

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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Lab Reference: 25-14979  
 Submitted by:  
 Date Received: 22/05/2025  
 Testing Initiated: 22/05/2025  
 Date Completed: 29/08/2025  
 Order Number:  
 Reference:

### Report Comments

Samples were collected by ourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at ALS NZ (or at the subcontracted laboratories, when applicable). Samples were in acceptable condition unless otherwise noted on this report. Specific testing dates are available on request.

AMENDED REPORT. This report replaces in full a previous version Summary-[R00] sent on 26/05/2025. Amended sample ID as requested.

### Results Summary

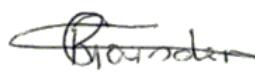
Client Sample ID		707255	
Laboratory ID		25-14979-2	
Analyte	Unit	Reporting Limit	Result
<b>MPI Manuka Classification for Honey*</b>			
MPI Manuka Classification*			MULTIFLORAL MANUKA
<b>MPI Manuka DNA in Honey</b>			
Manuka DNA	Cq		29.19
<b>MPI Manuka Markers in Honey</b>			
4-Hydroxyphenyllactic acid (4-HPLA)	mg/kg	0.80	2.0
2-Methoxybenzoic acid (2-MBA)	mg/kg	0.80	3.8
2'-Methoxy acetophenone (2'-MAP)	mg/kg	0.80	1.6
3-Phenyllactic acid (3-PLA)	mg/kg	20	370
<b>3in1 in Honey</b>			
Dihydroxyacetone (DHA)	mg/kg	40	254
Methylglyoxal (MG/MGO)	mg/kg	8	92
Non-Peroxide Activity* (NPA)	%w/v phenol eq.	1.3	5.3
Hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF)	mg/kg	1	9.4



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 Technician



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 Technologist



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 Laboratory Technician

### Method Summary

3in1

Determination of Dihydroxyacetone (DHA), Methylglyoxal (MG/MGO) and Hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) by aqueous extraction, derivatisation, and UPLC (diode array) analysis in accordance with in-house procedures.

## Method Summary

### NPA

Non-Peroxide Activity (NPA) values are not directly measured by the laboratory, but are calculated from the measured methylglyoxal concentration in the honey according to the requirements of the client. The calculation is based on published data<sup>(†)</sup> comparing the NPA and methylglyoxal concentration measured in a range of honey samples. These calculated values are not accredited by IANZ and do not imply that the honey is or is not manuka honey. NPA values less than 5 are an estimate based on extrapolation of the relationship between methylglyoxal and NPA

(†) *Isolation by HPLC and characterisation of the bioactive fraction of New Zealand manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*) honey.* C. J. Adams, et al. *Carbohydrate Research* 343 (2008) 651-659. And, *Corrigendum to "Isolation by HPLC and characterization of the bioactive fraction of New Zealand manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*) honey"* [Carbohydr. Res. 343 (2008) 651]. *Carbohydrate Research* 344 (2009) 2609. C. J. Adams, et al.

### MPI Manuka Markers

Solvent extraction, LC-MS/MS analysis in accordance with in-house procedures.

Analytica Laboratories Ltd., is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries to conduct this analysis under the Recognised Laboratory Programme (MPI Technical Paper 2017/30 Modified, RLP Method 10.05)

### *Leptospermum scoparium* DNA (PCR)

Samples were analysed as received by the Laboratory for Manuka Pollen DNA by pollen DNA extraction followed by qPCR in accordance with the MPI Technical Paper 2017/31 (modified) (96 well method with magnetic bead extraction). Analytica Laboratories Ltd., is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries to conduct this analysis under the Recognised Laboratory Programme (RLP Method 10.04).

The DNA component of the MPI Manuka Honey Definition requires a Cq value of less than 36 to qualify for either a monofloral or multifloral manuka honey.

An "Inconclusive" result indicates the internal control used for ensuring test quality failed. This may be due to degraded plant pollen or foreign contaminants in the sample.

### MPI Manuka Classification

For classification as monofloral manuka, the following chemicals all need to be present and at these levels (Animal Products Notice - General Export Requirements for Bee Products, 2018):

- 4-hydroxyphenyllactic acid at a level greater than or equal to 1mg/kg
- 2-methoxybenzoic acid at a level greater than or equal to 1mg/kg
- 2'-methoxyacetophenone at a level greater than or equal to 5mg/kg
- 3-phenyllactic acid at a level greater than or equal to 400mg/kg

And the DNA level from manuka pollen is less than Cq 36, which is approximately 3fg/µL.

For classification as multifloral manuka, the following chemicals all need to be present and at these levels:

- 4-hydroxyphenyllactic acid at a level greater than or equal to 1mg/kg
- 2-methoxybenzoic acid at a level greater than or equal to 1mg/kg
- 2'-methoxyacetophenone at a level greater than or equal to 1mg/kg
- 3-phenyllactic acid at a level greater than or equal to 20 mg/kg but less than 400mg/kg

And the DNA level from manuka pollen is less than Cq 36, which is approximately 3fg/µL