

Australian Milk Residue Analysis Survey

Annual Report 2022–23



The Australian Milk Residue Analysis (AMRA) Survey is the independent chemical residue monitoring program for bovine milk, delivered for the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and State Regulatory Authorities:

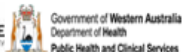


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Executive summary

The AMRA Survey (the Survey) is the national residue monitoring program for agricultural and veterinary chemicals and environmental contaminants in bovine milk. The Survey supports the export requirements of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) under the *Export Control (Milk and Milk Products) Rules 2021*¹.

The Survey is funded through DAFF, who also approve the sampling plan. Dairy Food Safety Victoria (DFSV) co-ordinates the Survey.

The Survey is a risk-based program designed to identify and monitor residues from chemical inputs in the Australian milk supply chain. It verifies the effectiveness of the control measures in place to ensure appropriate food safety outcomes and provides assurance to consumers both in Australia and overseas regarding the safety and quality of Australian dairy products.

The Survey tests randomly selected raw milk samples for a range of residues. Samples are taken from all dairying regions and the number collected is commensurate with milk production volumes in each region.

During the period 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023, 1000 milk samples were collected and 14,410 analyses were conducted. Of the samples tested, 100% complied with Australian residue standards.

Setting of Australian residue standards

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is the federal authority responsible for the evaluation and registration of agricultural and veterinary chemicals (agvet chemicals) for supply, sale and use in Australia. The APVMA assesses and approves agvet chemicals for use and sets maximum residue limits (MRLs) applying to both imported and domestic food. MRLs are listed in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (ANZFSC)*² following consideration by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ).

The APVMA also sets extraneous residue limits (ERLs). These are the maximum permitted limits of pesticide residues in food commodities arising from environmental sources.

A maximum level (ML) is the level of a specified contaminant or natural toxicant which is permitted to be present in a food and applies to chemicals such as heavy metals and mycotoxins². These are listed in the ANZFSC².

The ANZFSC² specifies that where no MRL or ERL has been established for a particular agricultural or veterinary chemical residue in a particular food, there must be no detectable level of that residue present. In contrast, where no ML has been set for a particular environmental contaminant in a food, residues are allowable at low levels.

Survey design and sample collection

The Survey design is risk-based and is reflective of the agricultural practices in the Australian dairy industry. Samples are taken from all dairying states commensurate with milk production volumes in each region. The European Union (EU) residue monitoring directives are used to provide a framework for the design of the survey. The chemicals selected for analysis reflect agricultural and veterinary chemical use patterns in Australian dairy production and those chemicals that may be of interest to Australia's trading partners.

All samples are taken randomly throughout the twelve-month period on a nationwide basis. Within this random selection there are stratified components for certain types of samples. These stratified components may be based on defined geographic areas, seasonal and historical usage patterns. Milk samples allocated on a random basis were analysed for antimicrobials, chloramphenicol, benzimidazoles, levamisole, aflatoxin M1, macrocyclic lactones, organochlorines, organophosphates, synthetic pyrethroids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Samples with stratified components were analysed for triclabendazole residues. The number of samples tested and the analyses conducted for the 2022–23 AMRA Survey are listed in Appendix 2.

When a residue is detected in a sample, the laboratory immediately notifies DFSV. DFSV informs the relevant State Regulatory Authority (SRA) and DAFF. The level of action is set at $\geq 50\%$ of the Australian or EU MRL/ERL (whichever is the most stringent) or at any level in the case where no MRL/ERL has been established. If the sample is identified at or above the level of action, the SRA in cooperation with DAFF and the relevant dairy company, then identifies the farms that contributed milk to the tanker load. Individual milk samples from each farm supplying the tanker are tested to determine the source of the residue. Once the supplying farm or farms have been identified, further investigations are undertaken to establish the cause of the detection. Corrective and preventative actions are also implemented by the dairy company to ensure that dairy products with residues greater than the Australian or EU Standard do not enter the respective markets.

All aspects of the Survey are subject to audit by DAFF and governments of importing countries. SRAs are responsible for verifying that corrective and preventative activities have been undertaken.

Annual Review

The risk profile of various agricultural, veterinary and environmental contaminants is reviewed annually. The review focuses on emerging chemical residue risks, shifts in chemical use patterns and potential trends. The review also identifies areas for improvement within the survey.

Proficiency Testing

Contracted Survey laboratories are required to participate in the Milk Laboratory Performance Evaluation Program to verify their on-going competency and be recognised as proficient to provide testing for the Survey.

The National Residue Survey (NRS) provides the Milk Laboratory Performance Evaluation Program for the Survey and is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) as a Proficiency Testing Scheme Provider.

Compounds tested

The AMRA Survey includes a range of residue groups including antimicrobials, endoparasiticides, ectoparasiticides, feed and environmental contaminants. Samples for the survey are tested at nationally accredited laboratories. The test methods used and the requirements for laboratory approval are detailed in Appendix 3.

Chloramphenicol

In Australia, chloramphenicol is strictly prohibited for use on all food producing animals. Chloramphenicol is restricted for use on non-food producing animals such as cats and dogs and is obtained through a veterinary prescription only.

Chloramphenicol is therefore considered to pose a low risk in the Australian dairy risk profile. Thirty random samples were analysed nationally for residues of chloramphenicol to verify that off-label use does not occur and to satisfy importing country requirements.

Antimicrobials

Many antimicrobials, excluding chloramphenicol are registered for use on dairy cattle in Australia and form part of good agricultural practice for managing bacterial infections in livestock. Three hundred milk samples were randomly selected for antimicrobial residues across all dairying states. Each of these milk samples was tested for 24 antimicrobial compounds.

Animal parasite control chemicals

Benzimidazoles, levamisole and macrocyclic lactones are important endoparasiticides and in accordance with good agricultural practices may be routinely used on Australian dairy farms. Of the endoparasiticides mentioned, macrocyclic lactones are the group most commonly used. In total, 320 random samples were collected nationally (230 macrocyclic lactones, 70 benzimidazoles and 20 levamisole) and tested for these residues.

Triclabendazole is another endoparasiticide which is predominately used in southern parts of Australia during particular times of the year. Thirty samples were randomly sampled from these parts of Australia and monitored for this compound.

The control of external parasites is common livestock farming practice in Australia. In accordance with good agricultural practice, organophosphates and synthetic pyrethroids contained in registered veterinary products are used on cattle for external parasite control. In total, 230 random samples were collected nationally and tested for organophosphate and synthetic pyrethroid residues.

Feed contaminants

Organophosphates and synthetic pyrethroids are also used for insect control on harvested and stored food crops such as grains. Feed contaminants may enter the milk supply chain via the use of such feeds. The samples collected for monitoring the use of animal parasite control also monitors feed contaminants.

Due to Australia's variable climate, drought conditions are common in some areas. Pasture based feeding often becomes less sustainable in times of drought, resulting in the growing use of supplementary feed for dairy cattle. Some feeds may pose a higher risk of aflatoxin B1 contamination such as peanut by-products, maize and sorghum. Drought stressed crops and high humidity may also favour the growth of *Aspergillus* moulds and the production of aflatoxins. Ingestion of such feeds containing aflatoxin B1 by cattle can result in the toxins being converted and excreted as aflatoxin M1 in milk. Thirty milk samples were tested randomly for the presence of aflatoxin M1 during the 2022–23 year.

Environmental contaminants

Organochlorine pesticides are no longer registered for use in Australia, however they are known to persist in the environment for extended periods. From time-to-time cattle may ingest soil containing residues of organochlorines. Thirty random samples were taken and analysed for the presence of organochlorine residues.

Anti-inflammatory treatments

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) may be used from time to time to reduce inflammation and to provide pain relief in dairy cattle due to infections such as mastitis. There are currently four compounds within the NSAIDs group that are registered for use in Australia on dairy cattle. Phenylbutazone and oxyphenbutazone are not registered for use on dairy cattle but are included to verify off-label use is not occurring in Australia.

Thirty random samples were collected and analysed for residues of flunixin, meloxicam, ketoprofen, tolfenamic acid, phenylbutazone and oxyphenbutazone.

Report on results

Summary of results

The results for the 2022–23 Survey are shown in Table 1.

During 2022–23, 1000 milk samples were collected and a total of 14,410 analyses performed. Of the samples tested, no residues were detected at levels above the relevant Australian standard.

Table 1 AMRA Survey sample results (1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023)

| Compound or Analyte Residue | Number of samples | | Level of Action# (µg/kg) | Number of detections at or above Level of Action | Australian Standard* (µg/kg) | Number of results above AU Standard |
|--|-------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Planned | Tested | | | | |
| Chloramphenicol | | | | | | |
| Chloramphenicol | 30 | 30 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Antimicrobials | | | | | | |
| B-lactams | | | | | | |
| Benzyl G Penicillin | 300 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 |
| Cloxacillin | 300 | 300 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Ampicillin | 300 | 300 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Amoxicillin | 300 | 300 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Cephalosporins | | | | | | |
| Ceftiofur | 300 | 300 | 50 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Cefuroxime | 300 | 300 | 20 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Cephalonium | 300 | 300 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Cephapirin | 300 | 300 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Cephazolin | 300 | 300 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Tetracyclines | | | | | | |
| Tetracycline | 300 | 300 | 50 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Oxytetracycline | 300 | 300 | 50 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Chlortetracycline | 300 | 300 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Sulfonamides | | | | | | |
| Sulfadiazine | 300 | 300 | 50 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Sulfadimidine | 300 | 300 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Sulfadoxine | 300 | 300 | 50 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Sulfatroxazole | 300 | 300 | 50 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Macrolides | | | | | | |
| Erythromycin | 300 | 300 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Lincomycin | 300 | 300 | 50 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Oleandomycin | 300 | 300 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Tylosin | 300 | 300 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Tilmicosin | 300 | 300 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Aminoglycosides | | | | | | |
| Streptomycin & Dihydrostreptomycin | 300 | 300 | 100 | 0 | 200 | 0 |
| Neomycin | 300 | 300 | 750 | 0 | 1500 | 0 |
| Gentamycin | 300 | 300 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Endoparasiticides and Ectoparasiticides | | | | | | |
| Triclabendazole | 30 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Benzimidazoles | | | | | | |
| Albendazole | 70 | 70 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Fenbendazole | 70 | 70 | 5 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Oxfendazole | 70 | 70 | 5 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Febantel | 70 | 70 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Thiabendazole | 70 | 70 | 25 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Clorsulon | 70 | 70 | 8 | 0 | 1500 | 0 |
| Nitroxynil | 70 | 70 | 10 | 0 | 500 | 0 |
| Mebendazole | 70 | 70 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Monepantel | 70 | 70 | 5 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Praziquantel | 70 | 70 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Levamisole | 20 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 300 | 0 |
| Macrocyclic Lactones | | | | | | |
| Ivermectin | 230 | 230 | 5 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Abamectin | 230 | 230 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Doramectin | 230 | 230 | 5 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Moxidectin | 230 | 230 | 500F | 0 | 2000F | 0 |
| Eprinomectin | 230 | 230 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 0 |

| Compound or Analyte Residue | Number of samples | | Level of Action# (µg/kg) | Number of detections at or above Level of Action | Australian Standard* (µg/kg) | Number of results above AU Standard |
|--|-------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Planned | Tested | | | | |
| Ectoparasiticides and Feed Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Organophosphates | | | | | | |
| Bromophos-ethyl | 230 | 230 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Chlorpyrifos | 230 | 230 | 100F | 0 | 200F | 0 |
| Chlorpyrifos-methyl | 230 | 230 | 25F | 0 | 50F | 0 |
| Chlorfenvinphos | 230 | 230 | 100F | 0 | 200F | 0 |
| Coumaphos | 230 | 230 | 80F | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Dichlorvos | 230 | 230 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Diazinon | 230 | 230 | 250F | 0 | 500F | 0 |
| Ethion | 230 | 230 | 125F | 0 | 500F | 0 |
| Fenchlorphos | 230 | 230 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Fenitrothion | 230 | 230 | 30F | 0 | 50F | 0 |
| Fenthion | 230 | 230 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Malathion (Maldison) | 230 | 230 | 250F | 0 | 1000F | 0 |
| Parathion-methyl | 230 | 230 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Pirimiphos-methyl | 230 | 230 | 5 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Synthetic Pyrethroids | | | | | | |
| Deltamethrin | 230 | 230 | 25 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Flumethrin | 230 | 230 | 15 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Permethrin | 230 | 230 | 25 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Cypermethrin | 230 | 230 | 500F | 0 | 1000F | 0 |
| Fenvalerate | 230 | 230 | 20 | 0 | 200 | 0 |
| Cyfluthrin | 230 | 230 | 10 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Cyhalothrin | 230 | 230 | 250F | 0 | 500F | 0 |
| Mycotoxins | | | | | | |
| Aflatoxin M1 | 30 | 30 | 0.05 | 0 | - | 0 |
| Anti-inflammatory Treatments | | | | | | |
| Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs | | | | | | |
| Flunixin | 30 | 30 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Meloxicam | 30 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ketoprofen | 30 | 30 | 25 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Tolfenamic acid | 30 | 30 | 25 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Phenylbutazone | 30 | 30 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Oxyphenbutazone | 30 | 30 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |
| Environmental Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Organochlorines | | | | | | |
| Aldrin & Dieldrin | 30 | 30 | 75F | 0 | 150F | 0 |
| BHC | 30 | 30 | 50F | 0 | 100F | 0 |
| Chlordane | 30 | 30 | 30F | 0 | 50F | 0 |
| Lindane | 30 | 30 | 100F | 0 | 200F | 0 |
| DDT | 30 | 30 | 500F | 0 | 1250F | 0 |
| Heptachlor | 30 | 30 | 50F | 0 | 150F | 0 |
| HCB | 30 | 30 | 62.5F | 0 | 500F | 0 |
| Endosulfan | 30 | 30 | AD | 0 | Not set | 0 |

F These analytes are reported in the milk fat.
Not set No standard has been set for the chemical in milk.
Refers to the level where follow up and/or investigatory action is undertaken. The level of action is set at 50% of the Australian or EU MRL whichever is more stringent or at the level of quantitation (LOQ) or at 'any detection' where no MRL has been specified.
***** Food Standards Australia New Zealand. *Food Standards Code. Schedules 19, 20 and 21.*
AD Any detection.
- No upper limit is applicable for the contaminant. Detections of the contaminant at low levels are allowable.

Industry residue testing

In addition to residue monitoring performed in the Survey, many Australian dairy companies also carry out their own on-site antimicrobial residue testing. This involves screening for antimicrobial residues from silos, bulk milk tankers, individual farm vat milk and in some cases, finished products.

Bulk milk tanker screening on arrival at the dairy factory is used by companies to determine the acceptability of milk for further processing. Testing of bulk milk silos and finished products is also carried out by some manufacturers as a further precautionary measure.

Testing of the individual farm is undertaken by most dairy companies, either through routine supplier monitoring by the milk receival company and/or through proactive farmer requests for testing.

Many of these companies also have an on-site laboratory and participate in proficiency programs to verify the accuracy and consistency of their test results.

Ten dairy companies provided an annual summary of their residue test results for analyses performed during the 2022–23 year. These results are collated in Tables 2 and 3. This information provides additional evidence that the Australian dairy industry's approach to agricultural and veterinary chemical usage is both responsible and effective in delivering safe food.

Antimicrobial residue testing

Table 2 provides an aggregate summary of antimicrobial residue test results performed by dairy companies on raw milk and finished product for the period 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023.

A total of 618,871 routine antimicrobial screen tests were performed on raw milk from farms, bulk tankers and bulk silos and 99.94% of samples had no detectable residues. All dairy companies have documented food safety programs in place which describe how they manage antimicrobial residue detections and other chemical contaminants.

A total of 5,553 samples of finished products were also tested for antimicrobial residues, 99.96% of these samples were identified with no reported levels of residues.

Table 2: Company residue testing results for antimicrobial residues (1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023)

| Test Type | Number of Samples Analysed | Percentage of Negative Screening Detections (%) |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Raw Milk – On-Farm | 30,335 | 99.46 |
| Raw Milk – Bulk Tanker | 579,234 | 99.97 |
| Raw Milk – Silo | 9,302 | 99.99 |
| Finished Product – (includes milk, cream, powders, butter, cheese and concentrates) | 5,553 | 99.96 |

Other residue testing

Most large and some medium-sized companies conduct other residue testing in addition to antimicrobials. Samples were taken from either raw milk or finished products and were tested for various chemical residues including aflatoxins, pesticides and environmental contaminants. These results are presented in Table 3 as an aggregate summary.

Table 3: Company residue testing results for other residues performed on raw milk and finished products (1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023)

| Test Type | Number of Samples Analysed | Percentage of Negative Detections (%) |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Heavy metals | 4133 | 99.81 |
| Aflatoxin M1 | 2054 | 100.00 |
| Organophosphates & synthetic pyrethroids | 75 | 100.00 |
| Organochlorines | 33 | 100.00 |
| Melamine | 296 | 100.00 |

National Residue Survey

The National Residue Survey (NRS) is a monitoring program conducted by DAFF. The program aims to identify and monitor chemical residues in Australian agricultural commodities. The results for the NRS cattle meat and grains program demonstrate a high level of compliance with the ANZFSC².

This survey provides additional evidence of good agricultural and veterinary chemical use practices in the participating animal and agricultural production industries.

The *NRS 2021-22 Industry Brochure: National Residue Survey 2021-22 Annual Summary*³ provides a summary of test results in agricultural products which include cattle meat and grain crops. It is estimated that approximately 20% of Australia's meat production is derived from dairy cattle. The analytes tested in the NRS Survey includes most of the analytes tested in milk by the AMRA Survey.

References

1. Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, *Export Control (Milk and Milk Products) Rules 2021*, (2021)
<<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2021L00304>> [8 August 2023]
2. Food Standards Australia New Zealand, *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Schedules 19, 20 and 21*, (2023)
<<https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/Pages/default.aspx>> [30 June 2023]
3. Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, *NRS 2021-22 Industry Brochure: National Residue Survey 2021-22 Annual Summary*, (2022)
<<http://www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/food/nrs/nrs-results-publications/industry-brochures/summary>> [8 August 2023]

Appendices

Appendix 1: Extract from the Export Control (Milk and Milk Products) Rules 2021

5-26 Product standards – general

Contaminants, chemicals, additives etc.

- (1) Prescribed milk and milk products and their ingredients must not contain any of the following that does not comply with a requirement of the Food Standards Code:
 - (a) a level of metal or non-metal contaminant or a nature toxicant;
 - (b) an amount of agricultural or veterinary chemical;
 - (c) a food additive, processing aid, vitamin, mineral, added nutrient, or other matter or substance.

Note 1: For contaminants and natural toxicants, see Standard 1.4.1 and 1.4.4 of the Food Standards Code.

Note 2: For agricultural or veterinary chemicals, see Standard 1.4.2 of the Food Standards Code.

Note 3: For food additives, processing aids and vitamins, see Standards 1.3.1 to 1.3.3 of the Food Standards Code.

- (2) Paragraph (1)(a) does not apply if:
 - (a) importing country requirements provide for a maximum level of the contaminant or natural toxicant for the milk or milk products or their ingredients that is different from the Food Standards Code requirement; and
 - (b) the approved arrangement for operations to prepare the milk or milk products provides for a system of controls to be implemented to ensure that the different requirement is complied with; and
 - (c) the system of controls referred to in paragraph (b) of this subsection is implemented in accordance with the approved arrangement.
- (3) Paragraph (1)(b) does not apply if:
 - (a) importing country requirements provide for an amount of agricultural or veterinary chemical for the milk or milk products or their ingredients that is different from the Food Standards Code requirement; and
 - (b) the approved arrangement for operations to prepare the milk or milk products provides for a system of controls to be implemented to ensure that the different requirement is complied with; and
 - (c) the system of controls referred to in paragraph (b) of this subsection is implemented in accordance with the approved arrangement.
- (4) Paragraph (1)(c) does not apply if:
 - (a) Importing country requirements provide for a food additive, processing aid, vitamin, mineral, added nutrient or other matter or substance for the milk or milk products or their ingredients that is different from the Food Standards Code requirement; and
 - (b) The approved arrangement for operations to prepare the milk or milk products provides for a system of controls to be implemented to ensure that the different requirement is complied with; and
 - (c) The system of controls referred to in paragraph (b) of this subsection is implemented in accordance with the approved arrangement.

Appendix 2: Number of samples tested in each Australian dairy state by test type for the 2022–23 AMRA Survey

| Residue type | State* | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|------------|
| | VIC | NSW | QLD | TAS | SA | WA | Total |
| Chloramphenicol | 20 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Antimicrobials | 183 | 38 | 6 | 42 | 19 | 12 | 300 |
| Organophosphates & Synthetic Pyrethroids | 153 | 24 | 11 | 26 | 11 | 5 | 230 |
| Triclabendazole | 23 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Aflatoxin M1 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 30 |
| Macrocyclic Lactones | 141 | 26 | 4 | 35 | 13 | 11 | 230 |
| Levamisole | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| Benzimidazoles | 42 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 70 |
| Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs | 15 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 30 |
| Organochlorines | 20 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 30 |

Key: * Australian States: VIC – Victoria; NSW – New South Wales; QLD – Queensland; TAS – Tasmania; SA – South Australia; WA – Western Australia.

Appendix 3: Contracted laboratories and residue tests performed

The 2022–23 AMRA Survey milk samples were analysed by two nationally accredited laboratories as listed below:

| Lab | Residue Type | Test Method |
|---|---|---|
| National Measurement Institute 1/153 Bertie St Port Melbourne Vic 3207 Australia | Antimicrobials Screen | Microbial Inhibition Test (MIT) for beta-lactams, tetracyclines, macrolides and aminoglycosides. Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) for sulphonamides |
| National Measurement Institute 1/153 Bertie St Port Melbourne Vic 3207 Australia | Antimicrobials Confirmation, Benzimidazoles, Levamisole, Macrocyclic Lactones, Triclabendazole, Aflatoxin M1 and Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs | Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) |
| BVAQ 5/352 Macaulay Road Kensington VIC 3031 Australia | Organochlorines, Organophosphates, Synthetic Pyrethroids | Gas Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS/MS), Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) |
| BVAQ 5/352 Macaulay Road Kensington VIC 3031 Australia | Chloramphenicol | Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) |

Contracted laboratories are required to be accredited by NATA to ISO/IEC Standard 17025 for the methods used in the AMRA Survey. Laboratories are also required to participate in a laboratory proficiency evaluation program coordinated by the NRS.