

MARKET ACCESS ADVICE

Reference Number: MAA2166

Date of Issue: 21 December 2021

Date of Effect: Immediate

AMENDED Singapore: Managing residue requirements for nicarbazin in chicken meat and meat products

| Att. | Industries | Industry bodies – ACMF | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--|
| | | Registered poultry establishments | | | | |
| | Department of | Central and regional offices | | | | |
| | Agriculture, | ATMs and FOMs | | | | |
| | Water and the | OPVs and meat inspection staff | | | | |
| | Environment | Veterinary and Export Meat Group | | | | |
| | | Audit and Assurance Group | | | | |
| | | Food Export Documentation | | | | |
| | Other | State regulatory authorities | | | | |
| Affected markets | | Singapore | | | | |
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| | | OR Contact <u>exportstandards@agriculture.gov.au</u> if you have any queries. | | | | |

Note: This Market Access Advice (MAA) has been amended to update the Australian MRLs for chicken commodities.

This MAA is to provide information to stakeholders regarding the management of potential violative residues of nicarbazin in chicken meat and meat products for export to Singapore.

Nicarbazin is a coccidiostat that is administered in feed to broiler chickens for fattening, and a range of veterinary products containing nicarbazin are available for use in chicken in Australia (Refer Attachment 1).

On 3 March and 20 October 2021, Singapore Food Agency (SFA) notified the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (department) of the detection of nicarbazin in several Australian frozen chicken consignments at levels exceeding the Singapore maximum residue limit (MRL).

The relevant Singapore MRLs for chicken meat, fat, liver and kidney have all been set at 0.2 mg/kg, consistent with the levels established internationally in the Codex system. These differ to the Australian MRLs for chicken commodities which are set higher at 35 mg/kg for chicken liver, 20 mg/kg for chicken kidney, 5 mg/kg for chicken muscle and 10 mg/kg for chicken skin/ fat.

When producing chicken for the Singapore market, exported chicken products must comply with Singapore's residue requirements for nicarbazin.

One way to do this is to extend the interval between last treatment and slaughter (Export Slaughter Interval, ESI) to enable residues to decline to levels below the Singapore MRLs. The following intervals should enable nicarbazin residues to decline to levels below the Singapore standards:

- For export chicken administered at 100-125 ppm nicarbazin in the feed, DO NOT administer later than 7 days before slaughter.
- For the product administered at 40-50 ppm nicarbazin in the feed: DO NOT administer later than 5 days before slaughter.

Exporters should be aware that consignments of chicken exported to Singapore may be tested for nicarbazin, and consignments testing positive may be rejected at point-of-entry.

The <u>Manual of Importing Country Requirements (Micor)</u> will be updated to reflect this market access advice. The department encourages users of Micor to subscribe to the <u>Micor update service</u> for a commodity-specific email that lists changes that have been made in the preceding week.

This advice has been prepared in consultation with industry.

The information provided above is current at the time of writing and is intended for use as guidance only and should not be taken as definitive or exhaustive. The Commonwealth endeavours to keep information current and accurate, however, it may be subject to change without notice. Exporters are encouraged to verify these details with their importers prior to undertaking production/exports. The Commonwealth will not accept liability for any loss resulting from reliance on information contained in this notice.

Attachment 1

List of coccidiostats containing nicarbazin approved for use on broiler chicken in Australia

Source: The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA)

| Name | Actives/ other | Maximum | ESI* |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | constituent | nicarbazin rate | (days) |
| | | (ppm in feed) | |
| Carbidox 1000 | nicarbazin | 125 | 7 |
| Carbidox 250g Microgranulate Feed Additive | nicarbazin | 125 | 7 |
| Carbidox 800 G Microgranulate Feed Additive | nicarbazin | 125 | 7 |
| Cycarb 250 Anticoccidial Premix | nicarbazin | 125 | 7 |
| Elanco AF0646 Nicarbazin Granular | nicarbazin | 125 | 7 |
| Elanco AF1331 Carbigran 250 Nicarbazin Premix | nicarbazin | 125 | 7 |
| Elanco AF1375 Maxiban Narasin/ Nicarbazin | narasin/ nicarbazin | 50 | 5 |
| Anticoccidial Premix | | | |
| Gromax Anticoccidial Premix | maduramicin ammonium/ | 40 | 5 |
| | nicarbazin | | |
| Keymix Keycarbazin Feed Additive Coccidiostat | nicarbazin | 125 | 7 |
| for Broilers and Breeder Replacement Pullets | | | |
| Nicarmix 250 Granular Feed Additive Premix | nicarbazin | 125 | 7 |
| Nilablend Lasalocid/ Nicarbazin Anticoccidial | lasalocid sodium/ | 40 | 5 |
| Premix | nicarbazin | | |
| Nutrinicarb 1000 Anticoccidial Feed Concentrate | nicarbazin | 125 | 5 |
| Phicarb 1000 Nicarbazin Feed Additive | nicarbazin | 125 | 5 |

^{*}ESI = Export Slaughter Interval