



Egg Products

EGGPRODS.GEN

26 April 2023

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Egg Products

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 26 April 2023.

REVOCATION

This Import Health Standard revokes the *Import Health Standard: Egg Products*, dated 16 August 2019 on 26 October 2023.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Import Health Standard is issued pursuant to sections 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington, 26 April 2023

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Import Health Standard (IHS), but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

This IHS specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing egg products into New Zealand.

The identified risk organisms associated with egg products that are managed by this IHS are:

- a) Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus
- b) Newcastle disease virus.

The minimum processing requirements manage the other biosecurity risk organisms associated with egg products.

Background

The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating, and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.

Import health standards issued under the Act set out requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods. They include requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit, and during importation, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Guidance boxes are included within this IHS for explanatory purposes. The guidance included in these boxes is for information only and has no legal effect.

A guidance document accompanies this IHS providing information on how the requirements may be met.

Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS should be read by importers of egg products.

Why is this important?

It is the importer's responsibility to ensure the requirements of this IHS are met. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and further information may be sought from importers. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be re-shipped or destroyed under the Act or tested/treated in accordance with this IHS prior to biosecurity clearance. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

The costs to MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of egg products will be recovered in accordance with the Act and any regulations made under the Act. All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage, and obtaining a biosecurity clearance must be covered by the importer or agent.

Equivalence

The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may issue a direction under section 27(1)(d) of the Act that measures different from those set out in this IHS may be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these goods.

If an equivalent measure is approved, an import permit may be issued under section 24D(2) of the Act if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so. The details of the CTO direction on equivalence will be included as notes in the special conditions section of the permit to inform the inspector's assessment of the commodity.

MPI's preference is that the exporting country's Competent Authority makes equivalence requests. Equivalence requests can be lodged with animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz.

Document History

Refer to *Schedule 1*.

Other information

This is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

Food Act 2014 and Animal Products Act 1999

Consignments of food imported into New Zealand intended for sale for human consumption must comply with relevant requirements of the Food Act 2014, and the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code, and the Animal Products Act 1999.

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that consignments of processed egg products imported into New Zealand comply with the requirements in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code, including the microbiological limit for *Salmonella* in processed egg products, specified in Schedule 27.

See *Guidance Document* for more information about the Food Act 2014 and Animal Products Act 1999.

Import health standards

Other relevant IHSs must also be complied with before biosecurity clearance will be issued. These may include but are not limited to the following:

- a) Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the [*IHS: Wood Packaging Material from all Countries*](#).

Trade Single Window (TSW) and Customs clearance

All goods imported into New Zealand need to be cleared by the New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) and the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI). To gain customs clearance, the required documentation must be lodged through the Trade Single Window (TSW) portal.

For more information about TSW please visit <https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/trade-single-window/>.

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to imports of processed egg products from all countries into New Zealand.

Guidance

- Raw egg products and table eggs are not eligible for importation into New Zealand.
- Processed eggshell and egg membranes can be imported under the [IHS: SPECPROD.ALL](#) as a dietary supplement or therapeutic product.

1.2 Incorporation by reference

- (1) The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M the Act:
- a) The World Organisation for Animal Health: *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, available here: [Terrestrial Code Online Access - World Organisation for Animal Health](#).
- (2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) of the Act does not apply. That is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces the standards, guideline, or lists incorporated under clause 1.2(1) above has legal effect as part of this IHS.

Guidance

- Incorporation by reference means that standards, guidelines, or lists are incorporated into this IHS and they form part of the requirements.

1.3 Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this IHS and the associated guidance, terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.
- (2) See *Schedule 2* for additional definitions that apply.

1.4 Requirements for clearance

- (1) To obtain biosecurity clearance for '*Specified shelf-stable egg products*', the product must:
- a) Meet the requirements of clauses 1.7 and 2.1 of this IHS; and
- b) Be accompanied by an official certificate as required by clause 1.10.4 of this IHS; and
- c) Be accompanied by an import permit where required by clause 1.9 of this IHS.
- (2) To obtain biosecurity clearance for '*Retail ready products containing up to 30% egg*', the product must:
- a) Meet the requirements of clauses 1.7 and 2.2 of this IHS; and
- b) Be accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration as required by clause 1.10.3 of this IHS; and
- c) Be accompanied by an import permit where required by clause 1.9 of this IHS.
- (3) To obtain biosecurity clearance for '*Other products containing up to 100% egg*', egg powder, or liquid egg, the product must:

- a) Be imported from a country that the CTO is satisfied meets the export country systems and certification requirements of clause 1.5 of this IHS; and
- b) Meet the requirements of clause 1.7 of this IHS (for 'Other products containing up to 100% egg') and clauses 1.6 to 1.7 of this IHS (for egg powder or liquid egg); and
- c) Be accompanied by a veterinary certificate that meets the requirements of clause 1.10.5 of this IHS, has been agreed by the CTO, and details the measures in clause 2.3, clause 2.4, or *Part 3* of this IHS that the exporting country will meet; and
- d) Be accompanied by an import permit where required by clause 1.9 of this IHS.

Guidance

- The description egg powder includes egg crystals.

1.5 Exporting country systems and certification

- (1) Importers may import egg products specified under clause 2.3, clause 2.4, or *Part 3* only if the CTO is satisfied, on the basis of evidence, that the Veterinary Services of the exporting country are capable of ensuring that egg products exported from that country can meet the requirements of this IHS.
- (2) The evidence must include details about all of the following, that the CTO considers applicable to the egg products from that exporting country:
 - a) The ability of the exporting country's Competent Authority to verify the animal health status of poultry populations in the exporting country, zone, or compartment, with respect to the risk organisms identified in *Part 3* of this IHS.
 - b) The adequacy of the national systems and/or programmes and standards in the exporting country for regulatory oversight of the poultry industry.
 - c) The capability of the exporting country's Competent Authority to support the issue of veterinary certificates as required by this IHS.
- (3) Importers may not import from a country where the CTO has determined that the Veterinary Services of the exporting country are no longer capable of ensuring that egg products imported from that country can meet the requirements of this IHS.

Guidance

- The evidence will be obtained during evaluation of the Veterinary Services of the Competent Authority of the exporting country in accordance with section 3 of the *Terrestrial Code*, titled *Quality of Veterinary Services*.
- Once the CTO is satisfied with the exporting country's evidence for exporting systems and certification, MPI and the Competent Authority may commence negotiation of country-specific veterinary certification.
- For the CTO to be satisfied with the evidence provided an in-country or desk-top audit may be carried out at any time, including prior to the first shipment of the commodity.
- See the *Guidance Document* for more information about exporting country systems and certification, and for a list of countries and country-specific veterinary certificates that have been agreed with MPI. If an exporting country does not have a negotiated country-specific veterinary certificate recorded in the *Guidance Document* or on the MPI website, then the egg product is not eligible for import into New Zealand.

1.6 Processing

- (1) Egg powder or liquid egg that complies with clause 2.4 or *Part 3* of this IHS must be derived from chicken (*Gallus gallus*) eggs, and must:

- a) Be prepared from intact, clean eggs visibly free from dirt, blood, faecal contamination, and other foreign contamination; and
- b) Contain less than 100mg/kg of eggshell remains, egg membrane, and other particles; and
- c) Be processed as required for the specified commodity in clause 2.4 or *Part 3* of this IHS; and
- d) Meet the relevant national standards of the exporting country for hygienic processing of egg products.

1.7 Packaging and transport

- (1) The egg products for export to New Zealand must be packaged and sealed in tamper and leak proof packaging at the time of manufacture and must remain separated from non-processed product that is not of equivalent health status.
- (2) The egg products must be stored and transported in a hygienic manner.
- (3) Packaging containing the egg products must be clean, secure, and free of any organic contaminants.
- (4) Consignments of egg products must be clearly identified, and the identifier must be stated on the manufacturer's declaration, official certificate, or veterinary certificate.

1.8 Third country product

- (1) Where egg products in clause 2.3, clause 2.4, or *Part 3* of this IHS for export to New Zealand originate from a country other than the exporting country, the country of origin (source country) of the egg products must meet the requirements under clause 1.5 of this IHS to export egg products to New Zealand.

Guidance

- New Zealand may be the source country.
- The ability to export egg products from source countries other than the exporting country will be considered during exporting country systems and certification assessment.
- See the *Guidance Document* for more information on third country processing.

1.9 Import permit information

- (1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act issued by the Director-General is required if the CTO has approved an equivalent measure prior to import, different from that set in this IHS that may be applied to effectively manage risks.
- (2) An import permit is not required where the CTO has issued a direction under section 27(1)(d) for a measure that is different from that set in this IHS during negotiation of a country-specific veterinary certificate and the equivalent measure is incorporated into that certificate.

Guidance

- Ensure you have all relevant documentation prepared prior to applying for an import permit.
- Application forms can be found on the MPI website at: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/3124-Permit-to-import-animal-products->, or apply for the import permit at the following weblink when active: <https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/>
- Completed applications can be submitted to animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz.

1.10 The documentation that must accompany goods

1.10.1 Documents

- (1) All documentation that is required by this clause 1.10 to accompany egg products must, unless otherwise stated:
 - a) Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible; and
 - b) Be original.
- (2) Documentation that is in a paper format must, unless otherwise stated, be endorsed on every page by the Official or Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature, and date or be endorsed in the space allocated and all pages have paper based alternative security features.
- (3) Documentation that is in an electronic format must, unless otherwise stated, be transmitted directly from the Competent Authority of the exporting country to MPI, using an electronic system approved by MPI for that purpose.
- (4) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the documentation that is specified in, and meets the requirements of, clauses 1.10.2 to 1.10.4 of this IHS.

1.10.2 Import permit

- (1) An import permit (copy acceptable), where required by this IHS, must meet the requirements of clause 1.9 of this IHS.

1.10.3 Manufacturer's declaration

- (1) A manufacturer's declaration (copy acceptable), where required by this IHS, must:
 - a) Include statements that the processing as required by clause 2.2 of this IHS has been met; and
 - b) Include product descriptors that match with official or commercial documents (e.g. bill of lading); and
 - c) Be prepared by the manufacturer on letterhead paper; and
 - d) Be signed and dated within the last 12 months by the quality manager (see *Schedule 2* for definition) or equivalent.

1.10.4 Official certificate

- (1) An official certificate from the exporting country's Official or Official Veterinarian, where required by this IHS, must include the following:
 - a) A unique consignment identifier; and
 - b) The description, source species, and amount of product; and
 - c) Name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor); and
 - d) Name, signature, and contact details of the Official or Official Veterinarian; and
 - e) Certification and endorsement by the Official or Official Veterinarian that the relevant requirements outlined in clause 2.1 of this IHS have been met.

1.10.5 Veterinary certificate

- (1) A veterinary certificate from the exporting country's Competent Authority, where required by this IHS, must include the following:
 - a) A unique consignment identifier; and
 - b) The description, source species, and amount of product; and
 - c) Name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor); and
 - d) Name, signature, and contact details of the Official or Official Veterinarian; and
 - e) Certification and endorsement by the Official or Official Veterinarian that the general requirements in clauses 1.6 to 1.7 of this IHS have been met; and

- f) Certification and endorsement by the Official or Official Veterinarian that the relevant requirements in clause 2.3 (*Other products containing up to 100% chicken egg*), clause 2.4 (*Egg powder and liquid egg*), or Part 3 of this IHS have been met except for those requirements that the CTO has agreed during negotiation under clause 1.5 of this IHS as not being required for a country-specific veterinary certificate.

Guidance

- Where equivalent measures have been negotiated and agreed with MPI, and the CTO has, prior to import, issued a direction under section 27(1)(d) of the Act that is different from those in this standard in the form of a negotiated veterinary certificate, a country-specific veterinary certificate must accompany the consignment.
- See the *Guidance Document* for more information about equivalence and negotiated country-specific veterinary certificates. If an exporting country does not have a negotiated country-specific veterinary certificate recorded in the *Guidance Document* or on the MPI website, then the egg product is not eligible for import into New Zealand.

1.11 Transition period

- (1) From 26 April 2023 to 26 October 2023, the requirements of this import health standard for importing egg products may be met by complying with the requirements of the *Import Health Standard: Egg Products, EGGPRODS.GEN*, dated 16 August 2019 in force immediately before the replacement of the *Import Health Standard: Egg Products, EGGPRODS.GEN* dated 26 April 2023.

Part 2: Requirements for specified egg products

2.1 Specified shelf-stable egg products

- (1) The following products may be imported from any country provided they are accompanied by an official certificate stating that the product:
- a) Does not require refrigeration before the package is opened; and
 - b) Is commercially manufactured and packaged into retail packaging; and
 - c) Meets the additional requirements set out in the individual product clause below:
 - i) Alkalised duck or chicken eggs (also known as 'pidan', 'century', 'preserved egg', '100-year-old eggs', 'thousand-year egg', or 'millennium egg') are transformed in an alkaline salt to a pH of 10 or higher in the final preserved egg product.
 - ii) Salted cooked duck or chicken eggs are heat treated to an F_0 value of 3 or more (see *Schedule 3* for equivalent time/temperatures combinations).

Guidance

- See the [IHS: SPECPROD.ALL](#) for import requirements for the following products.
 - Alcoholic drinks (including egg liqueur, advocaat, avocat, or advokat) containing at least 14% alcohol
 - Biscuits, bread, cakes, confectionery, crackers, and puddings containing egg products (excluding mooncakes)
 - Dry mixes for cakes and other baked goods, puddings, desserts, and sauces containing egg products
 - Dietary protein supplements and bars containing chicken egg
 - Pasta and noodles containing egg
 - Products containing 5% or less of egg products
 - Mayonnaise and salad dressing containing no more than 20% egg ingredient
 - Mooncake with discernible whole egg
 - Retorted/canned products containing egg (e.g. canned quail eggs).
- Other animal derived ingredients contained in the product must meet the requirements of applicable IHSs for that commodity. A search of IHSs can be accessed here: [All import health standards | MPI | NZ Government](#).

2.2 Retail ready products containing up to 30% egg

- (1) Retail ready products containing up to 30% chicken egg ingredients may be imported from any country provided they are accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration stating the product is:
- a) Commercially manufactured and packaged into retail packaging; and
 - b) Derived from chicken (*Gallus gallus*) eggs and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least:
 - i) 60°C for no less than 3.5 minutes; or
 - ii) 64°C for no less than 2.7 minutes; or
 - iii) 70°C for no less than 2 minutes.

Guidance

- The heat treatment may be applied at any stage of the manufacturing process, such as pasteurisation of the egg product prior to inclusion in the final product, or as a heat treatment applied to the whole product.

- Examples of commodities that can be imported under clause 2.2 are products composed partially of chicken eggs such as omelettes, quiches, non-shelf stable mayonnaise/aioli/salad dressing, fresh pasta, non-shelf stable baked goods, non-shelf stable beverages, custards, and other composite foods containing egg not covered under the [IHS: SPECPROD.ALL](#).
- Other animal derived ingredients contained in the product must meet the requirements of applicable IHSs for that commodity. A search of IHSs can be accessed here: [All import health standards | MPI | NZ Government](#).

2.3 Other products containing up to 100% egg

- (1) Other products containing up to 100% egg may be imported from any country provided that:
- a) The exporting country meets clause 1.5 of this IHS (exporting country systems and certification); and
 - b) The consignment is accompanied by a bilaterally agreed veterinary certificate between MPI and the exporting country's competent authority; and
 - c) The product meets the requirements set out in clause 1.7 of this IHS; and
 - d) The product is derived from chicken (*Gallus gallus*) eggs and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least:
 - i) 60°C for no less than 3.5 minutes; or
 - ii) 64°C for no less than 2.7 minutes; or
 - iii) 70°C for no less than 2 minutes.

Guidance

- The heat treatment may be applied at any stage of the manufacturing process, such as pasteurisation of the egg product prior to inclusion in the final product, or as a heat treatment applied to the whole product.
- Examples of commodities that can be imported under clause 2.3 are products composed entirely or partially of chicken eggs such as frozen poached eggs, boiled eggs, omelettes, quiches, non-shelf stable mayonnaise/aioli/salad dressing, fresh pasta, non-shelf stable baked goods, non-shelf stable beverages, custards, and other composite foods containing egg not covered under clause 2.2 of this IHS or the [IHS: SPECPROD.ALL](#). These products do not need to be in retail ready packaging.
- Other animal derived ingredients contained in the product must meet the requirements of applicable IHSs for that commodity. A search of IHSs can be accessed here: [All import health standards | MPI | NZ Government](#).

2.4 Egg powder or liquid egg

- (1) Egg powder or liquid egg may be imported from any country provided that:
- a) The exporting country meets clause 1.5 of this IHS (exporting country systems and certification); and
 - b) The consignment is accompanied by a bilaterally agreed veterinary certificate between MPI and the exporting country's competent authority; and
 - c) The product meets the requirements set out in clauses 1.6 and 1.7 of this IHS; and
 - d) The product is derived from chicken (*Gallus gallus*) eggs and the product is one of the following:
 - i) Shelf-stable spray dried whole egg powder that has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least:
 1. 60°C for no less than 9.1 minutes; or
 2. 61°C for no less than 6.7 minutes; or

3. 62°C for no less than 5 minutes; or
 4. 63°C for no less than 3.7 minutes; or
 5. 64°C for no less than 2.7 minutes.
- ii) Shelf-stable spray dried egg yolk powder that has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least 60°C for no less than 4.8 minutes.
 - iii) Shelf-stable spray dried egg albumen powder that has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least 54.4°C for no less than 7 days.
 - iv) Liquid egg (with and without additives) that has been heat treated to one of the following parameters in the table below.

Liquid egg product	Retention temperature to be no less than (°C)	Minimum holding time requirements in minutes
Egg albumen	55	37.9
	56	19.2
	57	16.4
Whole egg	60	9.1
	61	6.7
	62	5
	63	3.7
	64	2.7
Whole egg blends with less than 2% added non-egg ingredients	60	6.2
	61.1	3.5
Fortified whole egg blends (24-38% solids, 2-12% added non-egg ingredients)	61.1	6.2
	62.2	3.5
Salted whole egg with 2% or more salt added	62.2	6.2
	63.3	3.5
Sugared whole egg with 2-12% sugar added	60	6.2
	61.1	3.5
Plain yolk	60	6.02
	61.1	3.5
Salted yolk with 2-12% salt added	62.2	7
	63.3	6.09
Sugared yolk with 2% or more sugar added	62.2	7.7
	63.3	7

Guidance

- See *Part 3* of this IHS for import requirements for egg powder or liquid egg originating from a country, zone, or compartment free from:
 - Both high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) and Newcastle disease (ND); or
 - HPAI only; or
 - ND only.

Part 3: Requirements for identified risk organisms

- (1) Where the high pathogenicity avian influenza virus (HPAI) and Newcastle disease (ND) status of the exporting country has been determined by the CTO, the following measures for egg powder and liquid egg, different to clause 2.4 of this IHS, may be considered.

3.1 High pathogenicity avian influenza virus (HPAI) and Newcastle disease (ND)

- (1) The egg product is from a country, zone, or compartment free from HPAI and ND in accordance with the *Terrestrial Code*, and the product meets the minimum processing conditions for the specified commodity below.
- The product is a shelf-stable spray dried whole egg powder, and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least 60°C for no less than 3.5 minutes.
 - The product is a shelf-stable spray dried egg yolk powder, and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least 60°C for no less than 3.5 minutes.
 - The product is a shelf-stable spray dried egg albumen powder, and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least:
 - 54.4°C for no less than 7 days; or
 - 67°C for no less than 20 hours.
 - The product is liquid egg (with and without additives), and the product has been heat treated to one of the following parameters in the table below.

Liquid egg product	Retention temperature to be no less than (°C)	Minimum holding time requirements in minutes
Egg albumen	55	9.5
Whole egg	60 64	3.5 2.5
Whole egg blends with less than 2% added non-egg ingredients	60 61.1	6.2 3.5
Fortified whole egg blends (24-38% solids, 2-12% added non-egg ingredients)	61.1 62.2	6.2 3.5
Salted whole egg with 2% or more salt added	62.2 63.3	6.2 3.5
Sugared whole egg with 2-12% sugar added	60.0 61.1	6.2 3.5
Plain or pure yolk	60	3.5
Salted yolk with 2-12% salt	62.2 63.3	6.2 3.5
Sugared yolk with 2% or more sugar	62.2 63.3	6.2 3.5

3.2 High pathogenicity avian influenza virus (HPAI) only

- (1) The egg product is from a HPAI free country, zone, or compartment in accordance with the *Terrestrial Code*, and the product meets the minimum processing conditions for the specified commodity below.
- a) The product is a shelf-stable spray dried whole egg powder, and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least:
 - i) 60°C for no less than 9.1 minutes; or
 - ii) 61°C for no less than 6.7 minutes; or
 - iii) 62°C for no less than 5 minutes; or
 - iv) 63°C for no less than 3.7 minutes; or
 - v) 64°C for no less than 2.7 minutes.
 - b) The product is a shelf-stable spray dried egg yolk powder, and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least 60°C for no less than 3.5 minutes.
 - c) The product is a shelf-stable spray dried egg albumen powder, and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least 54.4°C for no less than 7 days.
 - d) The product is liquid egg (with and without additives), and the product has been heat treated to one of the following in the table below.

Liquid egg product	Retention temperature to be no less than (°C)	Minimum holding time requirements in minutes
Egg albumen	55	37.9
	56	19.2
	57	16.4
Whole egg	60	9.1
	61	6.7
	62	5
	63	3.7
	64	2.7
Whole egg blends with less than 2% added non-egg ingredients	60	6.2
	61.1	3.5
Fortified whole egg blends (24-38% solids, 2-12% added non-egg ingredients)	61.1	6.2
	62.2	3.5
Salted whole egg with 2% or more salt added	62.2	6.2
	63.3	3.5
Sugared whole egg with 2-12% sugar added	60	6.2
	61.1	3.5
Plain yolk	60	6.02
	61.1	3.5
Salted yolk with 2-12% salt added	62.2	7
	63.3	6.09
Sugared yolk with 2% or more sugar added	62.2	7.7
	63.3	7

3.3 Newcastle disease (ND) only

- (1) The egg product is from a ND free country, zone, or compartment in accordance with the *Terrestrial Code*, and the product meets the minimum processing conditions for the specified commodity below.
- a) The product is a shelf-stable spray dried whole egg powder, and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least 60°C for no less than 3.5 minutes.
 - b) The product is a shelf-stable spray dried egg yolk powder, and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least 60°C for no less than 4.8 minutes.
 - c) The product is a shelf-stable spray dried egg albumen powder, and the product has been heat treated to a core temperature of at least:
 - i) 54.4°C for no less than 7 days; or
 - ii) 67°C for no less than 20 hours.
 - d) The product is liquid egg (with and without additives), and the product has been heat treated to one of the following in the table below.

Liquid egg product	Retention temperature to be no less than (°C)	Minimum holding time requirements in minutes
Egg albumen	55.6	14.5
Whole egg	60 64	3.5 2.5
Whole egg blends with less than 2% added non-egg ingredients	60 61.1	6.2 3.5
Fortified whole egg blends (24-38% solids, 2-12% added non-egg ingredients)	61.1 62.2	6.2 3.5
Salted whole egg with 2% or more salt added	62.2 63.3	6.2 3.5
Sugared whole egg with 2-12% sugar added	60 61.1	6.2 3.5
Plain yolk	60	4.8
Salted yolk with 2-12% salt added	62.2 63.3	6.2 3.5
Sugared yolk with 2% or more sugar added	62.2 63.3	6.2 3.5

Schedule 1 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
26 April 2023	Import Health Standard: Egg Products	EGGPRODS.GEN
Date of Issued Amendments	Title	Shortcode

Schedule 2 – Definitions

Chicken eggs

Eggs derived from domestic hens (*Gallus gallus*).

Commercially manufactured and packaged

A product that has been manufactured in a commercial environment by a commercial enterprise and is packaged and labelled in sealed containers or in tamper proof packaging. This does not include home-made products.

Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of a World Organisation for Animal Health Member, that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification, and other standards and recommendations in the World Organisation for Animal Health: *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* in the whole territory.

Egg products

The contents of an egg derived from poultry, comprising the egg pulp, yolk, or albumen in any form, or from the further processing of such products.

F₀₃

A measure of the amount of lethal heat which results from a specified thermal process (usually measured at the point of lowest lethality in the container). The F₀ number is the lethal effect equivalent to the number of minutes at 121.1°C when assuming instantaneous heating and cooling and a z value of 10°C.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand.

Official certificate

A certificate describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

Official or Official Veterinarian

A person (e.g. veterinarian) authorised by the Competent Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of the World Organisation for Animal Health: *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* chapter for certification procedures.

Quality manager

A person employed by the company manufacturing the animal product in question and whose role is to ensure that the animal product manufactured by the company meets its minimum standard of quality.

Retail ready

Means goods that have been packaged for direct sale to households and that the contents within the package have not been exposed to the environment until they are opened at those households. Retail packaged goods must be labelled to include product information such as name or description of the product, name and address of the manufacturer, date marking, batch number, ingredients list, percentage labelling, quantity information, and use and storage directions.

Shelf-stable

Shelf-stable animal products means animal products that can be safely stored without refrigeration. For example, canned/retorted animal products are considered as shelf-stable because they can be stored 'on the shelf' at room temperature and remain safe and suitable for consumption for a long time.

Table eggs

An egg destined to be sold to the end consumer in its shell and without having received any treatment modifying its properties.

The *Terrestrial Code*

The World Organisation for Animal Health: *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* as found on the World Organisation for Animal Health website.

Veterinary certificate

A certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* chapter for certification procedures, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

WOAH

The World Organisation for Animal Health.

Schedule 3 - F₀3 Time and Temperature

(1) Equivalent time/temperature combinations that achieve an F₀ value of 3:

Temperature at the slowest heating point of the product (°C)	Process time (minutes)	Temperature at the slowest heating point of the product (°C)	Process time (seconds)
110	40	127	46
111	32	128	37
112	25	129	29
113	20	130	23
114	16	131	18
115	13	132	15
116	11	133	12
117	9	134	9
118	7	135	7
119	6	136	6
120	5		
121	3		
122	3		
123	3		
124	3		
125	2		
126	1		