

**United States National Residue Program  
Residue Quarterly Report  
1<sup>st</sup> Quarter, FY 2014  
(Oct-Dec, 2013)**

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# Introduction

## Background

The USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) administers the United States National Residue Program (hereafter, NRP) for meat, poultry, and egg products, an interagency program designed to identify, rank, and test for chemical residues in meat, poultry, and egg products.

The NRP is designed to: (1) provide a structured process for identifying and evaluating chemical compounds of concern in food animals; (2) analyze 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.

FSIS administers this regulatory program under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) (21 U.S.C. 453 et seq.), and the Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA) (21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.). NRP is designed to protect the health and welfare of consumers by regulating the meat, poultry, and egg products produced in federally inspected establishments and to prevent the distribution in commerce of any such products that are adulterated or misbranded.

FSIS has administered the NRP by collecting meat, poultry, and egg product samples and analyzing the samples for specific chemical compounds at FSIS laboratories. The program has analyzed meat and poultry samples since 1967. The program began sampling egg products in 1995.

A violation occurs when an FSIS laboratory detects a chemical compound in excess of an established tolerance or action level. When a violation is established, FSIS informs the establishment via certified letter. Under best practices, the establishment should notify the producer that an animal from that business had a violative chemical level. FSIS also shares the violation data with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which establish violative levels for chemical residues. Additionally, Food and Drug Administration has on-farm jurisdiction. The FDA and cooperating State agencies investigate producers linked to residue violations and can enforce legal action if conditions leading to the residue violations are not corrected.

The NRP Residue sampling plans focus on chemical residues in domestic meat, poultry, and egg products. The domestic sampling plan includes scheduled sampling (headquarters-directed) and inspector-generated (targeted) sampling. Scheduled sampling plans involve random tissue sampling from food animals that have passed ante-mortem inspection.

Under the current scheduled sampling program, FSIS tests nine production classes (beef cows, bob veal calves, dairy cows, steers, heifers, market hogs, sows, young chickens, and young turkeys) representing 95 percent of domestic meat and poultry consumption.

Inspector-generated sampling is conducted by the Office of Field Operation's in-plant personnel (IPP), overseen by the Public Health Veterinarians (PHVs). Currently, IPP inspector-generated sampling targets individual suspect animals, and suspect populations of animals, and special sampling for bob veal calves per CFR 310.21 c and d.

When an inspector-generated sample is collected, the carcass is held pending the results of laboratory testing. If a carcass is found to contain violative levels of residues, FSIS condemns the carcass.

Under the import reinspection plan, imported meat, poultry, and egg products are sampled through the Port-of-Entry Reinspection Program. This program is a chemical residue-monitoring program conducted to verify the equivalence of inspection systems in exporting countries.

All imported products are subject to reinspection and one or more types of inspection (TOI). These procedures ensure that every lot of product is inspected before it enters the United States. Chemical residue sampling is included in the reinspection of imported products.

In addition to publishing chemical residue results on a timely manner, this quarterly report compliments the weekly residue violative tables from the Residue Repeat Violator Lists (<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/data-collection-and-reports/chemistry/residue-chemistry>). The NRP Red Book will continue to provide more thorough analyses of the data presented in these quarterly reports.

Note: Some tables provide results as the number of unique violative animals, while other tables provide results as violative chemical. Multiple chemical residue violations in different tissues may be associated with the same animals.

**Note: For FY2014, FSIS is not testing egg products under the scheduled sampling program (Tier 1).**

## **Purpose**

This Quarterly Report summarizes chemical residue results for the United States National Residue Program (NRP) for meat, poultry, and egg products. The results in this report cover the domestic (Scheduled and Inspector-generated) and import sampling programs respectively.

Beginning August 2012, FSIS implemented two new multi-residue chemical methods for both the Scheduled and Inspector-generated programs and discontinued the use of testing production classes for single chemical or chemical classes (“pairing”).

The new methods reflect the significant changes made to the NRP by the Agency. Individual samples are now analyzed for hundreds of chemicals. These changes are detailed in the 5 July 2012 Federal Register Notice.

Furthermore, FSIS has changed NRP reporting from a calendar year to a fiscal year reporting period to coincide with agency planning. This report contains data for the first quarter of fiscal year 2014: (Oct to Dec 2013), and its purpose is to provide chemical residue testing results on FSIS inspected meat, poultry, and egg products in a more timely manner, and to, increase program transparency for all stakeholders; The U.S. NRP residue data (Red Book) which FSIS will continue to publish on an annual basis as the final analysis of NRP.

The report is divided into tables and an appendix. The tables summarize the current quarter by month, whereas the appendix will include previous quarters’ results as well for a quick comparison.

As this is an attempt to provide chemical residue data in a timelier fashion, comments are welcome. Please submit your comment to Naser Abdelmajid at [Naser.abdelmajid@fsis.usda.gov](mailto:Naser.abdelmajid@fsis.usda.gov)

**Note:** Results based on sample collection date

**Data Source:** FSIS Data Warehouse (DW)/ Public Health Information System (PHIS)

**Table 1 1: NRP Domestic Scheduled Sampling Program Results by Month, Oct-Dec 2013**

During the first quarter of FY 2014, 1,415 samples were conducted on beef cows, bob veal calves, dairy cows, steers, heifers, market hogs, sows, young chickens, and young turkeys. Sample tissues analyzed include muscle, kidney, and liver. The program identified three chemical residues at violative levels.

<b>Sample Collection Month</b>	<b>Number of Samples / (FSIS Lab Chemical Analytes)</b>	<b>Number of Violative Animals/Number of Lab Confirmed Violative Samples</b>	<b>Violative Chemical Residues</b>
Oct	475 / (45,886)	<b>2 / (3)</b> -Bob veal	<b>Ciprofloxacin (1)</b> <b>Enrofloxacin (1)</b> <b>PiperonylButoxide (1)</b>
Nov	452 / (44,186)	NA/	NA/
Dec	488 / ( 46,079)	NA/	NA/
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,415 / (136,151)</b>	<b>2 / (3)</b>	

<sup>1</sup> In the above table, column 2 lists the number of animal samples tested, and in **parenthesis**, the number of analysis completed for these animals. Column 3 lists the number of samples tested and, in **parentheses**, the number of violative residues found in these samples. Column 4 lists the specific violative residues and, in parentheses, the number of violations for that residue. Source: FSIS DW/PHIS

**Table 2 <sup>2</sup>: NRP Domestic Inspector-Generated (In-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test)  
By Month, Animal Class—Oct-Dec 2013**

<b>Slaughter Class</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beef Cows	1,870 <b>(44)</b>	1,1937 <b>(56)</b>	2,001 <b>(49)</b>	<b>5,808</b> <b>(149)</b>
Boars/Stags	26 <b>(0)</b>	20 <b>(0)</b>	25 <b>(0)</b>	<b>71</b> <b>(0)</b>
Bob Veal	2,373 <b>(49)</b>	2,229 <b>(43)</b>	2,620 <b>(69)</b>	<b>7,222</b> <b>(175)</b>
Bulls	322 <b>(6)</b>	248 <b>(7)</b>	200 <b>(11)</b>	<b>770</b> <b>(24)</b>
Dairy Cows	10,728 <b>(278)</b>	8,704 <b>(232)</b>	8,600 <b>(195)</b>	<b>28,032</b> <b>(705)</b>
Formula Fed Veal	78 <b>(0)</b>	53 <b>(0)</b>	71 <b>(1)</b>	<b>202</b> <b>(1)</b>
Goats	27 <b>(0)</b>	25 <b>(0)</b>	30 <b>(3)</b>	<b>82</b> <b>(3)</b>
Heavy Calves	94 <b>(10)</b>	86 <b>(9)</b>	145 <b>(19)</b>	<b>325</b> <b>(38)</b>

<sup>2</sup> In the above table, columns 2-4 list the number of in-plant screened samples screened at the establishments by month, and in **parentheses**, the number of these screens that were found positive at the establishments, and sent to FSIS labs for confirmations. Source : FSIS DW/PHIS

*Continued* **Table 2: NRP Domestic Inspector-Generated (in-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test)  
By Month, Animal Class—Oct-Dec 2013**

<b>Slaughter Class</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
Heifers	383 <b>(10)</b>	310 <b>(3)</b>	298 <b>(7)</b>	<b>991</b> <b>(20)</b>
Lambs	65 <b>(1)</b>	39 <b>(0)</b>	47 <b>(2)</b>	<b>151</b> <b>(3)</b>
Market Hogs	1,932 <b>(12)</b>	1,499 <b>(9)</b>	1,319 <b>(7)</b>	<b>4,750</b> <b>(28)</b>
Mature Sheep	41 <b>(0)</b>	28 <b>(0)</b>	21 <b>(0)</b>	<b>90</b> <b>(0)</b>
Non Formula Fed Veal	13 <b>(0)</b>	11 <b>(0)</b>	09 <b>(0)</b>	<b>33</b> <b>(0)</b>
Roaster Pigs	136 <b>(1)</b>	142 <b>(0)</b>	116 <b>(1)</b>	<b>394</b> <b>(2)</b>
Sows	1133 <b>(20)</b>	1,135 <b>(21)</b>	1,073 <b>(9)</b>	<b>3,341</b> <b>(50)</b>
Steers	979 <b>(20)</b>	867 <b>(28)</b>	814 <b>(15)</b>	<b>2,660</b> <b>(63)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,200</b> <b>(451)</b>	<b>17,333</b> <b>(422)</b>	<b>17,389</b> <b>(388)</b>	<b>54,922</b> <b>(1,261)</b>

**Table 3 <sup>3</sup>: NRP Domestic Inspector-Generated (In-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test), Results by Month, Oct-Dec 2013**

1,253 positive values were identified from over 55,000 in-plant tests. Of these samples, 289 were lab-confirmed violations. Several of the violative tissue samples were associated with the same sample.

Sample Collection Month	Number of In-plant Screen Tests	Number of Positive In-plant Screens sent to labs	Number of Positive In-plant Screens Tested in FSIS labs / (FSIS Lab Chemical Analytes)	Number of Animals with Violative Samples	Number of Lab-confirmed Violative Samples	Three Most commonly reported chemical violations / (Number of Violative Samples per three most reported violations)	Total Number of violative chemical Residues
Oct	20,200	451	451 / (30,374)	97	123	DCCD/DCA (34), Penicillin(23), Flunixin (17)	16
Nov	17,333	422	395 / (26,417)	80	95	DCCD/DCA (28), Penicillin(24), Neomycin (8)	15
Dec	17,389	388	380 / (26,542)	93	122	DCCD/DCA (33), Penicillin (19), Neomycin (17)	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,922</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,226 / (83,333)</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>340</b>	DCCD/DCA (95), Penicillin (66), Neomycin (36)	<b>21</b>

<sup>3</sup> In the above table, Column 2 lists the number of in-plant screens; Column 3 lists the number of these screens that were found positive at the establishments and sent to FSIS labs. **Note: Not all samples received met laboratory system requirements for analysis.** Column 4 lists the number of these screens that were found positive at the establishments and tested in FSIS labs, and in parentheses, the number of analyses completed for these screens. Column 5 lists the number of animals that had violations, and column 6 lists the number of violative samples confirmed from those violative animals. Column 7 shows the three most commonly reported violative chemical residues and, in parentheses, the number of violations found for each. The last column show total numbers of violative chemical residue Note: **DCCD: Desfuroylceftiofur Cystine Disulfide.** Source: FSIS DW/PHIS

**Table 4 <sup>4</sup>: Distribution of NRP Residue Violations Inspector-Generated (in-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test), Results by Slaughter Class and Month, Oct-Dec 2013**

Violations reported for inspector-generated samples by production class. Samples include in-plant screened samples (KIS™ Test). The number of laboratory confirmed violations appear in **parentheses**. Results include multiple violative tissues associated with the same sample.

<b>Slaughter Class</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beef Cows	6 (8)	8 (13)	7 (12)	<b>21</b> <b>(33)</b>
Boars/Stags	--	--	--	--
Bob Veal	19 (25)	12 (13)	24 (27)	<b>55</b> <b>(65)</b>
Bulls	1 (3)	1 (2)	3 (9)	<b>5</b> <b>(14)</b>
Dairy Cows	60 (72)	51 (59)	46 (56)	<b>157</b> <b>(187)</b>
Formula Fed Veal	--	--	--	--
Goats	--	--	--	--
Heavy Calves	2 (2)	--	3 (3)	<b>5</b> <b>(5)</b>

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<sup>4</sup> Source: FSIS DW/PHIS

*Continued* **Table 4: Distribution of NRP Residue Violations Inspector-Generated (in-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test), Results by Slaughter Class and Month, Oct-Dec 2013**

Violations reported for inspector-generated samples by production class. Samples include in-plant screened samples (KIS™ Test). The number of laboratory confirmed violations appear in **parentheses**. Results include multiple violative tissues associated with the same sample.

<b>Slaughter Class</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
Heifers	2 (2)	--	3 (3)	5 (5)
Lambs	1 (1)	--	--	1 (1)
Market Hogs	1 (1)	--	1 (1)	2 (2)
Mature Sheep	--	--	--	--
Non Formula Fed Veal	--	--	--	--
Roaster Pigs	--	--	--	--
Sows	3 (4)	5 (5)	4 (4)	12 (13)
Steers	2 (5)	3 (3)	5 (7)	10 (4)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b> <b>(123)</b>	<b>80</b> <b>(95)</b>	<b>96</b> <b>(122)</b>	<b>273</b> <b>(340)</b>

**Table 5 <sup>5</sup>: Distribution of NRP Residue Violations Inspector-Generated (In-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test), Results by Slaughter class and Chemical Residue, Oct-Dec 2013.**

Violations reported for inspector-generated sampling for each production by specific chemical residue. The results include in-plant screened samples (KIS™ Test) sent to lab. Results include multiple violative tissues samples associated with the same animal.

<b>Compound / (Number of violative Animal classes)</b>	<b>Beef Cows</b>	<b>Bob Veal</b>	<b>Bulls</b>	<b>Dairy Cows</b>	<b>Heavy Calves</b>	<b>Heifers</b>	<b>Labms</b>	<b>Market Hogs</b>	<b>Sows</b>	<b>Steers</b>	<b>Total</b>
Amikacin / (1)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ampicillin / (1)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cefazolin / (2)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ciprofloxacin / (3)	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Desfuoylceftiofur / (5)	3	9	-	75	-	2	-	-	-	6	95
Dihydrostreptomycin / (2)	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Florfenicol / (5)	3	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	11
Flunixin / (6)	5	4	4	18	1	-	-	-	-	1	33
Gamithromycin / (1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gentamycin Sulfate / (4)	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	6
Lincomycin / (1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neomycin / (4)	1	33	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	36

**Note: Most commonly reported chemical violations is highlighted in Yellow**

<sup>5</sup> A total of **340** violative samples were found in **273** samples/animals.  
Source: FSIS DW/PHIS

**Continued Table 5: Distribution of NRP Residue Violations Inspector-Generated (In-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test), Results by Slaughter class and Chemical Residue, Oct-Dec 2013.**

Violations reported for inspector-generated sampling for each production by specific chemical residue. The results include in-plant screened positive samples (KIS™ Test) tested in FSIS labs. Results include multiple violative tissues samples associated with the same animal.

<b>Compound / (Number of violative Animal classes)</b>	<b>Beef Cows</b>	<b>Bob Veal</b>	<b>Bulls</b>	<b>Dairy Cows</b>	<b>Heavy Calves</b>	<b>Heifers</b>	<b>Lambs</b>	<b>Market Hogs</b>	<b>Sows</b>	<b>Steers</b>	<b>Total</b>
Oxytetracycline / (4)	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Penicillin / (6)	5	2	1	45	-	1	-	-	12	-	66
Sulfadiazine / (1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sulfadimethoxine / (6)	3	1	-	12	-	1	1	-	-	2	20
Sulfamethazine / (6)	7	2	3	9	-	-	-	1	-	4	26
Sulfamethoxazole / (1)	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tetracycline / (1)	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tilmicosin / (6)	3	2	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	2	14
Tulathromycin / (1)	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<b>**Total**</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>340</b>

**Table 6 <sup>6</sup>: NRP Import Samples Analyzed by Country, Oct-Dec 2013**

Samples analyzed by ranked total numbers of samples submitted by foreign countries under the import reinspection program. 'Other' includes the following list of additional countries eligible to export meat and egg product to the United States: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Northern Ireland, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom, and Uruguay.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
Canada	20	69	83	<b>172</b>
Australia	8	12	16	<b>36</b>
Chile	3	7	8	<b>18</b>
Mexico	-	5	9	<b>14</b>
New Zealand	6	5	3	<b>14</b>
Finland	-	8	4	<b>12</b>
Other**	12	16	32	<b>60</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>326</b>

**Table 7 <sup>7</sup>: NRP Import Samples Analyzed by Species, Oct-Dec 2013**

The number of samples analyzed under the import reinspection program by production class. The 'Other' category may include lamb, veal, mutton, goat. **Note: Multiple import residue results may be associated with the same sample.**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beef	11	49	79	139
Chicken	14	56	79	149
Pork	38	82	137	257
Turkey	12	77	47	136
Other*	24	52	62	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>819</b>

<sup>6</sup> Source FSIS Import Sampling Program

<sup>7</sup> Source FSIS Import Sampling Program

**Table 8 <sup>8</sup>: NRP Import Samples Analyzed by Chemical Residue, Oct-Dec 2013**

The number of samples collected during the import reinspection program tested for different chemical residues.

**Note: Multiple import residue results may be associated with the same sample.**

<b>Chemical Residue</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arsenic	12	33	50	<b>95</b>
Avermectins	8	21	38	<b>67</b>
Beta Agonists	12	47	59	<b>118</b>
Boron	1	4	-	<b>5</b>
Fluoroquinolones	11	47	59	<b>117</b>
Hormones	11	47	59	<b>117</b>
Lead	-	-	2	<b>2</b>
Manganese	1	8	9	<b>18</b>
Molybdenum	-	2	2	<b>4</b>
Pesticides	21	28	45	<b>94</b>
Selenium	2	-	2	<b>4</b>
Sulfas	17	66	69	<b>152</b>
Trace Elements	3	13	10	<b>26</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>819</b>

<sup>8</sup> Source-FSIS Import Sampling Program

**Table 9 <sup>9</sup>: NRP Import Samples Analyzed by Species and Chemical Residue, Oct-Dec 2013**

Number of import reinspection program arranged by product class tested for chemical residues. The 'Other' category may include lamb, veal, mutton, goat, and turkey. Note: Multiple import residue results may be associated with the same sample.

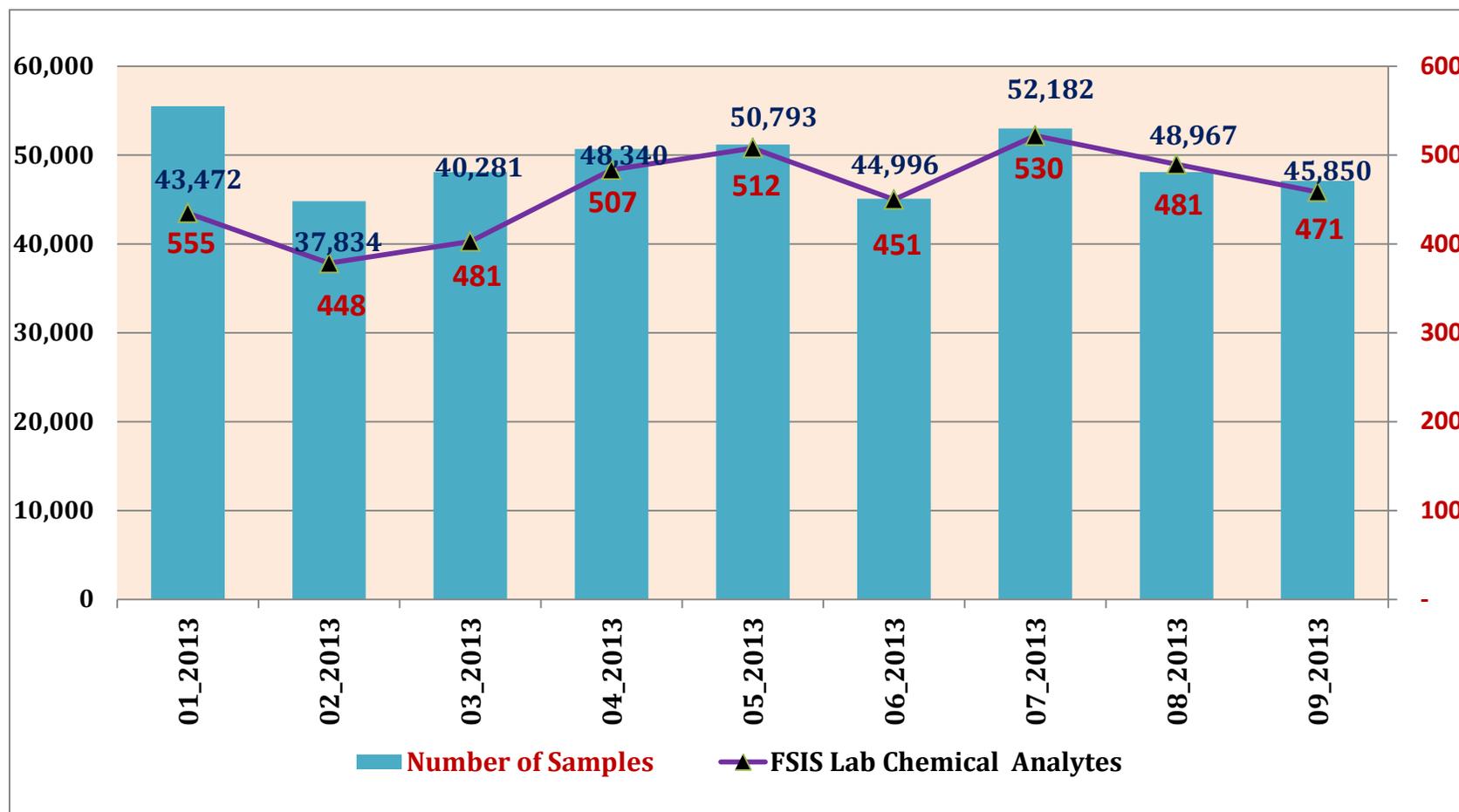
<b>Residue</b>	<b>Beef</b>	<b>Chicken</b>	<b>Pork</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arsenic	14	14	26	14	27	<b>95</b>
Avermectins	14	-	26	-	27	<b>67</b>
Beta Agonists	19	26	36	24	13	<b>118</b>
Boron	3	-	-	-	2	<b>5</b>
Fluoroquinolones	19	26	36	24	12	<b>117</b>
Hormones	19	26	36	24	12	<b>117</b>
Lead	-	1	1	-	-	<b>2</b>
Manganese	1	7	6	3	1	<b>18</b>
Molybdenum	-	4	-	-	-	<b>4</b>
Pesticides	20	12	21	13	28	<b>94</b>
Selenium	1	-	3	-	-	<b>4</b>
Sulfas	28	26	57	26	15	<b>152</b>
Trace Elements	1	7	9	8	1	<b>26</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>819</b>

<sup>9</sup> Source FSIS Import Sampling Program

# Appendix

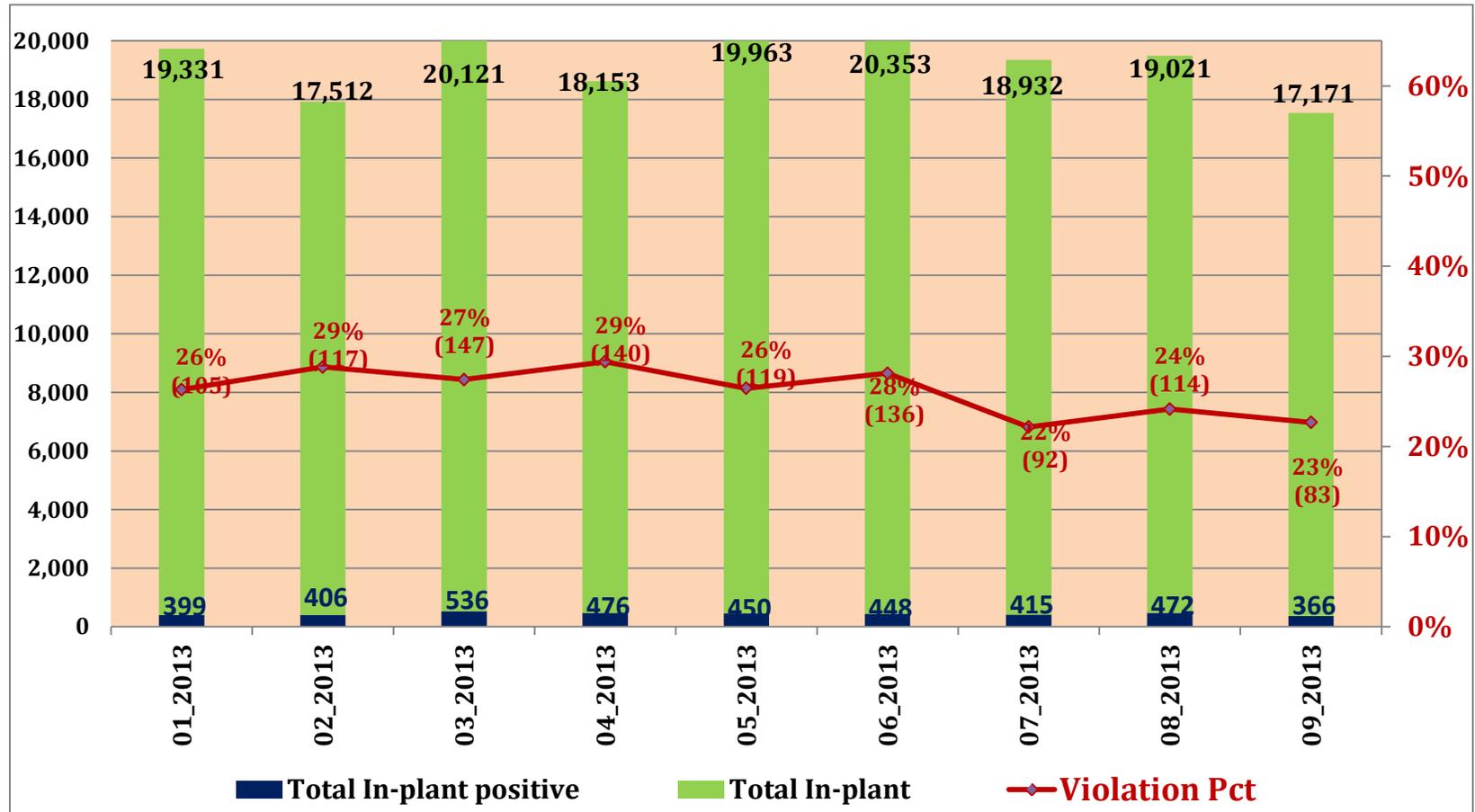
**Summary of NRP Domestic Sample Data  
(Scheduled and Inspector-Generated)  
From Jan 2013 to Sep 2013**

**Figure 1: <sup>10</sup> Distribution of NRP Domestic Scheduled samples by Month, Including Residues lab chemical analytes, Jan 2013- Sep 2013.**



<sup>10</sup> Number of residue domestic scheduled sample in (parenthesis)

**Figure 2: <sup>11</sup> Distribution of NRP Inspector Generated (In-plant) Screenings (KIS™ Test) & Residue Violative Animals By Month—Jan 2013- Sep 2013**



<sup>11</sup> Violation Percent and Number of violative animals in (parenthesis). Violation percent: Ratio of (Violative animals) to (Total in-plant positive tested in the labs)

**Table 10: Distribution of NRP Inspector Generated Program (In-plant) Screenings (KIS™ Test)—Residue Violative Samples, Jan 2013- Sep 2013**

**Note: Multiple violations may be associated with one animal.**

<b>Residue Name</b>	<b>Jan 2012</b>	<b>Feb 2013</b>	<b>Mar 2013</b>	<b>Apr 2013</b>	<b>May 2013</b>	<b>June 2013</b>	<b>July 2013</b>	<b>Aug 2013</b>	<b>Sep 2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ampicillin	2	1	2	3	-	-	3	2	1	<b>14</b>
Cefazolin	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	<b>7</b>
Ciprofloxacin	-	3	2	2	-	1	1	-	2	<b>11</b>
Desfuroylceftiofur Cystine Disulfide	33	32	37	44	27	34	32	45	34	<b>318</b>
Dihydrostreptomycin	-	2	2	2	2	4	1	4	-	<b>17</b>
Doramectin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Enrofloxacin	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	<b>4</b>
Florfenicol	4	7	11	6	6	-	3	5	4	<b>46</b>
Flunixin	7	11	11	11	9	13	5	4	6	<b>77</b>
Gamithromycin	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
Gentamycin Sulfate	4	8	7	1	4	5	2	1	3	<b>35</b>
Lincomycin	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>2</b>
Neomycin	28	37	30	19	27	37	16	12	8	<b>214</b>

*Continued* **Table 10: Distribution of NRP Inspector Generated Program (In-plant) Screenings (KIS™ Test)—Residue Violative Samples, Jan 2013- Sep 2013**

**Note: Multiple violations may be associated with one animal.**

<b>Residue Name</b>	<b>Jan 2013</b>	<b>Feb 2013</b>	<b>Mar 2013</b>	<b>Apr 2013</b>	<b>May 2013</b>	<b>June 2013</b>	<b>Apr 2013</b>	<b>May 2013</b>	<b>June 2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
Oxyphenylbutazone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
Oxytetracycline	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	<b>7</b>
Penicillin	26	21	41	40	39	29	23	36	23	<b>278</b>
Phenylbutazone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Salbutamol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<b>1</b>
Sulfadiazine	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	<b>7</b>
Sulfadimethoxine	4	2	5	10	11	3	5	5	4	<b>49</b>
Sulfadoxine	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	<b>2</b>
Sulfamethazine	5	6	7	8	6	15	7	2	2	<b>58</b>
Sulfamethoxazole	6	2	3	3	1	1	2	-	1	<b>19</b>
Tetracycline	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	<b>8</b>
Tilmicosin	10	4	11	10	3	11	1	5	5	<b>60</b>
Tulathromycin	-	-	3	4	1	-	1	1	-	<b>10</b>
Tylosin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
ZEARALANOL (ZERANOL)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<b>3</b>
<b>**Total**</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,253</b>