



National Programme for the Monitoring and Surveillance of Chemical Residues and Contaminants in Milk

- Plan for 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

Issue 1

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1 Preamble

Dairy monitoring and surveillance programmes for selected substances of interest have been in operation in New Zealand for many years, and a national programme monitoring raw milk was introduced in the 1996/97 dairy season. Since that time the programme has become an official programme under the Dairy Industry (National Residue Monitoring Programme) Regulations 2002, and is administered by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI).

New Zealand's dairy monitoring and surveillance programme is better known as the National Chemical Contaminants Programme (NCCP) and is designed to confirm the effectiveness of the regulatory controls in place for ensuring chemical residues in milk and manufactured dairy products do not pose a threat to human health; that good agricultural practices are being followed; and that all relevant importing country requirements will be met. In addition surveys are undertaken as necessary to identify new or emerging risk factors or enhance the understanding of potential issues and natural background levels for minor components naturally in milk.

The monitoring programme is regarded as confirmation that controls are working effectively and as such it serves as a verification measure and not a primary control measure. The programme is designed to identify where controls may not be working and enable an appropriate investigation to be undertaken to determine the root cause and establish options to correct the situation.

Regulatory response to identified 'control failures' is aimed at motivating not just the individual farmer or processor directly concerned, but the whole sector responsible for the particular control so that the required adjustments can be applied on a national basis if necessary.

The particular chemicals monitored, the number of samples to be analysed, and the sampling pattern have been determined following consideration of factors relevant to New Zealand production practices. Due consideration has been given to historical monitoring results which have thus far indicated that the current controls have been effective in ensuring chemical residues in dairy products conform to applicable limits.

The level of monitoring to some extent also reflects the severity of sanctions currently applied to transgressors. In New Zealand, dairy risk management programme (RMP) operators apply severe penalties when milk supplies are found to contain residues above allowable limits, and MPI applies strict rules concerning traceback, corrective action and, if any dairy material or product is found to be non-conforming, disposition under MPI control.

Factors taken into consideration in the design of the programme are covered under section 2.5 and include:

- good agricultural and veterinary practices,
- extent and pattern of use within New Zealand,
- programmes or controls in place to mitigate the risk of milk becoming affected by chemical hazards,
- toxicological significance of the substance,
- potential for misuse or abuse,



- potential exposure of animals to chemicals and toxins, including feed
- persistence in the environment,
- previous non-compliant or unexpected findings, and
- international concern and trade considerations.

Substances which are of interest to importing countries may be included where appropriate, irrespective of whether there is any evidence or likelihood of use or abuse in New Zealand.

Action limits are established for all residues of primary interest in the programme. Where Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been set, the action limit is typically set at the lowest value applied under New Zealand, Codex, and Importing Country MRLs. Where a compound is not permitted or not registered for use on milking animals the action limit is set at either the minimum reporting limit (LoR) or the minimum limit of detection (LoD).

For compounds or chemical elements naturally occurring in raw milk the action limits are set to identify unexpected levels that warrant further investigation.

The substantial analysis undertaken per sample enables New Zealand to provide assurances that Good Agricultural Practices are being followed and that MRLs are met under the New Zealand regulatory programme.



2 Sampling Plan

Consistent with Codex Alimentarius guidelines, New Zealand applies a scientifically and statistically justified, risk-based approach to monitoring chemical residues in raw milk.

The programme consists of three parts, random monitoring, directed surveillance and surveys. The monitoring programme is a non-biased sampling programme and is designed to provide profile information on the occurrence of residues in raw milk and colostrum on a national basis.

Sampling under the raw milk random monitoring component of the programme is directly from the farm bulk milk tank prior to consolidation or dilution through the collection and manufacturing processes. This ensures that Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) is monitored as well as conformance of each farm to residue MRLs and applicable limits for other chemical contaminants. This also enables action to be taken should a non-conformance be identified.

When taking surveillance and survey samples of raw milk or other dairy material within the scope of the programme, the samples are collected from the most relevant point taking into consideration the purpose of the surveillance or survey activity.

2.1 Statistical confidence

Consistent with Codex guidelines, New Zealand uses statistically based sample sizes. In the raw milk monitoring component of the NCCP, the numbers of samples taken is aligned with that required to provide 95% confidence of being able to detect an incidence of non-compliance in the sampled population of 1% or greater. This means that a minimum of 300 official random monitoring samples must be taken each year for analysis of the core compounds monitored. This minimum covers all cow herds producing milk eligible for export (over 99% of New Zealand dairy farms). Additional samples are taken on a proportional basis for other species (caprine, ovine and buffalo) and bovine domestic milk.

For compounds with a proven history of conformance fewer samples will be collected each season, with conformance assessed over multiple seasons. For surveillance and surveys a smaller number of samples will typically be taken.

2.2 Sample numbers

A minimum of 340 random monitoring samples are to be taken under the NCCP raw milk programme during the 2013/14 dairy season, comprising 312 random raw milk and 28 directed colostrum samples.

Monitoring under the New Zealand programme is equivalent to 1 sample per 56,000 tonnes of the annual production of milk, or 1 sample per 35 herds. These figures do not take into account the additional samples of processed dairy products that are collected and tested. The New Zealand average individual farm milk collection is a little over 6,000 litres.



Table 1: Farm production 2011/12 (source: New Zealand Dairy Statistics 2011-12)

	New Zealand
Annual Milk Production	19.129 billion litres
Dairy Herds	11,798
Litres/farm/season	1,621,377
Milking animals/farm	393

For 2013/14 the core programme consists of some 500 compounds screened on each routine sample collected. Additional compounds are tested at a lower frequency due to the nature of the compound, its use, and potential for contamination of milk. Section 2.5 sets out the rationale for the compounds and frequency selected.

2.3 Random monitoring & seasonal distribution

As stated above, a minimum of 312 random raw milk samples will be taken in 2013/14. All random raw milk sampling occurs at the farm bulk milk tank and as such monitors the conformance of individual milk producers.

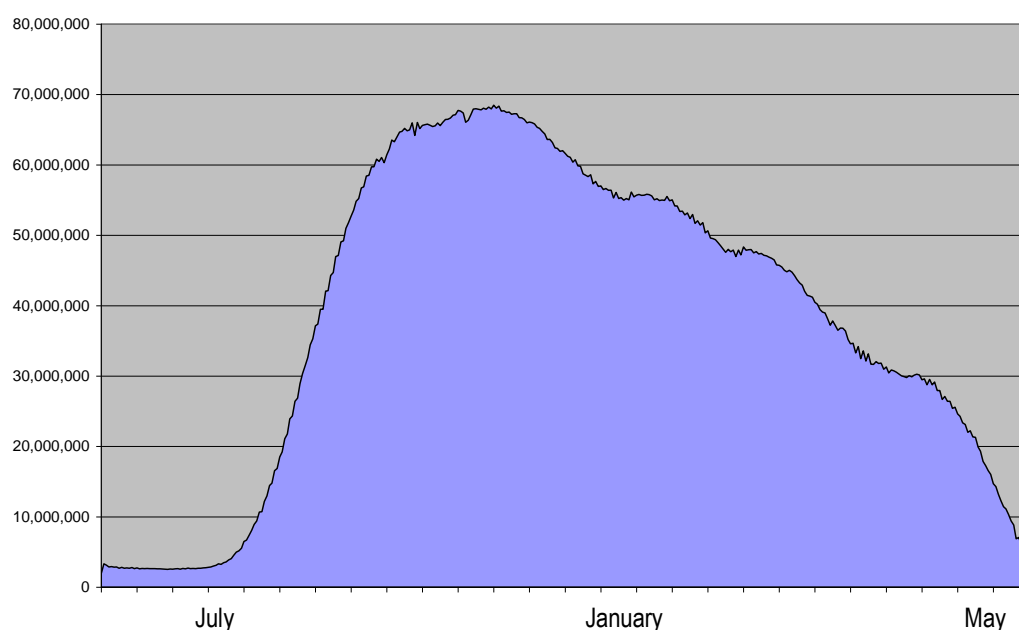
Dairy farming in New Zealand is pasture based and the milk production pattern is seasonal, following a similar curve to pasture production. Accordingly the NCCP operates on a July 1st to June 30th production year.

Figure 1 illustrates the milk supply curve across the dairy season, while Figure 2 illustrates the cumulative milk produced as the season progresses, and is a sigmoid curve rather than a straight line. Approximately 93% of milk is produced between August 20th and April 30th each season, and a significant proportion of the milk supplied in the period May 1st to August 19th is intended for domestic consumption (as liquid milk and chilled dairy products). None-the-less a small number of NCCP raw milk samples will be obtained over this period.

Raw milk intended for the commercial production of dairy products is derived predominantly from the 4.6 million lactating cows, as well as a small number of goats, sheep and buffalo. Under the NCCP all species are included for sampling on a proportional basis.



Figure 1: New Zealand Milk Supply Curve



2.4 Directed (targeted) surveillance

The surveillance component of the programme is designed to investigate and assess the conformance of dairy material deemed to be of higher risk based on the risk profile of either the producer, the process or the material in relation to particular chemical hazards. Targeted sampling is undertaken on the basis of the risk associated with the compound, the existing level of management control, and the likelihood of non-compliance based on information available to MPI through reports, non-compliances, audits and investigations. For 2013/14 targeted sampling will be directed to a minimum of 28 colostrum supplies taken at the farm or tanker as this continues to be seen as an indicator for residue carryover from treatments and exposures that may have occurred at drying off and/or over the dry period.

2.5 Determination of compounds to be screened

As NCCP is risk based, the compounds to be analysed in the monitoring programme are dependent upon the risk profile for the particular compound and the most appropriate target compound, marker or metabolite for screening purposes. The compounds to be screened are confirmed following annual review, but may be amended during the season in response to findings, emerging trends or international concerns.

Factors taken into account for any one compound include:



- good agricultural and veterinary practices, including animal husbandry,
- extent and pattern of use of the chemical (including risk prone times),
- programmes or controls in place to mitigate the risk of milk becoming affected by chemical hazards,
- toxicological significance of the substance,
- potential for misuse or abuse,
- exposure routes, including feed and environment,
- persistence in the environment (including risk prone areas),
- previous monitoring frequencies and findings (across MPI, industry programmes and international monitoring),
- availability of a practical, validated analytical method,
- international concern about residues of the compound, and
- regulatory requirements of international markets.



3 Substances & Analytes for 2013/14

The following sets out the rationale used when giving consideration for the inclusion of substances in the 2013/14 dairy NCCP. Additional compounds of interest to New Zealand will be included based on the rationale set out under section 2.5. Lastly, further compounds of lower direct interest are included when multi-residue screening methods are employed. As this last category includes a large number of compounds it serves to provide further confidence that GAP is being applied under New Zealand dairy farming conditions.

During the 2010/11 production season a multi-residue pesticide screen using LCMS-MS was added to the programme to supplement the GCMS multi-residue screen historically utilised. For some compounds there will be an overlap with both methods measuring the same compound, but by including both methods the range of compounds being monitored has increased significantly.

The full list of substances to be included in the NCCP is provided in section 3.3. For 2013/14 the programme will monitor raw milk for approximately 550 substances across a range of substance groups. This is double the number of compounds covered in 2009/10, and a 7 fold increase in the number of compounds monitored under the programme since 2002.

3.1 Substances having anabolic effect and unauthorised use (EU Group A)

The New Zealand National Chemical Residue Monitoring and Surveillance Programme for live and slaughtered animals includes screening for trenbolone, stilbenes, steroidal substances and β -agonists. Due to the absence of findings in dairy animals the following substances are not deemed to represent a risk in New Zealand dairy material and as such are not included in the routine monitoring programme for 2013/14:

- A1 Stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, and their salts and esters;
- A2 Antithyroid agents;
- A3 Steroids;
- A4 Resorcylic acid lactones including zeranol; and
- A5 Beta-agonists.

Compounds for which an MRL cannot be set (A6)

Chloramphenicol: Registration of chloramphenicol was withdrawn for food producing animals in 1988. There are currently no veterinary medicines containing chloramphenicol registered for use in New Zealand and its use on food producing animals is not permitted.



Miss-use on dairy animals in New Zealand is therefore considered highly unlikely. Nevertheless, due to concerns of illegal use of the compound in other countries chloramphenicol has been included in the NCCP since its inception and will continue to be monitored in 2013/14.

Use of chloroform as an excipient in products was terminated in 2000/01. In the previous year all products were either reformulated to remove chloroform or the licence was cancelled. It is not anticipated that chloroform will be monitored by the NCCP for 2013/14 but it will be considered in future production years.

Nitrofurans: New Zealand has one nitrofurantoin with systemic absorption (furazolidone) is licensed for use on food producing animals. Furazolidone is licensed for use as an oral formulation in pigs and poultry under veterinary supervision. Furazolidone is not approved for use in milking animals, and New Zealand's extensive pasture-based husbandry practices would make its use unlikely.

Nitrofurazone is licensed for use in ointments for non-food producing species (horses, small animals and ornamental fish). It is a requirement that products containing nitrofurazone are not to be used on any animal producing or intended to produce food for human consumption, and this is stated clearly on the label of the medicine.

The registered products containing furazolidone and nitrofurazone are prescription veterinary medicines and a condition of registration is a specific direction prohibiting off-label use.

Monitoring of the parent compounds nitrofurazone, furazolidone and furaltadone were included in the NCCP until 2005. However, due to international interest, analyses of the nitrofurantoin metabolites SEM, AOZ, AMOZ and AHD were developed and validated for milk and included in the programme since 2004/05, and will continue to be monitored in 2013/14.

While there is debate regarding the specificity of these metabolites – in particular semicarbazide which has been shown to be present from sources other than Nitrofurazone – screening for these metabolites is considered to be more reliable than analysis for the parent drugs which are less stable. Because of the status of the nitrofurans (no registered use for dairy cattle) any detection of a metabolite in the absence of the parent drug will initiate immediate traceback procedures to determine whether abuse has occurred. It is specifically noted that SEM will only be used as a trigger for further investigation and on its own is not a conclusive indicator of non-conformance.

Chlorpromazine, colchicine and dapsone are not registered for use in New Zealand, and there are no indications for their use. Consequently chlorpromazine, colchicine and dapsone are not included in the NCCP for 2013/14 but will be considered for inclusion in future seasons.

Aristolochia species and preparations containing these botanicals have no intentional use on milking animals and as such will not be monitored by the NCCP in 2013/14, but a small number of organic milk samples will be considered for inclusion under directed surveillance in future seasons.



3.2 Veterinary drugs and contaminants (EU Group B)

B1 Antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides and quinolones

The typical dairy farming profile for New Zealand features cows grazed outdoors on pasture all year round and not permanently housed or held off pasture during lactation, and generally not fed concentrates at levels of significance. They are therefore not exposed to the same level or types of veterinary drugs that are associated with these more intensive husbandry practices. It is noted that there has been a trend toward increased use of supplementary feed, especially imported feed, and these will be monitored as a potential vector for residues, chemical contaminants and fungal toxins.

The New Zealand national dairy herd has a relatively low level of mastitis and, when it occurs, treatment with antibiotics during lactation is only one of the control methods advocated in the “SmartSMM” programme (seasonal approach to managing mastitis, published by the New Zealand National Mastitis Advisory Committee). Mastitis treatments in New Zealand are typically restricted veterinary medicines and as such are under the control of a veterinary professional.

Dairy manufacturers maintain an intensive level of acceptance testing of raw milk, with both screening of tankers and post acceptance testing of individual farm supplies. The Animal Products (Dairy) Approved Criteria for Farm Dairies requires that risk management programme operators test milk from each farm at least three times per month using an approved Inhibitory Substances (antimicrobial) method such as the Copan or Delvotest SP. The action level for farm bulk milk supplies is set at the limit of detection of the test, 0.003 IU (1.8 ppb) sodium (or potassium) benzyl penicillin or equivalent per ml, a very stringent standard in comparison with other international authorities.

Should a non-conformance be identified, risk management programme operators are required to apply rigorous follow-up procedures including farm traceback and financial penalties, and these have been shown to achieve a very high level of conformance based on the extensive testing nationally. All manufactured product is also required to be traced in the event of a raw milk non-conformance.

Over the 2013/14 season the industry is expected to undertake some 1.15 million raw milk residue tests, including approximately 700,000 antimicrobial (inhibitory substance) tests on individual farm milk supplies and 450,000 beta-lactam tests on tanker milk prior to unloading at the receiving factory.

In addition to this routine monitoring, the NCCP will continue to screen individual farm milk supplies for evidence of antimicrobial compounds including penicillins, cephalosporins, aminoglycosides, macrolides, sulphonamides and tetracyclines. Testing under the NCCP includes an Inhibitory Substances test (coded as IS), a four plate microbial inhibition test (coded as MIT) and an Eliza test.

B2(a) Anthelmintics: The NCCP will, in 2013/14, continue to screen a proportion of milk supplies for benzimidazoles, levamisole, milbemycins and macrocyclic lactones.

B2(b) Anticoccidials, including nitroimidazoles: Due to the outdoor pastoral farming system in New Zealand dairy production, nitroimidazole compounds are not generally indicated for use and are not usually included in the NCCP. Dimetridazole is currently licensed for use in pigs and poultry under veterinary supervision. New Zealand’s extensive pasture-based husbandry practices would make its use in dairy cattle highly improbable and exposure is unlikely.



Metronidazole is currently licensed exclusively for the treatment of bacterial infections in cats and dogs. Ronidazole has been licensed for use in New Zealand in cage birds. While dimetridazole, metronidazole and ronidazole are not typically included for monitoring under the programme, all three will be included on a survey basis in 2013/14, and reviewed thereafter to confirm the appropriate frequency for inclusion.

Other anticoccidials are used and screening for ionophores has been undertaken periodically. For 2013-14 a small range of targeted samples will be tested for anticoccidials, including monensin and lasalocid as well as the anticoccidials maduramicin, narasin and salinomycin which are not registered for milking animals.

B2(c) Carbamates and pyrethroids: The risk of contamination by synthetic pyrethroids in New Zealand milk is low due to the extensive pastoral grazing-based animal husbandry system. None the less, NCCP will continue to monitor milk supplies for evidence of synthetic pyrethroids.

Carbamates have been superseded by other remedies in New Zealand and are currently only registered for topical use in food producing species. However, New Zealand's screening methodology for organophosphates is sensitive to these compounds and any non-conforming results will be actively followed up. Additional surveillance samples for either group will be taken where considered appropriate.

B2(d) Sedatives: As the potential for these compounds to be present in milk is very low they are not included in the NCCP for 2013/14.

B2(e) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs): The extensive nature of New Zealand's farming systems, the expense of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs relative to the value of the animals and their restricted veterinary medicine status, does not justify extensive use of these products. None-the-less, NSAIDs have been included in the NCCP for a number of years and will continue to be monitored in 2013/14 with NCCP monitoring phenylbutazone, flunixin and ketoprofen in at least 150 samples.

B3(a) Organochlorine compounds including PCBs: Consistent with previous years, organochlorines will be included in the 2013/14 programme. This is primarily to continue monitoring the slow environmental decay of these compounds.

None of the original 12 organochlorines listed under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants have been registered or used in New Zealand for a number of years. The sale of dieldrin for use on food animals and or pasture was banned in 1967. In 1970, New Zealand became one of the first countries in the world to ban the use of DDT on pastoral land. However, the metabolites of DDT continue to be periodically identified in milk and milk products from livestock grazing land where DDT was historically applied to control "grass grub" (*Costelytra zealandica*).

Residues of DDE, rather than the parent compound DDT, predominate confirming historic rather than recent use of this pesticide in New Zealand.

NCCP will continue to monitor areas where this compound was historically used. In addition, farm dairy risk management programme operators are required to manage the risks under their programmes and, where necessary, to provide practical information on management techniques to minimise the uptake of the metabolites by milking animals.



New Zealand is not heavily industrialised and so the risk of dioxin or dioxin-like PCBs entering the milk supply is very low. This has been confirmed in historic surveys. None the less surveys targeting either high fat dairy products or milk from farms deemed most likely to be at risk are undertaken intermittently. For 2013/14 a small number of samples will be included.

B3(b) Organophosphorus compounds: These classes of compounds, licensed as veterinary medicines, are used primarily for ectoparasite control in food producing animals. Many organophosphates are very unlikely to occur as residues in New Zealand milk because animal feeds, which may be treated with organophosphate insecticides, typically represent a very small proportion of the animals diet due to the traditional pasture based grazing systems employed for dairy cows. In addition, cows are not typically housed in barns which may require insecticide treatment. None-the-less organophosphate compounds, as well as synthetic pyrethroids, are included in the 2013/14 NCCP.

B3(c) Chemical elements: Given the low level of industrialisation in New Zealand there is little heavy metal contamination within the environmental. As milking cows graze pasture and receive relatively small quantities of feed from external sources, it has been unlikely for contamination to occur through the feed supply. However feeding patterns have been changing with a move to utilising various imported feeds. Accordingly consideration has been given to potential hazards that might carry through into the milk from various possible farming activities including feed.

In 2013/14 the NCCP will monitor raw milk for arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, and selenium in at least 150 samples. This is consistent with previous seasons and acknowledges a historic absence of levels of concern. A range of other elements including aluminium, barium, boron, chromium, cobalt, copper, iodine, iron, tin and zinc will be included in at least 2 sampling rounds.

A very small number of dairy farms have approval to apply wastes to land or are located near sites that have approval to apply wastes to land. While such activities are generally controlled through a consent process which may include soil or water monitoring, additional consideration is given to the monitoring of milk under the NCCP. For 2013-14 a survey will be undertaken of raw milk from farms that have accepted wastes from petrochemical exploration (drilling mud and cuttings). While there are very few of these landfarms in New Zealand, targeted sampling will be undertaken late in the dairy season when milk fat levels in milk naturally increase.

Dairy products that are manufactured using ingredients or additives that may contain metals at greater levels than that allowed for or expected in raw milk are assessed for conformance in conjunction with the relevant Risk Management Programme as well as processing concentration factors and partitioning within milk component streams.

B3(d) Mycotoxins: Aflatoxin M₁ in milk is a consequence of milking animals consuming feed that is contaminated with aflatoxin B₁. New Zealand pasture, conserved feed, grains and concentrates are very unlikely to contain aflatoxin-B₁. Year-round climatic conditions ensure that pasture grazing will continue to be the predominant feed supply for New Zealand dairy cows in the medium term. Conserved pasture, hay and silage are traditionally the most commonly supplementary animal feeds. These are harvested on each farm from surplus grass growth during the high growth periods in the spring and early summer (November to January).

Imported plant material such as palm kernel expeller, and to a lesser extent copra, distillers dried grains with solubles and other high carbohydrate feed, has become more significant over recent years. Imported copra contaminated with aflatoxin



B₁ was identified in 2006 through NCCP raw milk screening and appropriate interventions put in place. Further findings in 2010 were traced to a single imported consignment of copra and in 2013 findings were traced to an isolated shipment of imported almond hulls. In each case remedial action was taken to remove the hazard.

Because of the growth in use of imported feeds the 2013/14 NCCP will screen for aflatoxin M₁ in all raw milk monitoring samples using an Elisa method. More definitive methodologies will be used for confirmation purposes when deemed necessary, such as product potentially exceeding market specific contaminant limits. In addition, periodically MPI will undertake a survey of milking animal feeds to confirm that any chemical residues or contaminants present will not pose a risk to raw milk.

B3(e) Dyes: As these substances are of low risk they are not included in the NCCP for 2013/14.

B3(f) Other Contaminants

Radionuclides: New Zealand dairy products are routinely monitored for radionuclide contamination in conjunction with the national survey undertaken by the National Radiation Laboratory. Monitoring includes Caesium-134 and Caesium-137, Plutonium-239 and Americium-241. Additional radionuclide testing may also be undertaken according to the requirements of particular markets.

Melamine: This sampling plan has been reviewed and updated in response to the 2008 melamine adulteration situation reported by authorities in China, the subsequent review of toxicological data by various authorities internationally, and the acceptance thresholds established by MPI, Codex and other competent authorities. The sampling plan incorporates melamine solely in response to the current global interest in melamine.

The likelihood of milk in New Zealand being adulterated with melamine for financial gain is extremely low as there is no local source of melamine or melamine waste, and advances in routine milk composition testing using FTIR would identify an anomaly. Adulteration of raw milk in New Zealand is prohibited and severe penalties apply. Testing under the NCCP has been introduced to confirm the safety and suitability of the national raw milk supply and the dairy products manufactured in New Zealand. A number of additional controls also exist within the regulatory framework to ensure that adulteration or contamination of any kind does not occur.

These controls include:

- independent assessment (audit) of every farm dairy at least once per season, a proportion of unannounced farm dairy assessments, and verification audits of processing activities from farm through to sale or export. This includes milk factories, stores, transport of milk or product, and milk transfer facilities.
- direct and exclusive contractual relationship between the farm and the processor with the processor typically responsible for the collection of milk from each individual farm. Rejected consignments and or farms under any form of sanction have no other disposal option so all farmers have a very strong commercial incentive to meet the qualitative parameters set by processors and MPI.
- minimum raw milk monitoring criteria set by MPI, and raw milk acceptance criteria set by both MPI and processors that cover chemical residues and contaminants, microbial parameters, abnormalities and wholesomeness.



- the existence of severe economic disincentives. In the event of any non-conforming level of any contaminant or misrepresentation of raw milk severe penalties are applied by the milk recipients.
- Enforcement action such as prosecution procedures or other sanctions may be initiated by MPI for any illegal activity and MPI has the legal power to direct that any milk or dairy product suspected to be affected be withdrawn or recalled from trade.

Analysis for melamine will be included but at a reduced frequency for 2013/14 due to the favourable results obtained since testing was introduced in 2008, and the absence of risk factors within the New Zealand milk production environment.

Phthalates: Testing of raw milk and dairy products for phthalates was introduced in the 2011/12 following reports of deliberate adulteration of food ingredients by two Taiwanese manufacturers. Although no New Zealand milk or dairy product was affected, monitoring of phthalates will continue under the 2013/14 NCCP to demonstrate conformance. Monitoring is also intended to confirm that migration of phthalates of high concern from food contact materials is minimised or eliminated.

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds: Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (QACs) are widely used as surfactants and disinfectants in food processing and several products have been approved for sanitising dairy equipment. More recently QACs have become compounds of interest in some markets, with studies suggesting that residues may carry over in many food products exposed to QACs. This presents an added complication for trade as many dairy products are highly concentrated, though these concentrated forms usually only represent a minor portion of the final food. For a number of years dairy maintenance compounds containing QACs have been approved in New Zealand with the condition that milk contact surfaces are to be rinsed after use. As such elevated residue levels in milk are not expected, and MPI has received no information that would suggest that milk or dairy products ever contain QAC residues at levels that might pose a public health risk. None-the-less NCCP will include monitoring for benzalkonium chloride (BAC) and didecyldimethylammonium chloride (DDAC) in a portion of the samples collected.

Dicyandiamide

Dicyandiamide (DCD) is a nitrification inhibitor that has the potential to greatly assist pastoral farming by reducing nitrogen loss to the environment and reducing the production of greenhouse gases when applied to pastoral land. However late 2012, as the use of DCD increased, MPI became aware that minor traces of the compound were becoming detectable in concentrated dairy products.

While the levels identified were of absolutely no risk to any consumers of dairy products there is no agreed internal position on residues from the use of DCD. Consequently the use of DCD on land for pastoral farming has ceased and will not be permitted until such time as a maximum residue limit has been agreed internationally. Monitoring for DCD will continue under the NCCP to confirm that there has been no use.

Nitrate and Nitrite

The presence of nitrate and nitrite in dried dairy products indicates excessive exposure to heat, fouling or “burn-on” during processing, or contamination of liquid milk with cleaning solutions. To ensure that there is no contamination coming from farm raw milk supplies the NCCP will monitor for nitrate and nitrite on a periodic basis.



3.3 Substances and residues to be monitored in 2013/14

The following tables set out the full list of compounds and chemical elements intended to be monitored under the programme in 2013/14 for raw milk and colostrum respectively.

Table 1: NCCP Raw Milk Monitoring - List of Compounds 2013/14

Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Abamectin	Milk	150	0.005	0.005	LCMS-MS	ML
Acephate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Acetamiprid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Acetochlor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Acibenzolar-S-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Acifluorfen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Aflatoxin M ₁	Milk	306	0.00005	0.00001	Elisa	AF
AHD (Nitrofurantoin)	Milk	306	0.001	0.001	LC-MS/MS	N
Alachlor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Alanycarb	Milk	306	0.05	0.05	LCMS-MS	P
Albendazole	Milk	150	0.1	0.1	LC-MS/MS	B
Albendazole Sulphone	Milk	150	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Albendazole sulfoxide	Milk	150	0.1	0.1	LC-MS/MS	B
Aldicarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Aldicarb-sulfone	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Aldicarb-sulfoxide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Aldrin	Milk	306	0.006	0.001	GCMS & -GC-E	P
Allidochlor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Aluminium	Milk	95	0.5	0.03	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Ametryn	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Amoxycillin	Milk	306	0.004	0.002	Microbial Inhibition	IS
AMOZ (Furaltodone)	Milk	306	0.001	0.001	LC-MS/MS	N
Ampicillin	Milk	306	0.004	0.002	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Anilofos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Antimony	Milk	12	0.5	tbc	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
AOZ (Furazolidone)	Milk	306	0.001	0.001	LC-MS/MS	N
Arsenic	Milk	150	0.01	0.01	TMAH Digest ICPMS	EL
Atrazine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Azaconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Azamethiphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Azinphos-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Azoxystrobin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Barium	Milk	12	0.1	tbc	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Benalaxyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Bendiocarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Benfluralin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Benfuracarb	Milk	306	0.05	0.05	LCMS-MS	P
Benodanil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Benoxacor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Bensulfuron-methyl	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Bensulide	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Benzalkonium chloride	Milk	96	0.1	0.05	LCMS-MS	Q
Betamethasone	Milk	306	0.00011	0.00011	HPLC-MS/MS	D
BHC (alpha)	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
BHC (beta)	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
BHC (delta)	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Bifenoxy	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Bifenthrin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Bioresmethrin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Bismuth	Milk	62	0.1	0.001	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Bitertanol	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Boron	Milk	150	1	0.05	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Boscalid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Bromacil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Bromobutide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Bromophos methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Bromopropoxylate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Bromopropylate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Bromosphos ethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Bupirimate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Buprofazin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS/GC-ECD & LCMS-MS	P
Butachlor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Butafenacil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Butamifos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cadmium	Milk	150	0.05	0.0002	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Cadusafos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cafenstrole	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Carbaryl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Carbendazim	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Carbetamide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Carbofuran	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Carboxin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Carpropamid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cefoperazone	Milk	306	0.1	0.05	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Ceftiofur	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Ceftiofur	Milk	306	0.01	0.008	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Cefuroxime	Milk	306	0.1	0.1	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Cefuroxime	Milk	306	0.1	0.008	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Cephalexin	Milk	306	0.1	0.012	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Cephalonium	Milk	306	0.025	0.025	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Cephalonium	Milk	306	0.02	0.008	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Chloramphenicol	Milk	306	0.00004	0.00004	HPLC-MS/MS	A6
Chlorbufam	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
chlordan-cis	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
chlordan-trans	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
chlorfenapyr	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Chlorfenvinphos	Milk	306	0.1	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Chloridazon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Chlorimuron-ethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Chlorobenzilate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Chlorothalonil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Chloroxuron	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Chlorpropham	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Chlorpyrifos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Chlorpyrifos ethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Chlorpyrifos methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS/GC-ECD & LCMS-MS	P
Chlorsulfuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Chlortetracycline	Milk	306	0.1	0.1	Elisa	LFE
Chlortetracycline	Milk	306	0.05	0.004	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Chlorthal dimethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Chlortoluron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Chlozolinate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Chromafenozide	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Chromium	Milk	95	0.1	0.01	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Cinidon-ethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Clethodim	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Clodinafop-propargyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Clofentezine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Clomazone	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cloquintocet-mexyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Clothianidin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cloxacillin	Milk	306	0.03	0.03	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Cobalt	Milk	95	0.1	0.002	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Copper	Milk	95	0.1	0.005	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Coumaphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS/GC-ECD & LCMS-MS	P
Coumaphos oxon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cyanazine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cyanophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Cyanuric Acid	Milk	150	1	0.1	HPLC-MS/MS	O
Cyazofamid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cyclanilide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cycloate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cyclosulfamuron	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Cyflufenamid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cyfluthrin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
cyhalofop-butyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Cyhalothrin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Cymoxanil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cypermethrin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Cyproconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cyprodinil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cyromazine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Daimuron	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
DDD (o,p')	Milk	306	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
DDD (p,p')	Milk	306	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
DDE (o,p')	Milk	306	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
DDE (p,p')	Milk	306	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
DDT (o,p')	Milk	306	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
DDT (p,p')	Milk	306	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
Deltamethrin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Demeton-s-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Demeton-s-methyl-sulfoxide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Desmedipham	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Dexamethazone	Milk	100	0.00011	0.00011	HPLC-MS/MS	D
Diallate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Diazinon	Milk	306	0.02	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dichlobenil	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Dichlofenthion	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dichlofluanid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dichloran	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Dichlorvos	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Diclobutrazol	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Diclocymet	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Diclofop-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dicloran	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Diclosulam	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Dicofol	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Dicrotophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dicyandiamide	Milk	50	0.016	0.016	HPLC-MS/MS	O
Didecyldimethylammonium chloride (sum of)	Milk	96	0.1	0.05	LCMS-MS	Q
Dieldrin	Milk	306	0.006	0.006	GCMS	P
Diethofencarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Difenoconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Diflubenzuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Diflufencan	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Diflufenican	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dimepiperate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Dimethanamid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Dimethenamid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dimethoate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dimethomorph	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dimethylvinphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dioxabenzofos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Dioxathion	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Diphenamid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Diphenylamine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Disulfoton	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dithiopyr	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Diuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Dodine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Doramectin	Milk	150	0.003	0.003	HPLC-FL	ML
Edifenphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Emamectin	Milk	150	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	ML
Endosulfan (alpha)	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Endosulfan (beta)	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Endosulfan sulphate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Endosulphan I	Milk	306	0.004	0.004	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Endosulphan II	Milk	306	0.004	0.004	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Endrin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
EPN	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Epoxiconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Eprinomectin	Milk	150	0.02	0.02	HPLC-FL	ML
EPTC	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Erythromycin	Milk	306	0.05	0.01	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Esfenvalerate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Esprocarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ethalfuralin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ethametsulfuron-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Ethiofencarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Ethion	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ethiprole	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Ethoprophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ethoxyquin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ethoxysulfuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Ethylchlozate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Etobenzanid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Etoazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Etridiazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Etrimfos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Famoxadone	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Famphur	Milk	306	0.1	0.1	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenamidone	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Fenamiphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenarimol	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenbendazole	Milk	150	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Fenbendazole sulphone	Milk	150	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Fenbendazole sulfoxide (Oxfendazole)	Milk	150	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Fenbuconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fenchlorophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Fenchlorphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenhexamid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fenitrothion	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Fenobucarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenothiocarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fenoxanil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenoxaprop	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fenoxaprop-ethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenoxycarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenpiclonil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenpropathrin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenpropimorph	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenpyroximate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fensulfothion	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenthion	Milk	306	0.05	0.05	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenthion sulfone	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Fenthion sulfoxide	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Fentrazamide	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Fenvalerate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Fenvalerate (esfen-)	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Ferimzone	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fipronil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flamprop	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Flamprop-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flazasulfuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Florfenicol	Milk	306	0.0002	0.0002	HPLC-MS/MS	A6
Fluacrypyrim	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fluazifop-p-butyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fluazinam	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Fluaziprop-p-butyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Flubenzaole	Milk	150	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Flucythrinate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Fludioxinil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fludioxonil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Flufenacet	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Flumethrin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Flumiclorac-pentyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Flumioxazin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flunixin	Milk	150	0.002	0.002	GC-MS	NS
Fluometuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fluquinconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fluridone	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Flusilazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flusulfamide	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Fluthiacet-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Flutolanil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flutriafol	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fluvalinate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Folpet	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fomesafen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fonofos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Forchlorfenuron	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Formetanate	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Fosthiazate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fualaxyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Fuberidazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Furalaxyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Furametpyr	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Furathiocarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Gentamycin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Halosulfuron-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Haloxypop-etotyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Haloxypop-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Heptachlor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Heptachlor epoxide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
heptachlor-epoxide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Heptenophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Hexachlorobenzene	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Hexachlorocyclohexane-beta (refer BHC beta)	Milk					
Hexachlorocyclohexane-alpha (refer BHC alpha)	Milk					
Hexaconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Hexaflumuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Hexazinone	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Hexythiazox	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Imazalil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Imazamethabenz-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Imazosulfuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Imidacloprid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Inabenfide	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Indanofan	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Indoxacarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Inhibitory Substances	Milk	306	0.004	0.002	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Iodfenphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Iodine	Milk	95	n.a.	0.001	TMAH Digest ICPMS	EL
Iodofenphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Iodosulfuron-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Iprobenfos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Iprodione	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Iprovalicarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Iron	Milk	95	n.a.	0.5	B Digest ICPMS	EL
Isazofos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Isazophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Isofenphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Isofenphos-methyl	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Isoprocab	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Isoprothiolane	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Isoproturon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Isoxathion	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Ivermectin	Milk	150	0.01	0.01	HPLC-FL	ML
Kanamycin	Milk	306	0.1	0.1	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Karbutilate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Ketoprofen	Milk	150	0.002	0.002	GC-MS	NS
Kresoxim-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Lactofen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Lasalocid	Milk	50	0.005	0.005	HPLC-MS/MS	I
Lead	Milk	150	0.01	0.001	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Lenacil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
leptophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Levamisole	Milk	150	0.1	0.1	LC-MS/MS	B
Lindane (gamma HCCH)	Milk	306	0.008	0.008	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Linuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Lufenuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Maduramicin	Milk	50	0.022	0.022	HPLC-MS/MS	I
Malathion	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Mandipropamid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Mebendazole	Milk	150	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Mefenacet	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Mefenpyr-diethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Melamine	Milk	150	1	0.1	HPLC-MS/MS	O
Mepanipyrim	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Mepronil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Mercury	Milk	150	0.001	0.001	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Metalaxyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Metamitron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Metconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Methabenzthiazuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Methacrifos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Methamidophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Methidathion	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Methiocarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Methomyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Methoxyfenozide	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Metobromuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Metolachlor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Metolochlor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Metominostrobin (E)	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Metominostrobin (Z)	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Metosulam	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Metribuzin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Mevinphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Molinate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Monensin	Milk	50	0.003	0.003	HPLC-MS/MS	I
Monocrotophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Monolinuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Moxidectin	Milk	150	0.04	0.04	HPLC-FL	ML
Myclobutanil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Napropamide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Narasin	Milk	50	0.006	0.006	HPLC-MS/MS	I
Neomycin	Milk	306	0.5	0.02	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Nickel	Milk	12	0.1	tbc	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Nicotine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Nitrate	Milk	44	5	0.67	Colorimetric	NOX
Nitrite	Milk	44	0.2	0.05	Colorimetric	NOX
Nitrofen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Nitrothal isopropyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Norflurazon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Novaluron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Oleandomycin	Milk	306	0.1	0.05	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Omethoate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Oryzalin	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Oxabetrinil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Oxadiazon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Oxadixyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Oxamyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Oxibendazole	Milk	150	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Oxidiazon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Oxycarboxin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Oxyfluorfen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Oxyfluorfen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Oxytetracycline	Milk	306	0.1	0.05	Elisa	LFE
Oxytetracycline	Milk	306	0.1	0.015	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Paclobutrazol	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Parathion	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Parathion ethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Parathion-methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Penconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pencycuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Pendimethalin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Penicillin (benzyl)	Milk	306	0.004	0.002	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Permethrin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Phenmedipham	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Phenthoate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phenylbutazone	Milk	150	0.002	0.002	GC-MS	NS
Phorate	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phorate sulfone	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phorate sulphoxide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phosalone	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phosmet	Milk	306	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
Phosphamidon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phoxim	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Picolinafen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Piperonyl butoxide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Piperophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pirimicarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pirimiphos methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (15 compounds)	Milk	12	0.001	0.001	B Digest / ICPMS	PAH
Pretilachlor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Prochloraz	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Procymidione	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Profenofos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Promecarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Prometryn	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propachlor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propamocarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Propanil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Propaphos	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Propaquizafop	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Propargite	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propazine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propazyamide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Propetamphos	Milk	306	0.1	0.1	GCMS	P
Propham	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propiconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propoxur	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propyzamide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Prosulfocarb	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Prothiophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Pymetrozin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Pyraclostrobin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyraflufen ethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Pyrazophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyremethanil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Pyributicarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyridaben	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyridaphenthion	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyrifenoxy	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Pyrimethanil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyrimidifen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyriminobac-methyl (E)	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyriminobac-methyl (Z)	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyriproxyfen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyroquilon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Quinalphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Quinoclamine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Quinoxifen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Quintozene	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Quizalofop-ethyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Rimsulfuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Salinomycin	Milk	50	0.003	0.003	HPLC-MS/MS	I
Selenium	Milk	150	2	0.002	TMAH Digest ICPMS	EL
Semduramycin	Milk	50	0.02	0.02	HPLC-MS/MS	I
Semicarbazide (potential Nitrofurazone metabolite)	Milk	306	0.001	0.001	LC-MS/MS	N
Sethoxydim	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Simazine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Simeconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Simetryn	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Spinosad	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Spiramycin	Milk	306	0.1	0.04	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Spiromesifen	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Spiromesifen-enol	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Spiroxamine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Streptomycin/ Dihydrostreptomycin	Milk	306	0.1	0.02	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Sulfentrazone	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Sulphonamides	Milk	306	0.1	0.1	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Sulprofos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tebuconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tebufozide	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Tebufofenpyrad	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tebufothiuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Tecnazene	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Teflubenzuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
tefluthrin	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Temephos	Milk	306	0.1	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Tepraloxymid	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Teradifon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Terbacil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Terbufos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Terbumeton	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Terbutylazine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Terbutryn	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tetrachlorfenvinphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Tetrachlorvinphos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tetraconazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tetracycline	Milk	306	0.1	0.05	Elisa	LFE
Tetracycline	Milk	306	0.1	0.015	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Tetradifon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Thenylchlor	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Thiabendazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Thiacloprid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Thiamethoxam	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Thiazopyr	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Thidiazuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Thiobencarb	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Thiocyclam hydrogenoxalate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Thiometon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tiadinil	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tin	Milk	95	0.1	0.005	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Tolclofos methyl	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tolylfluanid	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tralkoxydim	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Triadimefon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Triadimenol	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Trialkoxdim	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Triallate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tri-allate	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Triasulfuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Triazophos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tribenuron-methyl	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Tribufos	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Trichlorfon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tricyclazole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tridimefon	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Trifloxystrobin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Trifloxysulfuron sodium	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Triflumizole	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Triflumuron	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
trifluralin	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Triflusulfuron-methyl	Milk	306	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Triforine	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tylosin	Milk	306	0.05	0.05	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Tylosin	Milk	306	0.05	0.011	Microbial Inhibition (2)	MIT
Uniconazole P	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Vamidothion	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Vanadium	Milk	12	0.1	tbc	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Vinclozolin	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
XMC	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Zinc	Milk	95	n.a.	0.005	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Zoxamide	Milk	306	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
<p>Compounds to be screened – 550</p> <p>Individual test results anticipated – 153,628</p>						



Table 2: NCCP Colostrum Surveillance - List of Compounds 2013/14

Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Abamectin	Colostrum	28	0.005	0.005	HPLC-FL	ML
Acephate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Acetamiprid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Acetochlor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Acibenzolar-S-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Acifluorfen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Aflatoxin M ₁	Colostrum	28	0.00005	0.00001	Elisa	AF
AHD (Nitrofurantoin)	Colostrum	28	0.001	0.001	LC-MS/MS	N
Alachlor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Alanycarb	Colostrum	28	0.05	0.05	LCMS-MS	P
Albendazole	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.1	LC-MS/MS	B
Albendazole Sulphone	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Albendazole sulfoxide	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.1	LC-MS/MS	B
Aldicarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Aldicarb-sulfone	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Aldicarb-sulfoxide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Aldrin	Colostrum	28	0.006	0.001	GCMS & -GC-E	P
Allidochlor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ametryn	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Amoxycillin	Colostrum	28	0.004	0.002	Microbial Inhibition	IS
AMOZ (Furaltodone)	Colostrum	28	0.001	0.001	LC-MS/MS	N
Ampicillin	Colostrum	28	0.004	0.002	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Anilofos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
AOZ (Furazolidone)	Colostrum	28	0.001	0.001	LC-MS/MS	N
Arsenic	Colostrum	28	0.001	0.001	TMAH Digest ICPMS	EL
Atrazine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Azaconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Azamethiphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Azinphos-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Azoxystrobin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Benalaxyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Bendiocarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Benfluralin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Benfuracarb	Colostrum	28	0.05	0.05	LCMS-MS	P
Benodanil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Benoxacor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Bensulfuron-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Bensulide	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
BHC (alpha)	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
BHC (beta)	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
BHC (delta)	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Bifenox	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Bifenthrin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Bioresmethrin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Bitertanol	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Boron	Colostrum	28	1	0.05	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Boscalid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Bromacil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Bromobutide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Bromophos methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Bromopropoxylate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Bromopropylate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Bromosphos ethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Bupirimate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Buprofazin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS/GC-ECD & LCMS-MS	P
Butachlor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Butafenacil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Butamifos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cadmium	Colostrum	28	0.05	0.002	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Cadusafos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cafenstrole	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Carbaryl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Carbendazim	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Carbetamide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Carbofuran	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Carboxin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Carpropamid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cefoperazone	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.05	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Ceftiofur	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Cefuroxime	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.1	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Cephalonium	Colostrum	28	0.025	0.025	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Chloramphenicol	Colostrum	28	0.0004	0.00004	HPLC-MS/MS	A6
Chlorbufam	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
chlordane-cis	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
chlordane-trans	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
chlorfenapyr	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Chlorfenvinphos	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Chloridazon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Chlorimuron-ethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Chlorobenzilate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Chlorothalonil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Chloroxuron	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Chlorpropham	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Chlorpyrifos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Chlorpyrifos ethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Chlorpyrifos methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS/GC-ECD & LCMS-MS	P
Chlorsulfuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Chlortetracycline	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.1	Elisa	LFE
Chlorthal dimethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Chlortoluron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Chlozolate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Chromafenozide	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Cinidon-ethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Clethodim	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Clodinafop-propargyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Clofentezine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Clomazone	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cloquintocet-mexyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Clothianidin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cloxacillin	Colostrum	28	0.03	0.03	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Coumaphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS/GC-ECD & LCMS-MS	P
Coumaphos oxon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cyanazine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cyanophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Cyanuric Acid	Colostrum	28	1	0.1	HPLC-MS/MS	O
Cyazofamid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cyclanilide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cycloate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cyclosulfamuron	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Cyflufenamid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cyfluthrin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
cyhalofop-butyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Cyhalothrin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Cymoxanil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Cypermethrin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Cyproconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cyprodinil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Cyromazine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Daimuron	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
DDD (o,p')	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
DDD (p,p')	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
DDE (o,p')	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
DDE (p,p')	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
DDT (o,p')	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
DDT (p,p')	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
Deltamethrin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Demeton-s-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Demeton-s-methyl-sulfoxide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Desmedipham	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Dexamethazone	Colostrum	28	0.0003	0.0003	GC-MS	D
Diallate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Diazinon	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dichlobenil	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Dichlofenthion	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dichlofluanid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dichloran	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Dichlorvos	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Diclobutrazol	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Diclocymet	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Diclofop-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dicloran	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Diclosulam	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Dicofol	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Dicrotophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dieldrin	Colostrum	28	0.006	0.006	GCMS	P
Diethofencarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Difenoconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Diflubenzuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Diflufenca	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Diflufenican	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dimepiperate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dimethanamid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Dimethenamid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dimethoate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dimethomorph	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dimethylvinphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dioxabenzofos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Dioxathion	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Diphenamid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Diphenylamine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Disulfoton	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Dithiopyr	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Diuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Dodine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Doramectin	Colostrum	28	0.003	0.003	HPLC-FL	ML
Edifenphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Emamectin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	HPLC-FL	ML
Endosulfan (alpha)	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Endosulfan (beta)	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Endosulfan sulphate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Endosulphan I	Colostrum	28	0.004	0.004	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Endosulphan II	Colostrum	28	0.004	0.004	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Endrin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
EPN	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Epoxiconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Eprinomectin	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	HPLC-FL	ML



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
EPTC	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Esfenvalerate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Esprocarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ethalfuralin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ethametsulfuron-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Ethiofencarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Ethion	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ethiprole	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Ethoprophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ethoxyquin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Ethoxysulfuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Ethylchlozate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Etobenzanid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Etioazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Etridiazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Etrimfos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Famoxadone	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Famphur	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.1	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenamidone	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Fenamiphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenarimol	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenbendazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Fenbendazole sulphone	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Fenbendazole sulphoxide (Oxfendazole)	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Fenbuconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fenchlorophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Fenchlorphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenhexamid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fenitrothion	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Fenobucarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenothiocarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fenoxanil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenoxaprop	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fenoxaprop-ethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenoxycarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenpiclonil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenpropathrin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenpropimorph	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenpyroximate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fensulfothion	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenthion	Colostrum	28	0.05	0.05	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fenthion sulfone	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Fenthion sulfoxide	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Fentrazamide	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Fenvalerate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Fenvalerate (esfen-)	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Ferimzone	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fipronil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flamprop	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Flamprop-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flazasulfuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fluacrypyrim	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fluazifop-p-butyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fluazinam	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Fluaziprop-p-butyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Flubenzaole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Flucythrinate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Fludioxinil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fludioxonil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Flufenacet	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Flumethrin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Flumiclorac-pentyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flumioxazin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flunixin	Colostrum	28	0.002	0.002	GC-MS	NS
Fluometuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fluquinconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fluridone	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Flusilazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flusulfamide	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Fluthiacet-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Flutolanil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Flutriafol	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fluvalinate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Folpet	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fomesafen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Fonofos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Forchlorfenuron	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Formetanate	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Fosthiazate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Fualaxyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Fuberidazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Furalaxyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Furametpyr	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Furathiocarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Halosulfuron-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Haloxyfop-etotyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Haloxyfop-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Heptachlor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Heptachlor epoxide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
heptachlor-epoxide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Heptenophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Hexachlorobenzene	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Hexachlorocyclohexane-beta (refer BHC beta)	Colostrum					
Hexachlorocyclohexane-alpha (refer BHC alpha)	Colostrum					
Hexaconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Hexaflumuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Hexazinone	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Hexythiazox	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Imazalil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Imazamethabenz-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Imazosulfuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Imidacloprid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Inabenfide	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Indanofan	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Indoxacarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Inhibitory Substances	Colostrum	28	0.004	0.002	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Iodfenphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
iodofenphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Iodosulfuron-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Iprobenfos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Iprodione	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Iprovalicarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Isazofos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Isazophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Isofenphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Isofenphos-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Isoprocab	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Isoprothiolane	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Isoproturon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Isoxathion	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Ivermectin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	HPLC-FL	ML
Karbutilate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Ketoprofen	Colostrum	28	0.002	0.002	GC-MS	NS
Kresoxim-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Lactofen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Lead	Colostrum	28	0.2	0.01	B Digest / ICPMS	EL
Lenacil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
leptophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Levamisole	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.1	LC-MS/MS	B
Lindane (gamma HCH)	Colostrum	28	0.008	0.008	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Linuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Lufenuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Malathion	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Mandipropamid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Mebendazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Mefenacet	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Mefenpyr-diethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Melamine	Colostrum	28	1	0.1	HPLC-MS/MS	O
Mepanipyrim	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Mepronil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Mercury	Colostrum	28	0.03	0.005	B Digest / ICPSMS	EL
Metalaxyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Metamitron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Metconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Methabenzthiazuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Methacrifos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Methamidophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Methidathion	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Methiocarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Methomyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Methoxyfenozide	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Metobromuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Metolachlor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Metolochlor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Metominostrobin (E)	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Metominostrobin (Z)	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Metosulam	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Metribuzin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Mevinphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Molinate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Monocrotophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Monolinuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Moxidectin	Colostrum	28	0.04	0.04	HPLC-FL	ML
Myclobutanil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Napropamide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Nicotine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Nitrofen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Nitrothal isopropyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Norflurazon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Novaluron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Omethoate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Oryzalin	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Oxabetrinil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Oxadiazon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Oxadixyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Oxamyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Oxibendazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LC-MS/MS	B
Oxidiazon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Oxycarboxin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Oxyfluorfen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Oxyfluorfen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Oxytetracycline	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.05	Elisa	LFE
Paclobutrazol	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Parathion	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Parathion ethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Parathion-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Penconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pencycuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Pendimethalin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Penicillin (benzyl)	Colostrum	28	0.004	0.002	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Permethrin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Phenmedipham	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Phenthoate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phenylbutazone	Colostrum	28	0.002	0.002	GC-MS	NS
Phorate	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phorate sulfone	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phorate sulphoxide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phosalone	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phosmet	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.01	GCMS	P
Phosphamidon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Phoxim	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Picolinafen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Piperonyl butoxide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Piperophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pirimicarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pirimiphos methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Pretilachlor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Prochloraz	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Procymidione	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Profenofos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Promecarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Prometryn	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propachlor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propamocarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Propanil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Propaphos	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Propaquizafop	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Propargite	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propazine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propazamide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Propetamphos	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.1	GCMS	P
Propham	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propiconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Propoxur	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Propyzamide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Prosulfocarb	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Prothiophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Pymetrozin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Pyraclostrobin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyraflufen ethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Pyrazophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyremethanil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Pyributicarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyridaben	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyridaphenthion	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyrifeno	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Pyrimethanil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyrimidifen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyriminobac-methyl (E)	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyriminobac-methyl (Z)	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyriproxyfen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Pyroquilon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Quinalphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Quinoclamine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Quinoxifen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Quintozene	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Quisalofof-ethyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Rimsulfuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Selenium	Colostrum	28	2	0.05	TMAH Digest ICPMS	EL
SEM (Nitrofurazone)	Colostrum	28	0.001	0.001	LC-MS/MS	N
Sethoxydim	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Simazine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Simeconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Simetryn	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Spinosad	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Spiromesifen	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Spiromesifen-enol	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Spiroxamine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Sulfentrazone	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Sulphonamides	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.1	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Sulprofos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tebuconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tebufozide	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Tebufofpyrad	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tebufofuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tecnazene	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Teflubenzuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
tefluthrin	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Temephos	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Tepaloxymid	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Teradifon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Terbacil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Terbufos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Terbumeton	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Terbutylazine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Terbutryn	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tetrachlorfenvinphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Tetrachlorvinphos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tetraconazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tetracycline	Colostrum	28	0.1	0.05	Elisa	LFE
Tetradifon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Thenylchlor	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Thiabendazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Thiacloprid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Thiamethoxam	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Thiazopyr	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Thidiazuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Thiobencarb	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Thiocyclam hydrogenoxalate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Thiometon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tiadinil	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tolclofos methyl	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tolyfluanid	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tralkoxydim	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Triadimefon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Triadimenol	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Trialkoxdim	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Triallate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tri-allate	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
Triasulfuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Triazophos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Tribenuron-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P
Tribufos	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Trichlorfon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tricyclazole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tridimefon	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & GC-ECD	P
Trifloxystrobin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Trifloxysulfuron sodium	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Triflumizole	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Triflumuron	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Trifluralin	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	GCMS	P
Triflurosulfuron-methyl	Colostrum	28	0.02	0.02	LCMS-MS	P



Compound	Matrix	Samples to Test	Action Limit mg/l	LoR mg/l	Method	Code
Triforine	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Tylosin	Milk	28	0.05	0.05	Microbial Inhibition	IS
Uniconazole P	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Vamidothion	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Vinclozolin	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS	P
XMC	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	GCMS & LCMS-MS	P
Zoxamide	Colostrum	28	0.01	0.01	LCMS-MS	P
Compounds to be screened – 494						
Individual test results anticipated – 13,832						