg/kg)
European Union	Mammalian muscle	0.05
	Mammalian fat	0.07
	Mammalian liver	0.7
	Mammalian kidney	0.7
	Mammalian edible offal (other than liver or kidney)	0.7
	Poultry muscle	0.02
	Poultry fat	0.04
	Poultry liver	0.07
	Poultry kidney	0.07
	Poultry edible offal	0.07
	Cattle milk	0.5
	Sheep, goat, and horse milk	0.2
	Eggs (all species)	0.05
Japan	Mammalian muscle	0.03
	Mammalian fat	0.07
	Mammalian liver	0.7
	Mammalian kidney	0.7
	Mammalian edible offal	0.7
	Milk	0.2
	Poultry muscle	0.02
	Poultry fat	0.04
	Poultry liver	0.07
	Poultry kidney	0.07
	Poultry edible offal	0.07
	Eggs	0.01
United States	Cattle, goat, hog, horse, and sheep meat byproducts (including liver)	3
	Cattle, goat, hog, horse, and sheep fat	0.3
	Cattle, goat, hog, horse, and sheep kidney	25
	Cattle, goat, hog, horse and meat	0.25
	Milk	0.2

3.2 Proposal to remove the MRL entry for Hydrocortisone Aceponate

It is proposed that the MRL entry for hydrocortisone aceponate is removed from the Food Notice due to the lack of a specific analytical method available in New Zealand.

The Schedule 1 entry to be removed is as follows:

Compound Common Name	CAS#	Residue to which the maximum residue level applies	Food	Maximum Residue Level (mg/kg)
~~**Hydrocortisone aceponate**~~	~~**74050-20-7**~~	~~**Hydrocortisone**~~	~~**Cattle meat**~~ ~~**Cattle offal**~~ ~~**Cattle milk**~~	~~**0.05(*)**~~ ~~**0.05(*)**~~ ~~**0.01**~~

(*) indicates that the maximum residue level has been set at or about the limit of analytical quantification.

3.2.1 Amendment Rationale

The MRLs were set in the Food Notice dated February 2025 to support a new use for hydrocortisone aceponate for the treatment of mastitis in lactating dairy cows, in conjunction with penicillin G procaine. However, since adding this entry we have become aware that the analytical method available in New Zealand currently does not sufficiently distinguish between endogenous and exogenous hydrocortisone in the animal, making it unsuitable for monitoring GAP. As the ingredient is only present in one veterinary medicine compound, and the MRLs set for the co-formulant are already sufficient to manage GAP use of this compound, it is proposed that the MRL for hydrocortisone aceponate is removed until a more specific analytical method becomes available.

3.3 Proposal to amend the MRLs for Lasalocid Sodium

It is proposed that the MRLs for lasalocid are updated to better support the existing GAP use of the compound in cattle, goats, and poultry, and to better align with international regulation of lasalocid sodium residues.

The revised entry in Schedule 1 of the Notice will read:

Compound Common Name	CAS#	Residue to which the maximum residue level applies	Food	Maximum Residue Level (mg/kg)
Lasalocid **sodium** ~~(or its free sodium salt)~~	25999-31-9	~~**Lasalocid reported as free acid equivalents**~~ **Lasalocid A**	**Cattle fat** **Cattle kidney** **Cattle liver** **Cattle meat** **Goat fat** **Goat kidney** **Goat liver** **Goat meat** ~~Edible offal of poultry~~ ~~Eggs~~ **Milk** **Poultry kidney** **Poultry liver** Poultry **skin/**fat Poultry meat	**0.02** **0.02** **0.1** **0.01(*)** **0.02** **0.02** **0.1** **0.01(*)** ~~5~~ ~~0.15~~ **0.005(*)** **0.6** **1.2** ~~**0.2**~~ **0.6** ~~**0.2**~~ **0.4**

(*) indicates that the maximum residue level has been set at or about the limit of analytical quantification.

3.3.1 Amendment Rationale

The new and revised MRLs are being proposed to better support the existing gap uses of lasalocid sodium in accordance with the dose rates and use patterns considered GAP in New Zealand.

The proposed changes include an update to the compound common name and residue definition to better represent the compound available for use. All currently registered products in New Zealand contain lasalocid as the sodium salt, so revision of the common compound name will allow for more accurate representation of the compound in use. The update to the residue definition name is to align with that set by overseas authorities but does not represent an actual change in the compound to which the MRLs apply. The target foods are also being amended to ensure there are MRLs for each food-producing species in which lasalocid is used and an MRL for each food commodity derived from those animals. Additionally, the MRL values are being amended to better represent the residues present in each commodity following GAP use, and to align the values assigned to poultry commodities with those set by Codex.

To better support the GAP use of lasalocid sodium in adult cattle, an MRL is proposed to be set at the New Zealand limit of quantification (0.005 mg/kg) in milk. This will enable the

continued use of the compound for the management of bloat and ketosis in adult cattle when needed while ensuring risks to export trade in milk and dairy products can be effectively managed.

The final amendment is to remove the current egg MRL to better represent the GAP use of the compound in poultry. Lasalocid sodium is approved for use only in replacement layer and breeder pullets, and is not approved for use in laying hens. With the GAP use of the product limited to broilers, there is no need for an MRL in eggs.

It is important to note that the use of lasalocid sodium has not changed; the MRLs are being amended following review to ensure the controls set to manage GAP are appropriate and representative of use in New Zealand, and to provide greater transparency of regulatory residue controls.

3.3.2 Good Agricultural Practice

Lasalocid is a polyether ionophore administered orally to ruminants and poultry. The compound is indicated for use in cattle to manage coccidiosis and bloat, and in goats and poultry to manage coccidiosis.

Dose rates vary according to the species to be treated, formulation type, and disease to be managed, with doses ranging from approximately 0.5-1mg lasalocid/kg in ruminants and 75-125mg lasalocid/kg of feed in poultry. For these uses, meat from cattle and goats will attract a 5 day withholding period while meat from poultry will attract a 2 day withholding period. Use of lasalocid in replacement layers attracts a control requiring the withdrawal of treatment at least 14 days before the onset of lay, and a withholding period of 35 days if used in lactating dairy cattle and goats.

3.3.3 Residue Information

The residue data available for the use of lasalocid sodium in the target species were sufficient to conclude that, when used according to the proposed GAP and observing the established withholding periods, residues will not exceed any of the proposed MRLs. The new ruminant MRLs will better represent the actual residues expected after the GAP use than the MRL default of 0.1 mg/kg previously applied to all relevant commodities. Similarly, residues expected in poultry commodities after the GAP use of lasalocid sodium are better represented by alignment with MRLs set by Codex including the reduction of poultry offal MRLs, stratification of the poultry offal MRL to separate poultry kidney and liver values, and removal of the egg MRL to align with New Zealand GAP.

While the identifier for the residue definition is changing, it still represents the same marker residue as previously established for lasalocid sodium. This residue definition of ‘Lasalocid A’ is considered appropriate for both GAP compliance and dietary intake estimation for all target species.

3.3.4 Dietary Risk Assessment

The HBGV of 0.005 mg/kg bw/d was considered appropriate for use in the assessment.

Based on the residue profile expected in food from all animals treated with lasalocid sodium, the NEDI is estimated to total less than 15% of the HBGV. MPI has therefore determined that lasalocid sodium, when used according to the GAP, is unlikely to pose health risks from authorised use.

3.3.5 Relevant International MRLs for Lasalocid

Authority	Food	MRL (mg/kg)
Codex	Poultry skin and fat	0.6
	Poultry liver	1.2
	Poultry kidney	0.6
	Poultry muscle	0.4
Australia	Cattle milk	0.01
	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.7
	Meat (mammalian)	0.05
	Poultry fat/skin	0.6
	Poultry, kidney	0.7
	Poultry, liver	1.2
	Poultry muscle	0.4
Canada	Fat of cattle	0.1
	Kidney of cattle	0.2
	Liver of cattle	0.7
	Muscle of cattle	0.05
	Kidney of chickens and turkeys	0.4
	Liver of chickens and turkeys	0.4
	Muscle of chickens and turkeys	0.1
	Skin and fat of chickens and turkeys	0.4
China	Cattle liver	0.7
	Chicken skin with fat	1.2
	Chicken liver	0.4
	Turkey skin with fat	0.4
	Turkey liver	0.4
European Union*	Bovine muscle	0.01
	Bovine fat	0.02
	Bovine liver	0.1
	Bovine kidney	0.02
	Poultry muscle	0.02
	Poultry skin and fat	0.1
	Poultry liver	0.1
	Poultry kidney	0.05
Japan	Cattle and other terrestrial mammals, muscle	0.02
	Cattle and other terrestrial mammals, fat	0.02
	Cattle and other terrestrial mammals, liver	0.7
	Cattle and other terrestrial mammals, kidney	0.7
	Cattle and other terrestrial mammals, edible offal	0.7
	Milk	0.01
	Chicken and poultry muscle	0.1
	Chicken and poultry fat	1
	Chicken and poultry liver	0.4
	Chicken and poultry kidney	0.4
	Chicken and poultry edible offal	0.4

Authority	Food	Maximum Residue Level (mg/kg)
United states	Cattle liver	0.7
	Chicken and turkey fat and skin	1.2
	Chicken and turkey liver	0.4

* Note: The European Union has set a control that lasalocid is “not for use in animals from which milk is produced for human consumption”.

3.4 Proposal to amend the MRLs for Myclobutanil

It is proposed that the MRL for ‘Cucurbits (inedible peel)’ be renamed to ‘Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes’ to align with Codex Crop Grouping 11B.

The revised entry in Schedule 1 of the Notice will read:

Compound Common Name	CAS#	Residue to which the maximum residue level applies	Food	Maximum Residue Level (mg/kg)
Myclobutanil	88671-89-0	Myclobutanil	Cucurbits ~~**(inedible peel)**~~ **– Melons, pumpkins and winter squashes** Grapes Pome fruits	0.02 0.2 0.1

(*) indicates that the maximum residue level has been set at or about the limit of analytical quantification.

3.4.1 Amendment Rationale

The revised Codex Classification divides cucurbits into 2 subgroups, ‘11A Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes’; and ‘11B Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter squashes’. It is proposed that the description used is updated from ‘Cucurbits (inedible peel)’ to ‘Cucurbits – Melons, pumpkins and winter squashes’ for clarity. This is because the practice of eating peel of some types of cucurbit has changed over time and may be confusing. Using the updated Codex classification description allows more clarity for users.

3.5 Proposal to amend the MRLs for Proquinazid

It is proposed that the MRL for cucurbits (inedible peel) be renamed to ‘Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes’, and the MRL for cucurbits (edible peel) be renamed to ‘Cucurbits – Cucumbers and summer squashes’, to align with Codex Crop Groupings 11B and 11A, respectively.

The revised entry in Schedule 1 of the Notice will read:

Compound Common Name	CAS#	Residue to which the maximum residue level applies	Food	Maximum Residue Level (mg/kg)
Proquinazid	189278-12-4	Proquinazid	Grapes Apples Cucurbits ~~**(inedible peel)**~~ **– Melons, pumpkins and winter squashes** Cucurbits ~~**(edible peel)**~~ **– Cucumbers and summer squashes**	0.02 0.1 0.01 0.1

(*) indicates that the maximum residue level has been set at or about the limit of analytical quantification.

3.5.1 Amendment Rationale

The revised Codex Classification divides cucurbits into 2 subgroups, '11A Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes'; and '11B Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter squashes'. It is proposed that the description used is updated from 'Cucurbits (inedible peel)' to 'Cucurbits – Melons, pumpkins and winter squashes'; and from 'Cucurbits (edible peel)' to 'Cucurbits – Cucumbers and summer squashes' for clarity. This is because the practice of eating peel of some types of cucurbit has changed over time and may be confusing. Using the updated Codex classification description allows more clarity for users.

3.6 Proposal to amend the MRLs for Quinoxifen

It is proposed that the MRL for cucurbit (inedible peel) be renamed to 'Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes' to align with Codex Crop Grouping 11B.

The revised entry in Schedule 1 of the Notice will read:

Compound Common Name	CAS#	Residue to which the maximum residue level applies	Food	Maximum Residue Level (mg/kg)
Quinoxifen	124495-18-7	Quinoxifen	Cucurbits ~~**(inedible peel)**~~ **– Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes** Grapes	0.01(*) 0.3

(*) indicates that the maximum residue level has been set at or about the limit of analytical quantification.

3.6.1 Amendment Rationale

The revised Codex Classification divides cucurbits into 2 subgroups, '11A Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes'; and '11B Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter squashes'. It is proposed that the description used is updated from 'Cucurbits (inedible peel)' to 'Cucurbits – Melons, pumpkins and winter squashes' for clarity. This is because the practice of eating peel of some types of cucurbit has changed over time and may be confusing. Using the updated Codex classification description allows more clarity for users.

3.7 Proposal to amend the MRLs for Trifloxystrobin

It is proposed that the MRL for cucurbit (inedible peel) be renamed to 'Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes' to align with Codex Crop Grouping 11B.

The revised entry in Schedule 1 of the Notice will read:

Compound Common Name	CAS#	Residue to which the maximum residue level applies	Food	Maximum Residue Level (mg/kg)
Trifloxystrobin	141517-21-7	*Sum of:* Trifloxystrobin and its free acid metabolite *Expressed as:* Trifloxystrobin equivalents	Cereal grains Citrus fruits (except Clementine and Satsuma mandarins) Cucurbits ~~**(inedible peel)**~~ **– Melons, Pumpkins and Winter Squashes** Grapes Kiwifruit Mammalian fat Mammalian kidney Mammalian liver Mammalian meat Mandarins (Clementine and Satsuma) Pome fruits Stone fruits	0.05(*) 0.3 0.02(*) 0.02(*) 0.02(*) 0.05 0.04 0.05 0.05 0.02(*) 0.02(*) 0.3

(*) indicates that the maximum residue level has been set at or about the limit of analytical quantification.

3.7.1 Amendment Rationale

The revised Codex Classification divides cucurbits into 2 subgroups, '11A Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Cucumbers and Summer squashes'; and '11B Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits – Melons, Pumpkins and Winter squashes'. It is proposed that the description used is updated from 'Cucurbits (inedible peel)' to 'Cucurbits – Melons, pumpkins and winter squashes' for clarity. This is because the practice of eating peel of some types of cucurbit has changed over time. Using the updated Codex classification description allows more clarity for users.

3.8 Proposal to set an entry for ethanol in Schedule 3

It is proposed that an entry is added to Schedule 3 of the Notice to identify ethanol as a veterinary medicine to which no MRL applies, when used as a surface sanitiser in teat wipes. This entry will allow for the use of ethanol-impregnated wipes to ensure the teats of lactating animals are sufficiently free of debris and prevent contamination of milk at collection. Ethanol used in this way will not result in residues due to its rapid evaporation and trade name product level controls requiring sanitised teats are thoroughly dry before applying milking cups. As such, the use of ethanol in this manner does not need to be managed through the application of MRLs.

The proposed new entry in Schedule 3 will read as follows:

Substance	CAS#	Condition
Ethanol	**64-17-5**	**When used in a dairy animal teat wipe**