Summary of FSIS Government Residue Control Program Frequencies
NOTE: This document is updated from the 2018 version but does not contain substantive changes.

The U.S. National Residue Program (NRP) for Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products, is an interagency program designed to identify, rank, plan, collect and analyze samples for chemical contaminants in meat, poultry, and egg products. The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). The NRP is an important component of the FSIS mission to protect the health and welfare of the consumers by regulating the meat, poultry, and egg products produced in federally inspected establishments and to prevent the distribution into commerce of any such products that are adulterated or misbranded. Chemical compounds analyzed in the program include approved and unapproved veterinary drugs, pesticides, and environmental compounds. The NRP is designed to: (1) provide a structured process for identifying and evaluating chemical compounds used in food animals; (2) analyze for chemical compounds of concern; (3) collect, analyze, and report results; and (4) identify the need for regulatory follow-up subsequent to the identification of violative levels of chemical residues. The NRP consists of three separate, but interrelated, chemical residue testing programs: scheduled sampling (Tier 1), targeted sampling at the production or compound class level (Tier 2), and targeted sampling at the herd/flock or compound class level (Tier 3). This basic structure has been in existence since 1967.

In this attachment, FSIS is providing a summary (**Tables 1 and 2**) of the sampling frequency of FSIS government chemical residue testing. The numbers of samples in the tables below are distributed over the course of a 12 month period. Central competent authorities (CCAs) can use this information as a reference when implementing government testing for chemical residues.

For your reference, please see below for links to FSIS's Residue Sampling Plans, Programs and Results:
- FSIS Residue Sampling Plans (Blue Book)
- FSIS Directive 10,800.1[1], Residue Sampling, Testing and Other Verification Procedures under the National Residue Program for Meat and Poultry Products

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[1] FSIS Directive 10,800.1 is also available in Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese translations.

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Table 1: FSIS Tier 1 Domestic Scheduled Sampling, Number of Chemical Analyses per Production Class by Compound Class.

Production Class	Sample Collection Method	Number of Samples[2]	Number of Chemical Analyses per Production Class[3]							
			Multi-class (M,L,K)	Aminoglycosides (M,L,K)	Pesticides (M,L,K)	B-agonist (M,L)	Hormones (M,L)	Avermectins (M,L)	Arsenic (M,L)	Nitrofurans (M)
Beef cows	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=800	800	800	400	400	300	400	200	
Bob veal	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=400	400	400	200	200	200	200	100	
Dairy cows	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=800	800	800	400	400	300	400	200	
Heifers	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=400	400	400	200	200	200	200	100	
Steers	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=400	400	400	200	200	200	200	100	
Market swine	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=800	800	800	400	200		400	200	
Sows	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=800	800	800	400	200		400	200	
Goats	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= both kidneys	N=300	300	300	150			150	75	
Young chickens	M= 2 pounds L= entire liver (from 6 carcasses) K= all kidneys (from 6 carcasses)	N=800	800	800	400				200	400

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[2] N denotes the number of samples collected/submitted for each production class (e.g., 800 total samples collected/submitted for beef cows and 400 total samples collected/submitted for heifers).

[3] Chemical analyses are performed on tissue samples (M= muscle, L=liver, or K=kidney) as indicated for each category.

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Production Class	Sample Collection Method	Number of Samples[2]	Number of Chemical Analyses per Production Class[3]							
			Multi-class (M,L,K)	Aminoglycosides (M,L,K)	Pesticides (M,L,K)	B-agonist (M,L)	Hormones (M,L)	Avermectins (M,L)	Arsenic (M,L)	Nitrofurans (M)
Young turkeys	M= 2 pounds L= entire liver (from 6 carcasses) K= all kidneys (from 6 carcasses)	N=800	800	800	400				200	400
Total			**6300**	**6300**	**3150**	**1800**	**1200**	**2350**	**1575**	**800**

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Table 2: FSIS Tier 2 Domestic Scheduled Sampling, Number of Analyses per Production Class by Compound Class.

Production Class	Sample Collection Method	Number of Samples[4]	Number of Chemical Analyses per Production Class[5]					
			Multi-class (M,L,K)	Aminoglycosides (M,L,K)	Pesticides (M,L,K)	B-agonist (M,L)	Carbadox (L)	Avermectins (M,L)
Formula-fed Veal	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=75	75	75		37		
Non-formula-fed Veal	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=75	75	75		37		
Heavy Calf	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=75	75	75		37		
Bull/stags	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=100	100	100	50			50
Roaster swine	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= 1 pound	N=300					300	
Sheep	M= 2 pounds L= 1 pound K= both kidneys	N=150	150	150	75			
Total			**475**	**475**	**125**	**111**	**300**	**50**

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[4] N denotes the number of samples collected/submitted for each production class (e.g., 75 total samples collected/submitted for formula-fed veal and 300 total samples collected/submitted for roaster swine).

[5] Chemical analyses are performed on tissue samples (M= muscle, L=liver, or K=kidney) as indicated for each category.