

# **United States National Residue Program Quarterly Report (Apr–June 2015)**

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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. The NRP is an interagency program between the FSIS, Food and Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency that was established to identify, rank, and test for chemical residues in FSIS regulated 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) 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.). The 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.

Beginning in August 2012, FSIS implemented several new multi-residue chemical methods for both of the domestic sampling programs. By incorporating the multi-residue method, the agency discontinued the use of testing production classes for single chemical or chemical classes (“pairing”).

The new methods allows for the analysis of hundreds of chemicals in a single sample. These changes are detailed in the July 6, 2012 Federal Register Notice. (<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/wcm/connect/96433e1b-d3b6-42b0-93a8-f0beee77e520/2012-0012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>)

A violation occurs when an FSIS laboratory detects a chemical compound in excess of an established tolerance or action level. When a violation is identified, FSIS informs the establishment electronically and the producer via certified letter. Under best practices, the establishment also should notify the producer that an animal from that business had a violative chemical level.

FSIS shares the violation data with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which establish violative levels for chemical residues. The FDA has on-farm jurisdiction and works with cooperating State agencies to investigate producers linked to residue violations and enforce legal action if conditions leading to the residue violations are not corrected.

The NRP 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.

#### Domestic Scheduled Sampling

Under the current scheduled sampling program, FSIS inspectors test twelve production classes (beef cows, bob veal calves, dairy cows, lamb, steers, heifers, goats, sheep, market hogs, sows, young chickens, and young turkeys) representing 96 percent of domestic meat and poultry consumption.

#### Domestic Inspector-generated Sampling

Inspector-generated sampling is conducted by the Office of Field Operations' in-plant personnel (IPP), overseen by the Public Health Veterinarians (PHVs). Currently, IPP inspector-generated sampling targets individual suspect animals, suspect populations of animals, and special sampling for bob veal calves per 9 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.

#### Port-of-Entry Reinspection Sampling

Under the import reinspection plan, imported meat, poultry, and egg products are sampled by FSIS inspectors 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.

### **Reporting of Residue Sampling**

FSIS has changed NRP reporting from a *calendar year* to a *fiscal year* reporting period in order to: coincide with agency planning; provide results in a timely manner; and increase program transparency for stakeholders. In addition to publishing chemical residue results in 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>).

**Note:** Some tables in this report provide results based on the number of unique violative carcasses, while other tables provide results as individual chemical in carcasses regardless of number of violative results per carcass. Multiple chemical residue violations may be associated with the same carcass.

### **Purpose of Quarterly Report**

The Quarterly Report summarizes the chemical residue results for the domestic (Scheduled and Inspector-generated) and import sampling programs analyzed in April-June 2015, respectively. The FSIS continues to publish National Residue Program Data (also known as the Red Book) on an annual basis, as the final analysis of the NRP.

The report here is divided into tables and an appendix. The tables summarize the current third quarter (April-June 2015) by month, whereas the appendix will include previous three quarters' (July 2014-March 2015) results for a quick comparison with current quarter report.

Comments are welcome. Please submit your comment to Naser Abdelmajid at [Naser.abdelmajid@fsis.usda.gov](mailto:Naser.abdelmajid@fsis.usda.gov)

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

**Data Source:** FSIS Data Warehouse (DW)/ Public Health Information System (PHIS) as of **09/01/2015**

## Tables

**Table 1: NRP Domestic Scheduled Sampling Program Results by Month, Apr–June 2015**

During the third quarter of FY 2015, **1,711** samples were collected from beef cows, bob veal calves, dairy cows, steers, heifers, lamb, goats, sheep, market hogs, sows, young chickens, young turkeys, and older breeder turkey. Tissues analyzed include muscle, kidney, and liver. The program identified four chemical residues at violative level.

Sample Collection Month	Number of Samples / (FSIS Lab Chemical Analytes)	Number of Violative Carcasses/(Number of Lab Confirmed Violative Samples)	Violative Chemical Residues
Apr.	615/ (62,265)	1 / (2) Market Hogs	<b>2 (Sulfamethazine)</b>
May	521 / (53,421)	1 / (2) beef cows 1 / (1) mature Sheep	<b>1 (Sulfamethazine)</b>
June	575 / (60,241)	N/A	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,711 / (175,927)</b>	<b>3 / (5)</b>	

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

**Data Source:** FSIS Data Warehouse (DW)/ Public Health Information System (PHIS) as of **09/01/2015**

**Table 2: NRP Domestic Inspector-Generated (In-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test) by Month, Carcass Class  
Apr–June 2015**

The numbers in parentheses represents the number of in-plant screen positives that were sent to FSIS labs.

<b>Carcass Class</b>	<b>Apr.</b>	<b>May.</b>	<b>June.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beef Cows	1,443 (32)	1,195 (31)	1,261 (33)	<b>3,899</b> (96)
Boars/Stags	15 (1)	12 (0)	8 (0)	<b>35</b> (1)
Bob Veal	1,597 (26)	1,021 (22)	1,537 (23)	<b>4,155</b> (71)
Bulls	154 (7)	128 (2)	147 (4)	<b>429</b> (13)
Dairy Cows	8,251 (202)	7,753 (161)	7,624 (154)	<b>23,628</b> (517)
Formula Fed Veal	48 (1)	50 (1)	36 (0)	<b>134</b> (2)
Goats	42 (0)	51 (1)	63 (1)	<b>156</b> (2)
Heavy Calves	85 (16)	45 (4)	43 (1)	<b>173</b> (21)

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

**Data Source:** FSIS Data Warehouse (DW)/ Public Health Information System (PHIS) as of **09/01/2015**



**Table 2 (cont.): NRP Domestic Inspector-Generated (in-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test) by Month, Carcass Class Apr–June 2015**

The numbers in parentheses represents the number of in-plant screen positives that was sent to FSIS labs.

<b>Carcass Class</b>	<b>Apr.</b>	<b>May.</b>	<b>June.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Heifers	291 (9)	263 (4)	258 (2)	<b>812</b> <b>(15)</b>
Lambs	47 (0)	83 (2)	91 (0)	<b>221</b> <b>(2)</b>
Market Hogs	1,404 (10)	1,255 (7)	1,317 (11)	<b>3,976</b> <b>(28)</b>
Mature Sheep	23 (0)	37 (0)	26 (0)	<b>86</b> <b>(0)</b>
Non Formula Fed Veal	15 (2)	8 (0)	5 (0)	<b>28</b> <b>(2)</b>
Roaster Pigs	144 (0)	134 (0)	168 (4)	<b>446</b> <b>(4)</b>
Sows	815 (8)	707 (5)	613 (6)	<b>2,135</b> <b>(19)</b>
Steers	845 (11)	820 (12)	786 (8)	<b>2,451</b> <b>(31)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,219</b> <b>(325)</b>	<b>13,562</b> <b>(252)</b>	<b>13,983</b> <b>(247)</b>	<b>42,764</b> <b>(824)</b>

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

**Data Source:** FSIS Data Warehouse (DW)/ Public Health Information System (PHIS) as of **09/01/2015**

**Table 3: NRP Domestic Inspector-Generated (In-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test)  
Results by Month, Apr–June 2015**

824 in-plant screen positive values were identified from over 42,000 in-plant tests. Of these positive samples, 316 were lab-confirmed violative samples. Several of the violative tissue samples were associated with the same carcass.

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 screened for)	Number of Carcasses with Violative Samples	Number of Lab-confirmed Violative Samples	Three Most Commonly Reported Chemical Violations  (Number of Violative Samples for 3 Most Reported Violations)	Total Number of Violative Chemical Residues
Apr.	15,219	325	319 / (21,515)	69	87	Penicillin (22) Ceftiofur (19) Sulfamethzine (12)	14
May	13,562	252	246 / (16,331)	67	81	Ceftiofur (21) Penicillin (20) Sulfadimethoxine (8)	15
June	13,983	247	237 / (15,758)	55	73	Ceftiofur (23) Sulfamethzine (12) Penicillin (10)	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,764</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>802 / (53,604)</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>241</b>	Ceftiofur (63) Penicillin (52) Sulfamethzine (30)	<b>19</b>

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

**Data Source:** FSIS Data Warehouse (DW)/ Public Health Information System (PHIS) as of 09/01/2015

**Table 4: Distribution of NRP Residue Violations Inspector-Generated (in-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test) Results by Carcass Class and Month Apr–June 2015**

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>Carcass Class</b>	<b>Apr.</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beef Cows	9 <b>(11)</b>	8 <b>(9)</b>	5 <b>(7)</b>	<b>22</b> <b>(27)</b>
Boars/Stags	--	--	--	--
Bob Veal	5 <b>(7)</b>	11 <b>(12)</b>	11 <b>(13)</b>	<b>27</b> <b>(32)</b>
Bulls	3 <b>(5)</b>	--	--	<b>3</b> <b>(5)</b>
Dairy Cows	39 <b>(42)</b>	39 <b>(48)</b>	34 <b>(42)</b>	<b>112</b> <b>(132)</b>
Formula Fed Veal	--	1 <b>(1)</b>	--	1 <b>(1)</b>
Goats	--	--	1 <b>(3)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(3)</b>
Heavy Calves	6 <b>(11)</b>	1 <b>(1)</b>	--	<b>7</b> <b>(12)</b>

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

**Data Source:** FSIS Data Warehouse (DW)/ Public Health Information System (PHIS) as of **09/01/2015**

**Table 4 (cont.): Distribution of NRP Residue Violations Inspector-Generated (in-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test) Results by Carcass Class and Month Apr–June 2015**

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>Carcass Class</b>	<b>Apr.</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>Total</b>
Heifers	1 <b>(1)</b>	2 <b>(3)</b>	--	3 <b>(4)</b>
Lambs	--	--	--	--
Market Hogs	1 <b>(1)</b>	--	1 <b>(2)</b>	2 <b>(3)</b>
Mature Sheep	--	--	--	--
Non Formula Fed Veal	--	--	--	--
Roaster Pigs	--	--	--	--
Sows	2 <b>(3)</b>	3 <b>(3)</b>	1 <b>(1)</b>	6 <b>(7)</b>
Steers	3 <b>(6)</b>	2 <b>(4)</b>	2 <b>(5)</b>	7 <b>(15)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69</b> <b>(87)</b>	<b>67</b> <b>(81)</b>	<b>55</b> <b>(73)</b>	<b>191</b> <b>(241)</b>

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

**Data Source:** FSIS Data Warehouse (DW)/ Public Health Information System (PHIS) as of **09/01/2015**

**Table 5: Distribution of NRP Residue Violations Inspector-Generated (In-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test) Results by Carcass class and Chemical Residue Apr–June 2015**

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 Carcass.

Note: The three most commonly reported chemical violations are highlighted.

Compound	Beef Cows	Bob Veal	Bulls	Dairy Cows	Formula - Fed Veal	Goats	Heavy Calves	Heifers	Market Hogs	Sows	Steers	Total
Ampicillin	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Apramycin	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ciprofloxacin	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Ceftiofur	7	5	2	46	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	63
Florfenicol	1	-	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	14
Flunixin	1	1	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	16
Gentamycin Sulfate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Lincomycin	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Neomycin	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Oxytetracycline	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

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

**Data Source:** FSIS Data Warehouse (DW)/ Public Health Information System (PHIS) as of **09/01/2015**

**Table 5 (cont.): Distribution of NRP Residue Violations Inspector-Generated (In-plant) Screening Program (KIS™ Test) Results by Carcass class and Chemical Residue Apr–June 2015**

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 carcass.

Compound	Beef Cows	Bob Veal	Bulls	Dairy Cows	Formula - Fed Veal	Goats	Heavy Calves	Heifers	Market Hogs	Sows	Steers	Total
Penicillin	8	2	-	32	-	-	2	-	1	6	1	52
Spectinomycin	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sulfadiazine	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sulfadimethoxine	-	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Sulfamethazine	3	6	-	10	-	-	5	-	2	-	4	30
Sulfamethoxazole	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sulfamethoxypyridazine	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tilmicosin	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	9
Tylosin	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>241</b>

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

**Data Source:** FSIS Data Warehouse (DW)/ Public Health Information System (PHIS) as of **09/01/2015**

**Table 6a: NRP Import Sample Collected by Country Apr–June 2015**

No violative import sample was found in 884 tested import samples. See Table 10 for details.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Apr.</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>Total</b>
Canada	130	112	60	<b>302</b>
Mexico	112	55	50	<b>217</b>
Australia	19	28	16	<b>63</b>
Chile	21	11	20	<b>52</b>
Nicaragua	7	14	16	<b>37</b>
Uruguay	15	13	3	<b>31</b>
Other**	91	45	46	<b>182</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>884</b>

\*\* The following additional countries eligible to export meat and egg product to the United States did not produce a violation: Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, Honduras, Hungary, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Netherland, New Northern Ireland, Poland, and.

**Table 6b: NRP Import Collected Samples by Species Apr–June 2015**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Apr.</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beef	129	145	106	<b>380</b>
Chicken	84	21	18	<b>123</b>
Goat	10	1	2	<b>13</b>
Lamb	6	4	6	<b>16</b>
Mutton	2	4	-	<b>6</b>
Pork	141	70	54	<b>265</b>
Turkey	17	23	19	<b>59</b>
Veal	6	10	6	<b>22</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>884</b>

**Table 7: NRP Import Sample Analysis by Species Apr–June 2015**

The number of samples analyses under the import reinspection program by production class.

<b>Species</b>	<b>Apr.</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beef	359	316	256	<b>931</b>
Chicken	246	42	50	<b>338</b>
Goat	30	12	2	<b>44</b>
Lamb	21	14	21	<b>56</b>
Mutton	7	14	-	<b>21</b>
Pork	418	189	156	<b>763</b>
Turkey	33	55	32	<b>120</b>
Veal	17	32	17	<b>66</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>2,339</b>

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

**Table 8: NRP Import Sample Analysis by Chemical Residue Apr–June 2015**

The number of import analyses based on samples collected and analyzed during the import reinspection program tested for different chemical residues.

<b>Chemical Residue</b>	<b>Apr.</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arsenic	141	101	62	<b>304</b>
Avermectins	99	82	49	<b>230</b>
Beta Agonists	179	87	77	<b>343</b>
Cadmium	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Canceled-Avermectin	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Clothianidin	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
Doramectin	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
Fluoroquinolones	179	88	77	<b>344</b>
Hormones	202	102	96	<b>400</b>
Ivermectin	1	1	2	<b>4</b>
Lead	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Manganese	12	7	3	<b>22</b>
Molybdenum	3	-	1	<b>4</b>
Pesticides	99	69	68	<b>236</b>
Strontium	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Sulfas	191	123	90	<b>404</b>
Trace Elements	21	12	9	<b>42</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>2,339</b>

**Note:** Multiple import residue results may be associated with the same sample. No violative results were found.



**Table 9: NRP Import Sample Analyses by Species and Chemical Residue Apr–June 2015**

Number of import reinspection program analyses arranged by product class tested for chemical residue.

<b>Chemical Residue</b>	<b>Beef</b>	<b>Chicken</b>	<b>Goat</b>	<b>Lamb</b>	<b>Mutton</b>	<b>Pork</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	<b>Veal</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arsenic	124	47	6	8	3	91	21	4	<b>304</b>
Avermectins	119	-	6	8	3	90	-	4	<b>230</b>
Beta Agonists	120	61	6	8	3	116	17	12	<b>343</b>
Cadmium	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
Canceled-Avermectin	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Clothianidin	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
Doramectin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
Fluoroquinolones	121	61	6	8	3	116	17	12	<b>344</b>
Hormones	177	61	6	8	3	116	17	12	<b>400</b>
Ivermectin	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>
Lead	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
Manganese	9	4	-	-	-	3	6	-	<b>22</b>
Molybdenum	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>4</b>
Pesticides	96	35	8	8	3	69	9	8	<b>236</b>
Strontium	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
Sulfas	150	61	6	8	3	139	25	12	<b>404</b>
Trace Elements	8	6	-	-	-	21	5	2	<b>42</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2,339</b>

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

**Table 10: NRP Import Sample Analyses by Chemical Residue Results Apr–June 2015**

Number of import reinspection program analyses arranged by results of chemical residue based on 884 samples. Multiple import residue analyses results may be associated with the same sample.

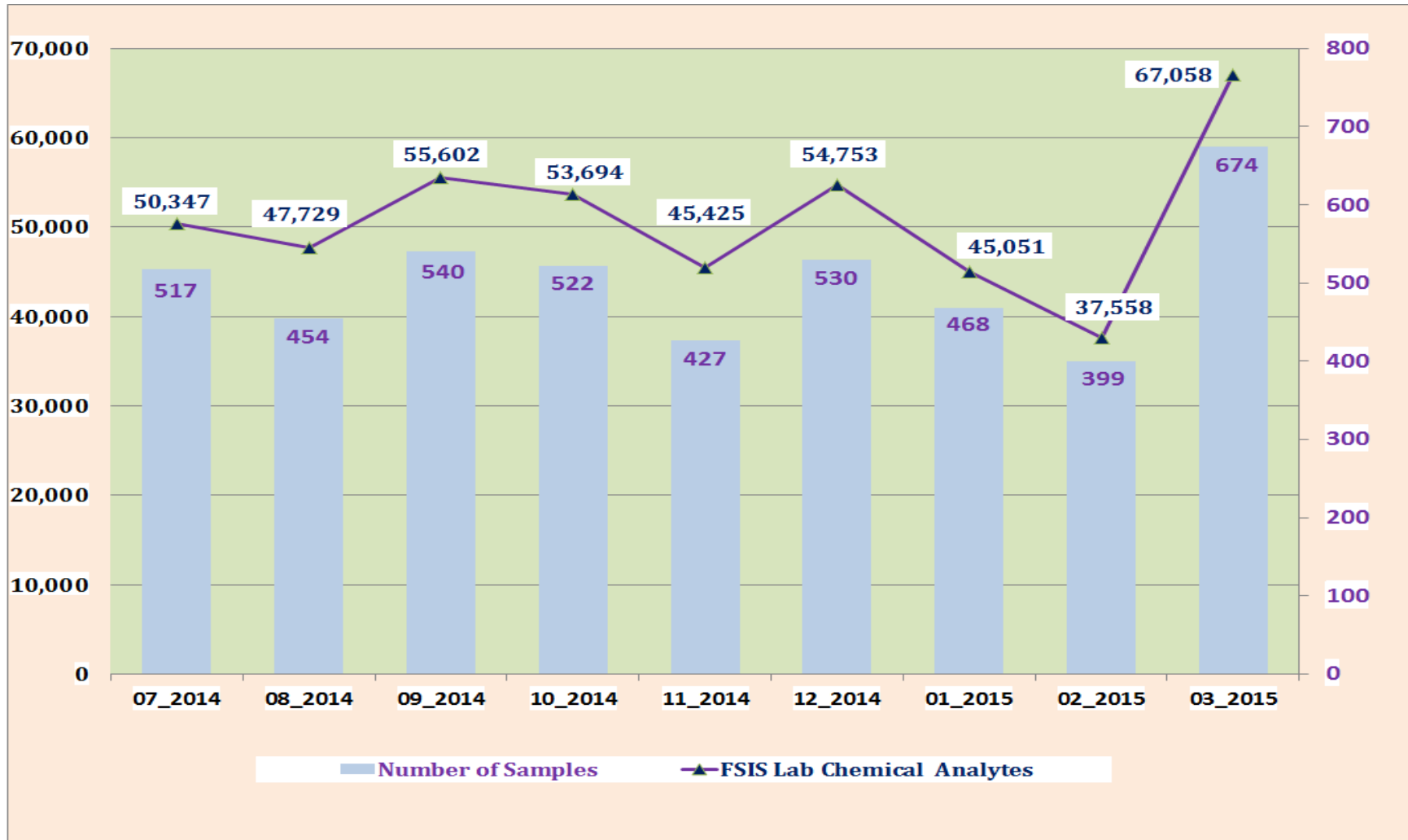
**Note:** No Import sampling chemical violations were found.

<b>Chemical Residue</b>	<b>Residue Detected - Not-Violative</b>	<b>Residue Not Detected</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arsenic	4	300	<b>304</b>
Avermectins	-	230	<b>230</b>
Beta Agonists	-	343	<b>343</b>
Cadmium	-	1	<b>1</b>
Canceled-Avermectin	-	1	<b>1</b>
Clothianidin	-	1	<b>1</b>
Doramectin	1	-	<b>1</b>
Fluoroquinolones	-	344	<b>344</b>
Hormones	-	400	<b>400</b>
Ivermectin	4	-	<b>4</b>
Lead	-	1	<b>1</b>
Manganese	-	22	<b>22</b>
Molybdenum	-	4	<b>4</b>
Pesticides	-	236	<b>236</b>
Strontium	-	1	<b>1</b>
Sulfas	-	404	<b>404</b>
Trace Elements	-	42	<b>42</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,339</b>

# **Appendix**

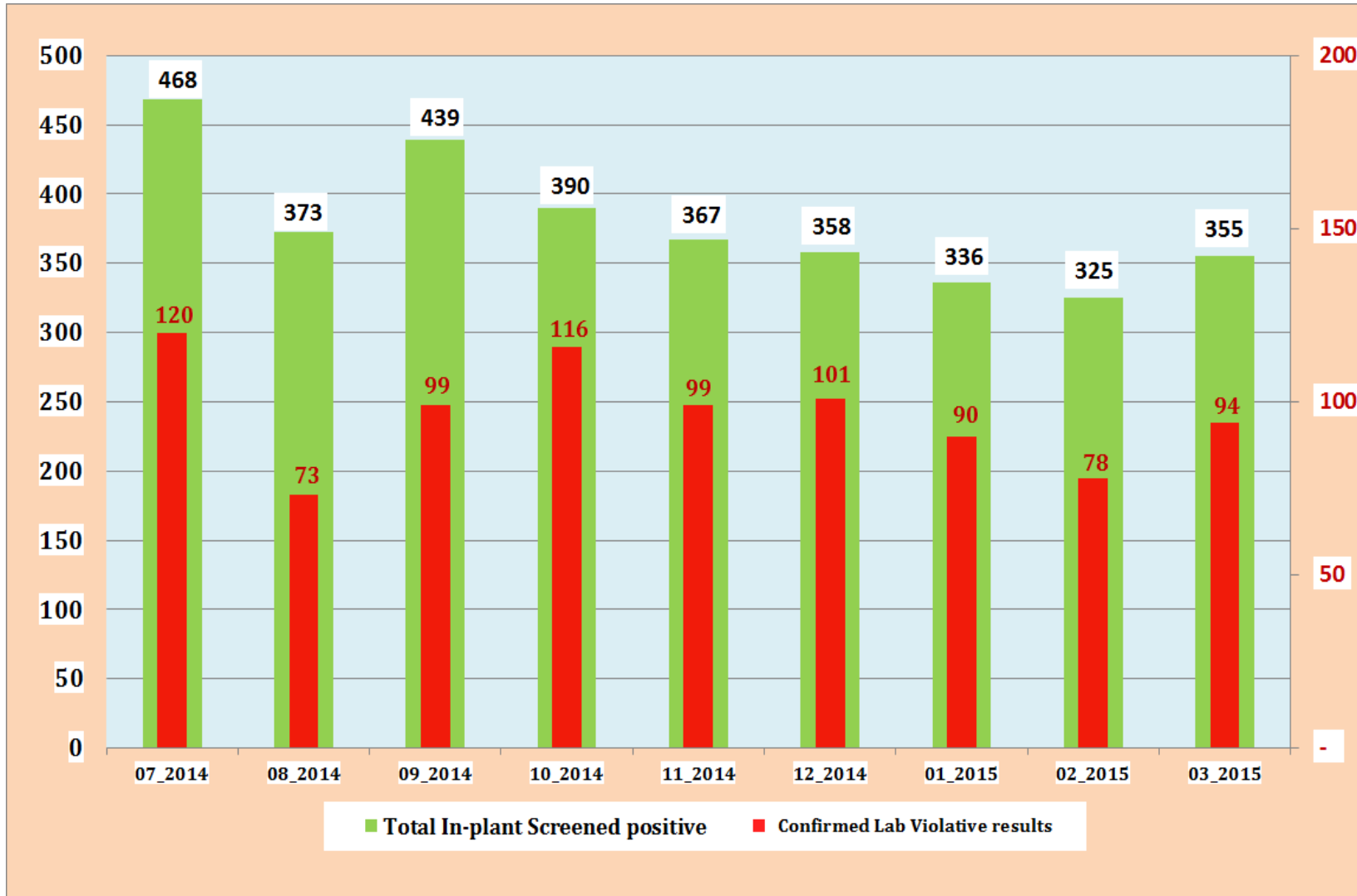
## **Summary of NRP Domestic Sample Data (Scheduled and Inspector-generated: KIS™ Test) (July 2014 - Mar 2015)**

**Figure A:<sup>1</sup> Distribution of NRP Domestic Scheduled Samples by month, Includes FSIS Lab Chemical Analytes by Month July 2014–Mar. 2015**



<sup>1</sup> Number of residue domestic scheduled sample in **PURPLE**.

**Figure B 2: Distribution of NRP Inspector Generated (In-plant) Positive Screenings (KIS™ Test) and Confirmed Lab Violative Results by Month July 2014–Mar. 2015**



<sup>2</sup> Number of confirmed violative samples in **RED**. Multiple violative samples results may be associated with the same carcass sample.

**Table 11: Distribution of NRP Inspector Generated Program (In-plant) Screenings (KIS™ Test) Residue Violative Samples July 2014–Mar. 2015**

Note: Multiple violations may be associated with one carcass.

Residue Name	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Total
Amikacin	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ampicillin	2	1	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	12
Cefazolin	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ciprofloxacin	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	4	4	16
Desethylene ciprofloxacin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Desfuroylceftiofur	27	9	33	20	17	26	30	20	25	207
Dihydrostreptomycin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Enrofloxacin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Florfenicol	5	4	5	10	17	6	3	1	1	52
Flunixin	8	4	9	8	7	9	8	4	5	62
Gamithromycin	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gentamycin Sulfate	3	2	2	4	8	2	1	-	1	23
Lincomycin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	6
Neomycin	9	6	9	6	2	6	6	3	4	51
Oxyphenylbutazone	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

**Table 11 (cont.): Distribution of NRP Inspector Generated Program (In-plant) Screenings (KIS™ Test) Residue Violative Samples July 2014–Mar. 2015**

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

<b>Residue Name</b>	<b>July 2014</b>	<b>Aug. 2014</b>	<b>Sept. 2014</b>	<b>Oct. 2014</b>	<b>Nov. 2014</b>	<b>Dec. 2014</b>	<b>Jan. 2015</b>	<b>Feb. 2015</b>	<b>Mar. 2015</b>	<b>Total</b>
Oxytetracycline	1	3	1	1	-	5	-	1	3	<b>15</b>
Penicillin	24	24	20	24	17	24	17	17	18	<b>185</b>
Salbutamol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<b>1</b>
Spectinomycin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	<b>2</b>
Sulfadiazine	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<b>2</b>
Sulfadimethoxine	17	7	5	8	14	5	4	8	4	<b>72</b>
Sulfadoxine	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	<b>6</b>
Sulfamethazine	15	7	6	27	8	7	10	7	7	<b>94</b>
Sulfamethoxazole	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	<b>10</b>
Tilmicosin	4	2	4	3	6	5	4	-	5	<b>33</b>
Tulathromycin	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	<b>6</b>
Tylosin	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	<b>4</b>
Zeranol	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>870</b>

**Table 12: Distribution of NRP Inspector Generated Program (In-plant) Screenings (KIS™ Test) Residue Violative Samples by Animal Class, July 2014–Mar. 2015**

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

<b>Compound</b>	<b>Beef Cow</b>	<b>Bob Veal</b>	<b>Bull</b>	<b>Dairy Cow</b>	<b>Goat</b>	<b>Heavy Calves</b>	<b>Heifer</b>	<b>Lamb</b>	<b>Market Swine</b>	<b>Mature Sheep</b>	<b>Non Formula-fed Veal</b>	<b>Roaster Swine</b>	<b>Sow</b>	<b>Steer</b>	<b>Total</b>
Amikacin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ampicillin	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Cefazolin	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ciprofloxacin	1	4	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16
Desethylene ciprofloxacin	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Desfuroylceftiofur	14	15	-	167	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	207
Dihydrostreptomycin	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enrofloxacin	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Florfenicol	16	-	3	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	8	52
Flunixin	8	3	1	37	-	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	62
Gamithromycin	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gentamycin Sulfate	1	1	1	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	23
Lincomycin	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Neomycin	1	46	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51
Oxyphenylbutazone	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1



**Table 12: Distribution of NRP Inspector Generated Program (In-plant) Screenings (KIS™ Test) Residue Violative Samples by Animal Class, July 2014–Mar. 2015**

Note: Multiple violations may be associated with one carcass.

<b>Compound</b>	<b>Beef Cow</b>	<b>Bob Veal</b>	<b>Bull</b>	<b>Dairy Cow</b>	<b>Goat</b>	<b>Heavy Calves</b>	<b>Heifer</b>	<b>Lamb</b>	<b>Market Swine</b>	<b>Mature Sheep</b>	<b>Non Formula-fed Veal</b>	<b>Roaster Swine</b>	<b>Sow</b>	<b>Steer</b>	<b>Total</b>
Oxytetracycline	7	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>15</b>
Penicillin	16	2	4	130	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	22	5	<b>185</b>
Salbutamol	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
Spectinomycin	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
Sulfadiazine	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
Sulfadimethoxine	4	1	-	53	-	1	1	2	-	-	6	1	-	3	<b>72</b>
Sulfadoxine	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>6</b>
Sulfamethazine	12	16	3	14	-	7	-	1	8	-	24	-	3	6	<b>94</b>
Sulfamethoxazole	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>10</b>
Tilmicosin	9	-	1	10	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	<b>33</b>
Tulathromycin	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>6</b>
Tylosin	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>4</b>
Zeranol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>870</b>