



# MILK & DAIRY BEEF DRUG RESIDUE PREVENTION

REFERENCE MANUAL 2021





National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) does not endorse any of the veterinary drugs or tests identified on the lists in this manual. The lists of veterinary drugs and tests are provided only to inform producers and veterinarians what products may be available, and the producer and veterinarian are responsible for determining whether to use any of the veterinary drugs or tests. All information regarding the veterinary drugs or tests was obtained from the products' manufacturers or sponsors, and NMPF has made no further attempt to validate or corroborate any of that information. NMPF urges producers to consult with their veterinarians before using any veterinary drug or test, including any of the products identified on the lists in this manual. In the event that there might be any injury, damage, loss or penalty that results from the use of these products, neither the manufacturer of the product nor the producer using the product shall be responsible. NMPF is not responsible for, and shall have no liability for, any injury, damage, loss or penalty.



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This manual is not a legal document and is intended for educational purposes only. Dairy farmers are individually responsible for determining and complying with all requirements of local, state and federal laws and regulations regarding animal care.

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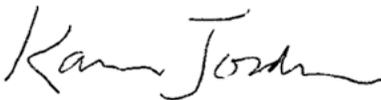
# FOREWORD

The goal of our nation's dairy farmers is to produce the best tasting, safe and most wholesome milk possible. Our consumers demand the best from us and we strive, through continuous improvement, to not only meet their needs, but to exceed their expectations every day.

Day in and day out, dairy farmers provide the best in animal husbandry. As part of continuous improvement, we evaluate our best management practices and disease prevention protocols to keep our animals healthy and comfortable. There are occasions when animals may become sick or injured and need antibiotic therapy to overcome that challenge. As dairy farmers, we strategically and prudently use antibiotic therapy to help an individual animal threatened with a disease or injury. We take this responsibility of prudent antibiotic use seriously and take precautions to ensure that milk or meat from antibiotic-treated animals does not enter the food supply.

The avoidance of milk and meat residues takes an on-farm team effort that begins with the Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR). Dairy farm owners, managers, and employees work with their veterinarians to develop treatment protocols that ensure that antibiotics are used correctly. Once a decision is made to use antibiotics, protocols, as part of a comprehensive herd health plan, are in place to guide employees on the safest way to handle the animal to prevent an inadvertent milk or meat residue from occurring. Proper identification of treated animals and accurate recording of drug use are essential to prevent residues.

For 30 years, the Milk & Dairy Beef Drug Residue Prevention Reference Manual has demonstrated the U.S. dairy industry's commitment to antibiotic stewardship and appropriate use of all medications. This year's revised manual is a quick resource to review those drugs approved for dairy animals and can also be used as an educational tool and resource for farm managers and employees to develop on-farm best management practices. I encourage all dairy farmers to sit down with their veterinarians and employees to review this manual as you will find the information useful, practical and easily applied to your farm.



**Karen Jordan, DVM**

*Dairy Producer Chair*

NMPF Animal Health and Well-Being Committee



## INTRODUCTION

The dairy industry is committed to producing the highest quality, safe, abundant and affordable milk and dairy beef. Healthy animals help make for safe food, and disease prevention is the key to keeping them healthy. When dairy animals get sick or injured and treatment is necessary, producers and veterinarians utilize antibiotics and other drugs prudently. All medications must be used appropriately under veterinary guidance to prevent residues from occurring in milk and dairy beef. The marketing of milk or dairy beef with drug residues, even unintentionally, is illegal and can result in financial and criminal penalties.

### ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP

Antibiotic (and antimicrobial) stewardship extends across all livestock production and includes the use of antibiotics in companion animals, humans, and some types of crop production systems. Antibiotic resistance is one of the world's most pressing public health concerns. When animals or humans are given antibiotics, resistant bacterial subpopulations that exist can thrive and possibly lead to less effective drugs. As of April 30, 2020, The Food and Drug Administration Center for Veterinary Medicine (FDA CVM) has committed to antibiotic stewardship in animals through the following key initiatives in veterinary settings:

1. Align antimicrobial drug products with the principles of antimicrobial stewardship
2. Support efforts to foster stewardship of antimicrobials
3. Assess the impact of strategies intended to curb the emergence of antimicrobial resistance associated with the use of antimicrobial drugs



*You can find out more information about these principles on the [FDA's website](#).*

## VETERINARY ORGANIZATIONS' POSITION ON ANTIBIOTIC USE FOR TREATMENT, CONTROL AND PREVENTION

### The American Association of Bovine Practitioners (AABP) Policy:

Antimicrobial stewardship is the commitment to reducing the need for antimicrobial drugs by preventing infectious disease in cattle, and when antimicrobial drugs are needed, a commitment that antimicrobials are used appropriately to optimize health and minimize selection for antimicrobial resistance.

The AABP recognizes that antimicrobials remain necessary for animal health to treat, prevent and control infectious disease in beef and dairy cattle and emphasizes that preventive health programs can reduce the occurrence of disease and therefore the need for antimicrobials.

The American Association of Veterinary Medicine (AVMA) believes antimicrobial stewardship is achievable whether the intent of antimicrobial use is for prevention, control, or treatment. AVMA provides the following definitions for treatment, prevention, and control in the context of antimicrobial use in individual animals or populations of animals.

### Antimicrobial prevention of disease (synonym: prophylaxis)

1. Prevention is the administration of an antimicrobial to an individual animal to mitigate the risk for acquiring disease or infection that is anticipated based on history, clinical judgement, or epidemiological knowledge.
2. On a population basis, prevention is the administration of an antimicrobial to a group of animals, none of which have evidence of disease or infection, when transmission of existing undiagnosed infections, or the introduction of pathogens, is anticipated based on history, clinical judgement or epidemiological knowledge.

### Antimicrobial control of disease (synonym: metaphylaxis)

1. Control is the administration of an antimicrobial to an individual animal with a subclinical infection to reduce the risk of the infection becoming clinically apparent, spreading to other tissues or organs, or being transmitted to other individuals.
2. On a population basis, control is the use of antimicrobials to reduce the incidence of infectious disease in a group of animals that already has some individuals with evidence of infectious disease or evidence of infection.

### Antimicrobial treatment of disease

1. Treatment is the administration of an antimicrobial as a remedy for an individual animal with evidence of infectious disease.
2. On a population basis, treatment is the administration of an antimicrobial to those animals within the group with evidence of infectious disease.

#### References

Definition of "VCPR" from American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). <https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/pet-owners/petcare/veterinarian-client-patient-relationship-vcpr>

Judicious therapeutic use of antimicrobials. American Veterinary Medical Association. <https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/avma-policies/judicious-therapeutic-use-antimicrobials>

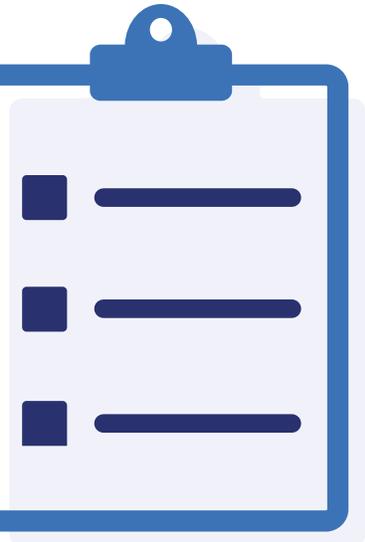
# RESIDUE PREVENTION BEST PRACTICES

# 02

## CAUSES OF ANTIBIOTIC RESIDUES IN MILK AND MEAT

Drug residues can be avoided with the implementation of a well-planned drug use program. Milk and meat residues can result from many on-farm situations. Reasons include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Lack of a valid Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR).
- Failure to keep accurate, adequate and complete drug use records.
- Failure to follow the manufacturer or veterinarian prescribed label directions for treatment or the appropriate withdrawal time.
- Inadequate identification of all cattle, including bull calves.
- Mistakenly milking a treated cow into the bulk tank or not diverting milk from the bulk tank .
- Drugs with long withdrawal times which pose a higher risk for residues (i.e., treatment of youngstock with gentamycin resulting in a residue as an older animal).
- Use of medicated milk replacers for calves sold as veal.
- The use of prohibited drugs or extra-label use of aminoglycosides (i.e., gentamicin) in cattle. The AABP and the Academy of Veterinary Consultants (AVC) strongly discourage any use of aminoglycosides for the treatment of disease in all classes of cattle because of the significant risk of extremely long and unpredictable withdrawal times of these drugs from the kidneys of treated animals, resulting in great risk of generating violative tissue residues at harvest.
- Use of sulfonamides (i.e., Sustain III Calf Bolus) other than Sulfadimethoxine (i.e., ALBON® Bolus) in lactating dairy cattle. Extra-label use of sulfadimethoxine is prohibited by [FDA regulation](#).
- Reduced animal liver and kidney function, particularly in unhealthy animals where drug metabolism may be compromised, may result in poorly defined and significantly extended drug withholding times.
- Failure to extend the withdrawal period when a drug, not approved for use in lactating dairy animals, is used in an extra-label fashion.
- The use of multiple drugs requiring withholding without seeking veterinary guidance on appropriate extended withholding periods.



## MINIMIZING DRUG RISK

### Steps to Prevent Drug Residues

Dairy farmers realize the importance of reducing the risk of creating drug residues in milk and dairy beef. They can take the following steps to mitigate or lessen the chances of drug residues:

1. Establish a valid VCPR to ensure proper diagnosis and treatment of disease. The agreement should be reviewed at least annually with a VOR who makes routine visits to the farm and is available for follow-up consultation in the event of an adverse drug event, including treatment failure.
2. Follow the treatment protocols as prescribed by the VOR. If the animal is showing signs of an illness for which there is no protocol, contact the VOR for guidance.
3. Work with the VOR to create treatment protocols and for follow-up consultations and visits.
4. Keep accurate records of all medication use and identify all treated animals. The VOR should review the treatment records regularly.
5. Implement a preventive herd health plan to reduce the incidence of disease.
6. Maintain milk quality and implement an effective mastitis management program to reduce the need for antibiotics.
7. Implement family and non-family employee training and awareness of proper animal drug use. Identify which family and non-family employees have access to medications and the authorization to treat animals.
8. Use drugs approved for specific disease indications according to label directions and withdrawal periods. If extra-label drug use is indicated by a veterinarian's prescription, that veterinarian must establish and document appropriate withdrawal periods.
9. Only use drugs that are approved for use in the specific class of cattle for the conditions to be treated (e.g., lactating, non-lactating, veal).
10. Segregate and milk treated animals after all non-treated animals or in a separate facility to ensure that milk is not accidentally commingled.
11. Use drug residue screening tests specific to the drug used before marketing milk or meat from treated animals. Ensure employee understanding of the test being used. Most tests are developed for use in bulk milk and are not designed for application with individual animals. Live animal tests of blood or urine do not detect residues at the postmortem target tissue level.
12. If in doubt about residue status, do not market milk or cull treated animals. Seek input from your veterinarian and/or milk marketer.

## **FOOD ANIMAL RESIDUE AVOIDANCE DATABANK (FARAD)**

FARAD is a university-based national program that serves as the primary source for scientifically-based recommendations regarding safe withdrawal intervals of drugs and chemicals in food-producing animals. As such, FARAD is a key resource for protection of our nation's food supply, including meat, milk and eggs, against accidental contamination of animal-derived foods with violative residues of drugs, pesticides or other agents that could compromise food safety.

Modern animal agriculture relies heavily on the use of therapeutic drugs, pesticides and other agents that improve overall animal health and promote safe, efficient and humane production practices. Through the assimilation of a comprehensive drug database and the use of state-of-the-art pharmacokinetic modeling, FARAD scientists determine appropriate withdrawal periods for a wide array of chemical entities and provide this information to veterinarians, extension specialists and livestock producers through a toll-free call center as well as a publicly-accessible website ([FARMWeb](#)).

In addition, FARAD provides rapid response assistance regarding extra-label use of drugs in animal agriculture, and during food contamination emergencies which might arise from accidental exposure to environmental toxins, particularly pesticides, or intentional efforts to contaminate the food supply. Finally, FARAD provides assistance in trade matters related to foreign drug approvals and trains future veterinarians in the principles of residue avoidance.

FARAD is a USDA-funded university-based consortium that is overseen and operated by faculty and staff within the Colleges of Veterinary Medicine at the [University of California-Davis](#), the [University of Florida](#), [Kansas State University](#), [North Carolina State University](#) and [Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine](#).

*Source: FARAD*

# 03

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## RECORD KEEPING AND HERD HEALTH PROTOCOLS

Farmers should maintain permanent treatment records for all medications used. These records must be kept for a minimum of two years after the treatment date or the animal leaves the farm. The records system can be written or electronic but must be permanent. Records should be readily retrievable and reviewed regularly by the VOR to ensure compliance with protocols, establish preventive measures when necessary and evaluate the need to alter protocols. The treatment record should contain the following information:

### Why Keep Drug Records?

- Prevent an accidental violative residue
- Ensure effective herd health plan
- Improve your veterinarian's effectiveness
- Reduce liability (drug records are required by law)
- Save money

- Date of treatment
- Animal treated identification
- Disease/condition being treated
- Name of treatment used
- Dosage administered
- Route of administration
- Duration of the treatment
- Specified withdrawal times for milk and meat to ensure food safety
- Name of person administering the treatment

## 7-STEP PLAN FOR KEEPING EFFECTIVE RECORDS

### STEP 1: Develop a Recommended or Approved Drug List

Work with your VOR to make a complete list of drugs to be used on your dairy. The intent of the drug list is to **only** include drugs you use. Make a specific list of drugs you use routinely and remove any you don't use to eliminate unnecessary risk. Include milk and meat withholding times.

### STEP 2: Establish an Animal Treatment Plan

When practicing preventive medicine or treating early symptoms of a disease or infection, it is important to be consistent. Establish a treatment plan and protocols for your herd health practices. Review it with your VOR. Treatment plans should be simple to follow and should list:

- Symptoms for the disease
- Medical treatments for the disease (antibiotics and other treatments)
- Dose, route and duration of the treatment
- Persons trained and responsible for the treatments and records

Within the treatment plan or in a separate document, it is advised to describe how treated animals are marked or segregated from other animals during their treatment and withholding time.

Any family or non-family employees with treatment responsibilities should be properly trained to:

- Examine animals for symptoms
- Follow the treatment protocol for the disease
- Properly administer the treatment
- Keep appropriate records
- Monitor the animals for the duration of the treatment and withholding period

Training of family or non-family employees should also be recorded.



### **STEP 3: Establish Inventory Monitoring**

Review drug inventory with your VOR and properly discard the following:

- All expired drugs
- Any drugs no longer used as part of a treatment protocol
- Any drugs not included on your approved drug list

Conduct an inventory of drugs along with your annual review of treatment plans and herd health protocols. Having an inventory will allow you to monitor and have products available on the approved list and treatment plans. Audit the amount purchased versus the amount used as a tracking tool for appropriate use and ensure that family and non-family employees follow treatment plans. Remember to record all products that are damaged, broken or discarded, and follow proper disposal protocols.

### **STEP 4: Record Medicated Feed Purchases**

Residues can occur from feeding practices in addition to injections or other medical treatments. Be sure to clean feed equipment between batches, especially when using medicated feeds. Avoid using leftover feed from feeder calves, hogs, etc., for lactating dairy cattle. Feeding medicated milk replacer or waste milk to calves intended for sale as veal can cause violative tissue residues. Records should be kept for all medicated feeds purchased, amounts used, disease treated and identification of animals treated.

### **STEP 5: Record Drug Purchases**

The FDA requires a paper trail of all drugs used on your dairy, so it is important to promptly record the purchase of drugs and maintain a running inventory.

### **STEP 6: Maintain Permanent Daily Treatment Records**

When a drug is used, record its use in a permanent daily treatment record (written or electronic). In hindsight, dairy farmers who have marketed milk or dairy beef containing violative residues state that keeping better treatment records and properly identifying treated animals could have prevented the residue. Develop good habits to monitor your daily treatment records and record all medications promptly. Remember to have a permanent record of all treatments, including calves, heifers and dry cows. A treatment record should contain the following information:

- Date of treatment
- Animal treated identification
- Disease/condition being treated
- Name of treatment used
- Dosage administered
- Route of administration
- Duration of the treatment
- Specified withdrawal times for milk and meat to ensure food safety
- Name of person administering the treatment

### **STEP 7: Disposal**

Conduct a periodic review of drugs in storage. Record and discard expired drugs following state and federal guidelines for disposal. By recording daily treatments and the disposal of any discarded drugs, you create a paper trail of all medication used on the farm.

## HERD HEALTH PLAN

The dairy industry's commitment to antibiotic stewardship begins on the farm with coordinated animal health and care programs, including a herd health plan developed in consultation with the VOR that is reviewed at least annually. Even with the best prevention programs, animals can become sick or injured – prudent and responsible use of antibiotics and other medications under veterinary supervision may be necessary to improve an animal's health outcome.

An effective written herd health plan focuses on:

- Disease and injury
  - › Prevention
  - › Rapid diagnosis
  - › Necessary treatment
- Animal caretakers
  - › Training with documentation
  - › Defined expectations and responsibilities
- Annual review of plan with the VOR
  - › Periodic and timely updates to protocols and treatment plans
  - › Review of drug records



**RECORD KEEPING, PROTOCOL AND ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP TEMPLATES**

Visit [nationaldairyfarm.com](http://nationaldairyfarm.com) for free record keeping and drug management record forms and templates.



Food Armor, an organization dedicated to improving antimicrobial stewardship practices in food animal agriculture, teaches residue prevention, food safety principles, responsible drug use practices and antimicrobial stewardship.

A team of food industry professionals, ranging from farmers and veterinarians to packers, processors and food marketers, this broad stakeholder consensus works to deliver a program that translates solid framework into proven on-farm results.

Food Armor offers an online educational platform providing high-quality stewardship education to veterinarians and farmers. Through this self-paced program, learners work to develop habits and use tools to implement antimicrobial stewardship plans.

Visit [foodarmor.org](http://foodarmor.org)

### References

“Step 7: Disposal” adapted from: *Where and How to Dispose of Unused Medicines*. U.S. Food & Drug Administration. <https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/where-and-how-dispose-unused-medicines>

Code of Federal Regulations 21 CFR 530.5. Food and Drug Administration. 2020. <https://ecfr.federalregister.gov/current/title-21/chapter-I/subchapter-E/part-530/subpart-A/section-530.5>

# 04

## ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCT ADMINISTRATION



### Types of Injection Administrations:

#### IM:

Intramuscular  
*in the muscle*

#### IMM:

Intramammary  
*in the mammary gland  
and does not use a needle*

#### IV:

Intravenous  
*in the vein*

#### SQ:

Subcutaneous  
*under the skin*

#### BOE:

Base of ear  
*under the skin*

### SITES AND TECHNIQUES

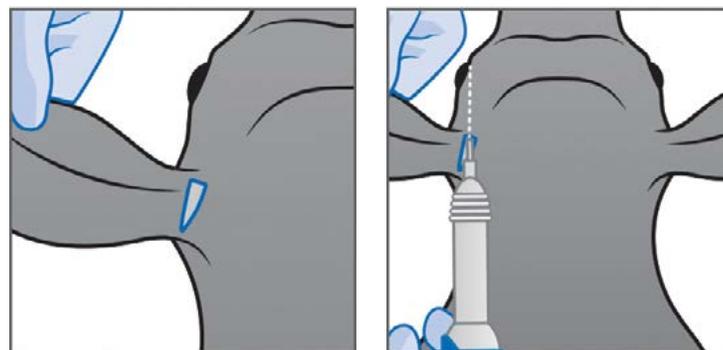
Administering animal health products in the appropriate site on the animal, at the labeled dose, and via the appropriate route indicated on the product label, is important for responsible product use.

Injections should be given in the neck to prevent costly damage to economically important beef cuts, such as the round or chuck. Appropriate administration is particularly important when administering intramuscular (IM) products. It also makes it easier for packers to identify lesions at the plant level, so the affected cuts do not inadvertently end up on a consumer's plate.

The preferred site for all injections has been reduced to the smaller injection area of the neck region in front of the shoulder slope (*Figure 3*) to lessen injection site defects. Injection site lesions found in the rounds of dairy animals fell to 15% in 2016, compared to 60% in 1998, in the National Beef Quality Audit. By reducing lesions, you're adding value to each animal after it leaves the dairy.

Some animal health products are approved for injection or administration into the ear of cattle. This location is excellent from a quality assurance perspective as ears are removed at harvest and do not enter the food chain. The exact location on the ear depends on the product. For lactating dairy cows, the base of the ear is the approved route. The ear must be very clean and care must be taken to avoid blood vessels. Always read product labels carefully.

Figure 1  
**BOE Injection Zone.**



*Illustrations courtesy of Zoetis*

Figure 2

**SQ Injection “Tent” Technique.** The “tent” technique ensures that the product is being administered in the subcutaneous region.

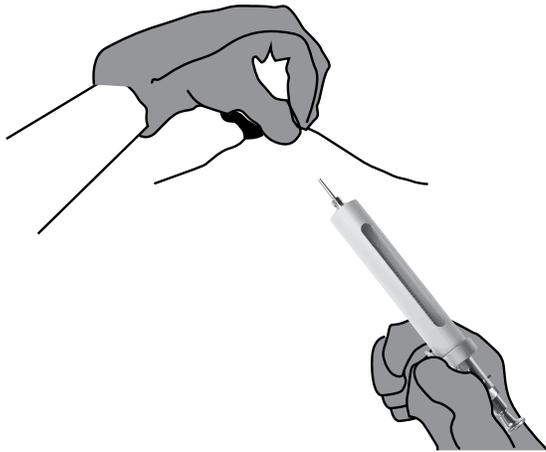
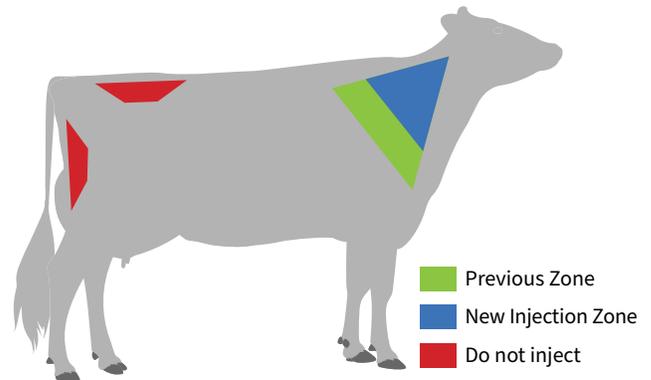


Figure 3

**IM Injection Zone.** The preferred injection site has been reduced to the smaller blue injection area shown in front of the shoulder slope to lessen injection site defects. This change has become necessary to ensure the quality of new value-added products from the chuck. Even in the absence of blemishes, case-ready packaging processes can cause discoloration of meat near an injection site.



INJECTIBLE VISCOSITY	ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION VIA NEEDLE								
	SQ (1/2 - 3/4" Needle)			IV (1 1/2" Needle)			IM (1 - 1 1/2" Needle)		
	Cattle Weight (lbs.)			Cattle Weight (lbs.)			Cattle Weight (lbs.)		
	<300	300-700	>700	<300	300-700	>700	<300	300-700	>700
<b>THIN</b> (gauge) Example: Saline	18	18-16	16	18-16	16	16-14	20-18	18-16	18-16
<b>THICK</b> (gauge) Example: Tetracycline	18-16	18-16	16	16	16-14	16-14	18	16	16

Select the needle to fit the cattle size (the smallest practical size without bending)

**Primary considerations in needle selections are:**

- Route of administration
- Size of the animal
- Location or site of the injection

**Secondary considerations include:**

- Viscosity of the fluid (how thick and tenacious the fluid is)
- Volume injected

## BEST PRACTICES

### Cleaning Syringes and Needles

Disposable equipment is recommended and preferred to minimize contamination risk when administering drugs. If reusable syringes are used, they should be heat-sterilized by boiling. Consult your veterinarian before sterilizing equipment to ensure proper techniques. Improper sterilization of equipment can reduce effectiveness for future injections and lead to an infection at the injection site. If any disinfectants are used — including alcohol — they must be thoroughly rinsed from equipment because they can neutralize vaccines and chemically react with some medications.

Syringes should be thoroughly rinsed with sterile water (not distilled water) before use. Do not contaminate modified live virus products or antibiotics with disinfectants as it will decrease or eliminate effectiveness.

### Needle Quality Control and Safety

Single-use needles are preferred to help prevent the spread of blood-borne diseases such as bovine leukosis and anaplasmosis, and to prevent tissue damage from using dull or damaged needles. If not using single-use needles, needles should be changed every 10 head at a minimum. If the needle bends, change it immediately – do not straighten it or use it again as it increases the risk of a broken needle. Obtain a new needle if it becomes contaminated with manure or an irritating chemical.

A broken needle is an emergency and time is essential as broken needles can migrate into the tissue. If not immediately handled, needles will be impossible to find. Under no circumstance should animals with broken needles be sold or sent to market. If a needle breaks in any injection site, contact your veterinarian to assist in determining how the animal should be handled.

### When treating animals with any product, take the following precautions:

- ✓ Read both the product label and insert and consult your veterinarian before administering drugs or animal health products.
- ✓ Use the labeled dosage and method of administration least likely to create a drug residue.
- ✓ Discard milk from all four quarters even when treating only one quarter with an IMM infusion.
- ✓ Milk treated cows last or use a segregated facility (divert milk from bulk tank or saleable milk).
- ✓ Thoroughly wash all equipment (inflations, hoses, weigh jars, etc.) that has come in contact with milk from treated cows.
- ✓ Ensure that any procedure used to divert milk from treated cows cannot accidentally send contaminated milk into the pipeline.
- ✓ Confirm only the appropriate animals are receiving medicated feeds and are listed on the Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) where required.
- ✓ Keep medicated feeds separated from non-medicated feeds and label appropriately.

- ✓ Ensure that calves fed antibiotic waste milk or medicated milk replacer are not sent to sale or slaughter until withdrawal times are met.
- ✓ Train employees on proper injection site selection and technique.
- ✓ Clean transfer needles regularly to avoid contamination.
- ✓ Do not put a needle into a vaccine bottle once it has been used for anything else.
- ✓ Use one needle per injection when using antibiotics.
- ✓ Make sure the injection site is clean. Injecting into a wet, muddy, or manure covered site increases the risk of spreading disease and increases the incidence of injection site lesions. It may also decrease the effectiveness of the injected product.

### **Vaccinations**

- ✓ When vaccinating groups, change needles frequently (between every 10 animals at a minimum).
- ✓ When using killed vaccines, keep a saucer or sponge of alcohol or disinfectant nearby and wipe off the needle after each use and between animals. Do not disinfect needles between injections when using a modified live vaccine, as the disinfectant can destroy the vaccine.

## **Needle Storage and Disposal**

Dispose of used needles in a protected area using these guidelines:

- Place in a puncture-resistant container with a secure lid
- Place container in a rigid container lined with plastic
- Dispose of as solid waste as recommended by state guidelines

## **Drug Storage**

Maintain complete control over your dairy’s drug inventory by limiting access to only authorized persons who are trained in proper drug use. Ensure all authorized persons are keeping complete records of every animal treatment.

Animal health products usually have specific storage requirements. All products should be stored in a clean place where they cannot become dirty or contaminated. Products should also be protected from temperature and sunlight exposure. Observe and obey the manufacturer’s recommended storage instructions for each product. When refrigeration is necessary, ensure the product stays clean and is safely stored where it isn’t likely to overheat or get contaminated by dirt or manure. Place a thermometer in the refrigerator to assure cold storage temperatures.

Animal health products should be stored away from feed ingredients or mixing areas unless regularly mixed with feed additives. Storage of partially used medication or vaccine bottles is discouraged because they may become contaminated and could cause infections or tissue reactions if reused.

Note: The [Grade “A” Pasteurized Milk Ordinance](#) requires drugs intended to treat non-lactating dairy animals be segregated from drugs used for lactating animals.

### **References**

*Evaluation of Milk Laboratories. 2019 Revision. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://www.fda.gov/media/137754/download>*

# 05

## CULLING OF CATTLE

Culling cattle should involve a decision-making process to ensure the animals are in appropriate health and condition to be sent to market, including avoidance of residues. Designate and train family and non-family employees to perform the decision-making process of when to cull and how to check for withdrawal times.

### **The risk of tissue residue violations should be minimized if:**

- Treatment protocols and appropriate withdrawal times are carefully followed
- Approved animal drugs are used for the class of animal being treated
- Animals are identified and marked or segregated
- Treatment records are maintained
- Proper doses, routes and frequencies of administration are heeded

### **CULLING ANIMALS**

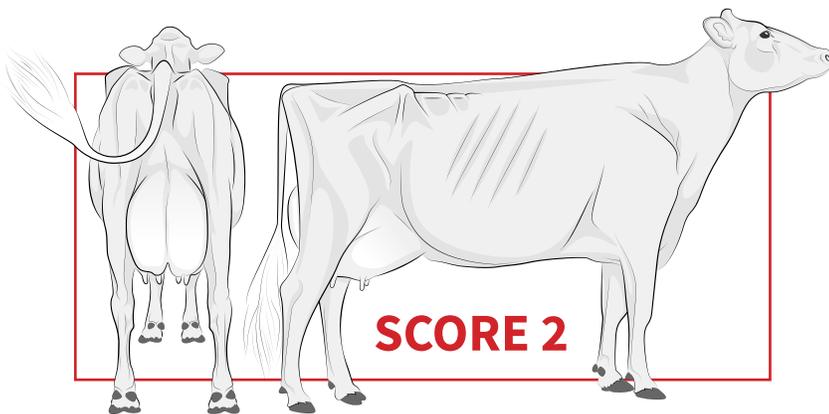
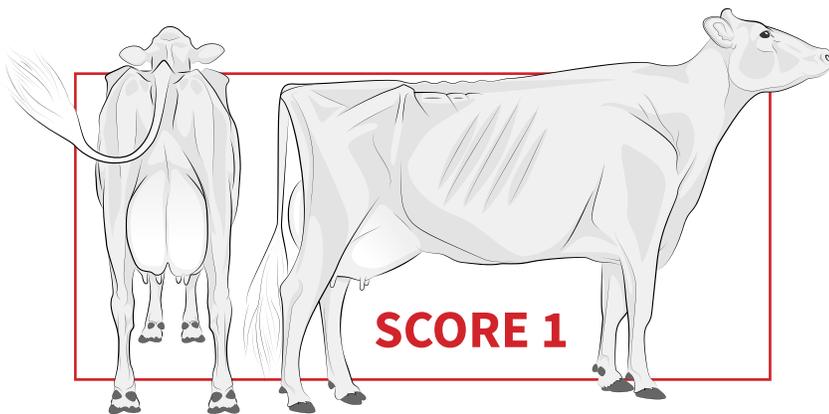


#### **Do:**

- Decide promptly to treat, cull or euthanize diseased, sick or injured animals.
- Use a Beef Quality Assurance Transportation (BQAT)-certified company that is knowledgeable about your animal care expectations and provides safe and comfortable transport for animals.
- Delay transport of animals that appear exhausted or dehydrated. Animals experiencing heat stress or exhaustion may exhibit open-mouth panting and be reluctant to move. Transport once the animal is rested, fed and rehydrated.
- Milk lactating cows just prior to transport.
- Consult with your veterinarian if you are unsure whether to transport or market an animal.

## **X Do Not Transport or Market Animals:**

- That are non-ambulatory.
  - › Animals that require mechanical assistance to rise or walk should only be transported to receive veterinary treatment. When using any handling device, abuse is never tolerated.
- Until all proper milk and meat withdrawal times have been followed.
- With bone fractures of the limbs or injuries to the spine.
  - › Animals with recent fractures unrelated to mobility should be culled and transported directly to a packing or processing facility.
- In poor body condition, generally a body condition score of less than 2:
  - › With conditions that risk their well-being and are unlikely to pass pre-slaughter inspection, including but not limited to:
    - › Emaciated animals
    - › Cancer eye
    - › Blindness in both eyes
    - › Fever greater than 103°F
    - › Drug residues
    - › Peritonitis
    - › Visible open wounds
    - › Suspected central nervous system symptoms
    - › Fractures or lameness (a score greater than 2 using the FARM locomotion scoring system)
    - › Unreduced prolapses
    - › Heifers or cows that are calving or have a high likelihood of calving during transport
    - › Distended udder causing pain and ambulatory issues



## KNOW YOUR TRANSPORTER

Residue issues associated with animals sent to slaughter might occur after the animal leaves the farm if identification tracking is not recorded completely for comingled animals or if transporters decide to give treatments.

### Use a transportation company that:

- Has a good reputation
- Knows your animal care expectations
- Keeps appropriate records
- Ensures farm traceability using animal identification
- Provides safety and comfort for the animals during transport

Communicate with the hauler about where the animals are destined to go, especially when selling bull calves. If medicated milk replacers have been fed, that animal must be withheld from sale, or the hauler should be informed that the animal has been treated and can affirm that the animal will not go to a terminal market.

When not selling animals directly to a terminal market, sell to intermediate owners who have instituted residue prevention programs consistent with those defined in this document. Carefully identify and document chain-of-custody for all animals, including bull calves, as you may be held responsible for residues caused outside of your facility.



### Beef Quality Assurance Transportation (BQAT) Program

Transportation quality assurance plays a critical role in the health and welfare of cattle. Proper handling and transport can reduce cattle illness, prevent bruising and improve meat quality from these animals. By using best practices, transporters can save producers millions of dollars each year. When transporters participate in the BQAT program, they show consumers they are ready to take every step possible to keep cattle as healthy and safe as possible.

[bqa.org/programs/bqa-transportation](http://bqa.org/programs/bqa-transportation)



To become certified visit: [bqa.org](http://bqa.org).



### Veal Quality Assurance (VQA) Program

VQA is a program using science-based best practices to ensure veal calves receive quality care through every stage of life. The program helps ensure veal calves are raised using production standards that result in a safe, wholesome, high-quality product that meets regulatory and customer expectations. The success of all calves entering the veal market is highly dependent on early care at the dairy farm. The same principles of calf care used for dairy heifers should be applied to bull calves, regardless of if they are entering the beef or veal market.

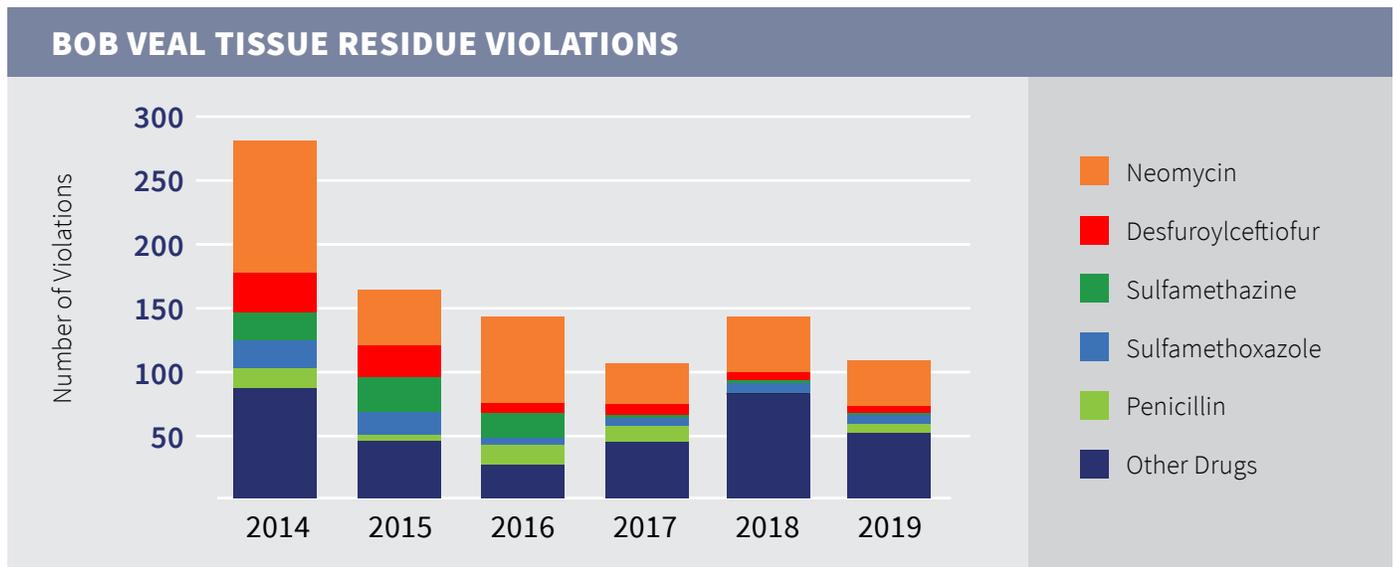
[vealfarm.com/certification-resources](http://vealfarm.com/certification-resources)

## VEAL AND DAIRY BEEF CALVES

*For veal and dairy beef calves that you plan to market prior to weaning, use only products that are approved in pre-ruminant calves. Avoid any products labeled with the statement: “Not for use in calves to be processed for veal.”*

Bob veal is the meat from young calves up to 150 pounds, typically marketed directly from a dairy farm. About 15% of all veal processed in the U.S. is bob veal. According to USDA data, bob veal is the second largest category of tissue residue violations after cull cows. It represents 15% of all violations reported under the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety Inspection Service (USDA FSIS) [inspector-generating sampling plan](#). USDA FSIS has reported a 70% decline in the number of tissue residues in bob veal since 2014 (see Figure 1). Feeding medicated milk replacer or milk from treated cows may be a source of antibiotic or drug residues in bob veal.

Figure 1



Even if a dairy farm follows all protocols to ensure marketed calves will not have any tissue residues, additional assurance measures can be taken. Proper identification of any animal that leaves the dairy can prevent misidentification at slaughter and strengthen food chain traceability.

Every calf should have a durable, permanent form of identification (i.e., ear tag). A written calf sales log on your dairy should be used to prevent errors. Include the following information:

- Identification – tag number with description (e.g., age, breed) or photo
  - › The FARM Program recommends using 840-RFID ear tags, which USDA recognizes as an official identification device for the lifetime of an animal. Other acceptable permanent individual animal identification include: brite tags, vaccination tags, dangle tags, button tags, tattoo or aranch brand with cow number.
- Date of transaction
- Signature of calf hauler
- Intent/destination of hauling for each calf (e.g., is it going to a calf ranch or directly to slaughter?)

Make sure a family or non-family employee is present when the calf hauler picks up market calves. Obtain a receipt from the hauler. The receipt should include the following:

- Calf hauler's name
- Calf hauler business name
- Calf hauler driver's license number
- Number of calves received on that day
- Identification of each calf

These steps are important to verify the withholding times and identification of all animals leaving your farm. Even the slightest misstep in management could cause residue violations and potentially damage the dairy farm's reputation. Work with your herd veterinarian to help prevent residues in young calves leaving the dairy.

## INDICATIONS FOR EUTHANASIA

The following conditions or situations may lead to an animal being compromised to such an extent that euthanasia should be performed immediately (instead of culling):

- Catastrophic fracture, trauma or disease of the limbs, hips or spine resulting in immobility or inability to stand
- Uncontrollable bleeding from a major blood vessel
- Inability to maintain sitting upright position with head held up
- Inability to move and raise front legs once lifted under assistance
- Disease conditions that produce a level of pain and distress that cannot be managed adequately
- Emaciation and/or debilitation from disease
- Age or injury that results in the animal being too compromised for transport or market
- Conditions with no effective treatment (e.g., Johne's disease, lymphoma)
- Diseases with a significant threat to human health (i.e., rabies)
- Chronic repeated bloating
- Chronic pneumonia and difficulty breathing/gasping for air
- Advanced ocular neoplastic conditions (i.e., cancer eye)
- Disease conditions with cost-prohibitive treatment
- Extended drug withdrawal time for clearance of tissue residue
- Poor prognosis or prolonged expected recovery

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### References

U.S. National Residue Program for Meat, Poultry and Egg Products. USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service. <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/wcm/connect/8340a7bb-726c-498d-bd6b-1429fa40d781/fy2019-red-book.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

Light, J. 2015. Zoetis. Prevent residues in market bull calves. <https://www.dairywellness.com/authors/jessica-light/2015/prevent-residues-in-market-bull-calves.aspx#.X4mzhtBKg2x>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Animal Disease Traceability Framework, Official Eartags – Criteria and Options. 2013. <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/traceability>

# RESIDUE TESTING

## TOLERANCE LIMITS AND TARGET TESTING LEVELS

The regulatory tolerances for milk and tissue residues vary depending on the drug and whether it was found in milk, muscle (meat), liver or kidney. The withdrawal times are **only valid if a drug is used according to the label directions and in the animal class listed on the label**. When a drug does not have a tolerance, FDA and the National Council on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) have adopted target testing levels communicated in a milk guidance document ([M-I-18-19](#)). The document provides guidance levels for antibiotic detection and rejection in milk to prevent contaminated milk from entering the food chain.

If a drug is used in an animal production class **not** on the label, there is **NO TOLERANCE** for that drug – any detectable amount, even below the target testing/tolerance level for the labeled class, is a violation. Target testing levels are generally used for milk rejection decisions with the most commonly used drugs with no tolerance (i.e., penicillin).

Drugs not approved for use in lactating dairy cattle do not have FDA-established tolerances for residues in milk. Tissue tolerances for drugs approved for beef cattle do not apply to lactating dairy cattle. Extra-label drug use in unapproved classes of animals is discouraged and, if used, must be prescribed by a veterinarian. A complete list of the tolerances can be found in the [FDA Green Book](#), which lists all approved animal drugs. If you have questions or concerns about potential residues or withdrawal times, contact your veterinarian.

## MALICIOUS CONTAMINATION

Dairy farmers should recognize and remember that drug residues in milk can occur because of intentional, malicious contamination. Ensure that medications and other potential contaminants are stored securely and monitor your farm for any suspicious activity.



## MILK DRUG RESIDUE TESTING

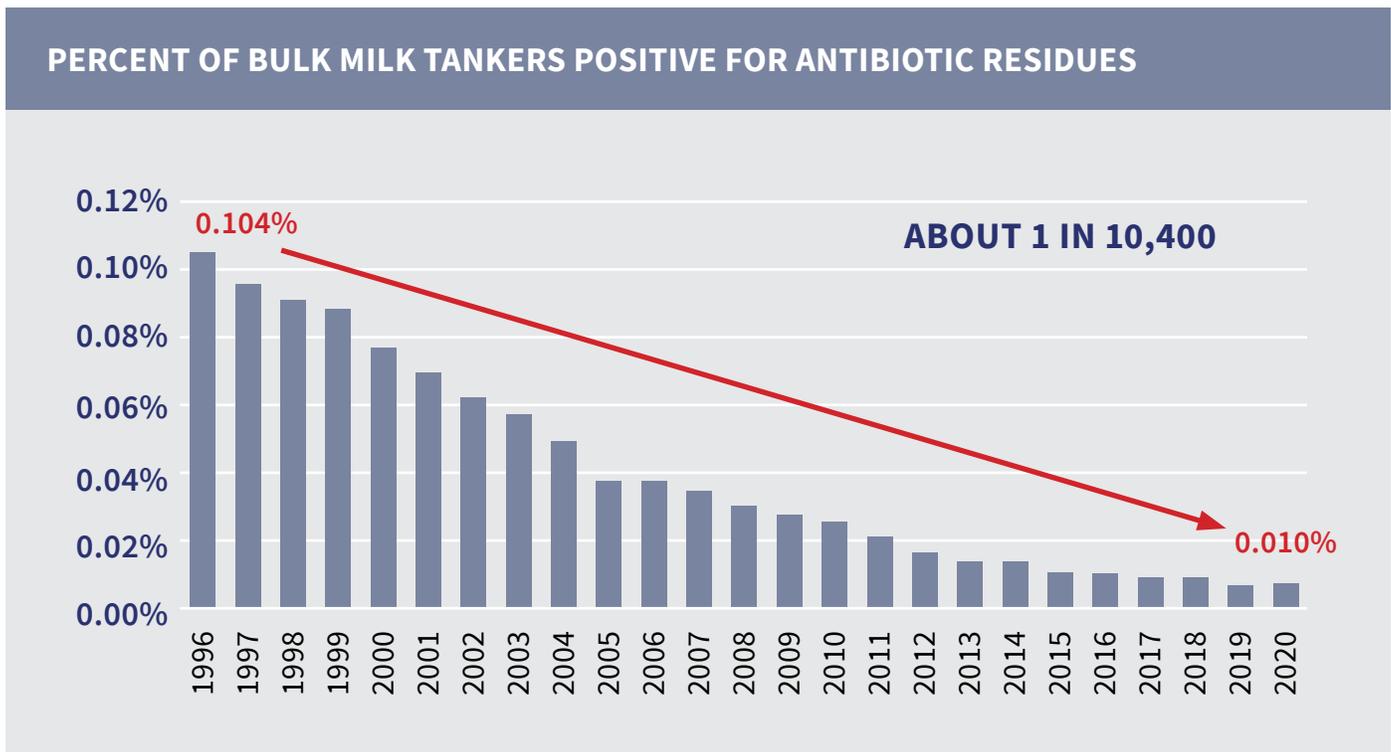
### Grade “A” Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO)

The PMO is a set of rules that state regulatory agencies use to implement their Grade “A” milk programs. It requires all bulk milk tankers to be sampled and analyzed for beta-lactam drug residues before the milk is processed.

States are also required to test farm-level milk samples at least four times every six months for antibiotics (Section 6 testing). Most states use an inhibitor test, which shows sensitivity to any antibiotic in milk. Customers (i.e., processors) may require additional testing for quality assurance purposes. Any tanker found positive for any drug residue is rejected for human consumption.

In 1996, of the 3,384,779 bulk milk tankers tested, 0.104% tested positive. Through increased education and industry advancements, of the 3,473,887 bulk milk tankers tested by industry and state regulatory agencies from October 2019 to September 2020, 0.010% tested positive for drug residues. This reduction signifies a dramatic decrease from an already low level of occurrence. See Figure 1.

Figure 1



## MULTI-DRUG SCREENING TEST FOR BULK TANK MILK

In 2010, the FDA developed a multi-class, multi-residue liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) screening and confirmation method for drug residues in milk. The procedure is detailed in [FDA Laboratory Information Bulletin #4443](#). The purpose of this method is to screen milk samples to determine if a residue is present at a level of interest (e.g., target testing/tolerance levels or established levels of detection) and to confirm the identity of the compound. An exact quantitative determination of any residue is not addressed with this procedure and is obtained using other methodology. Milk cooperatives and dairy processors are not required to perform this test, but it may be performed for additional knowledge about potential milk residues.

### THIS METHOD TESTS FOR THE FOLLOWING DRUGS:

Ampicillin	Penicillin G	Cloxacillin
Cephapirin	Sulfamethazine	Sulfadiazine
Sulfadimethoxine	Sulfathiazole	Sulfaquinoxaline
Sulfapyridine	Sulfachloropyridazine	Sulfamerazine
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	Chlortetracycline
Doxycycline	Tylosin	Tilmicosin
Erythromycin	Sarafloxacin	Enrofloxacin
Ciprofloxacin	Flunixin	Bacitracin
Thiabendazole	Virginiamycin	Tripelennamine

**Some testing laboratories have modified this method to include additional drugs.**

## TISSUE (MEAT) RESIDUE TESTING

The USDA FSIS conducts tests for chemicals – including antibiotics and other drugs, pesticides and environmental chemicals – in meat, poultry and egg products destined for human consumption under two programs. The first is an annual sampling program that tests for these chemicals through a scheduled random sampling of tissue from healthy-appearing food animals. The development of the plan includes:

- Determining the compounds that are of food safety concern
- Using algorithms to rank the selected compounds
- Pairing these compounds with appropriate production classes
- Establishing the number of samples to be collected

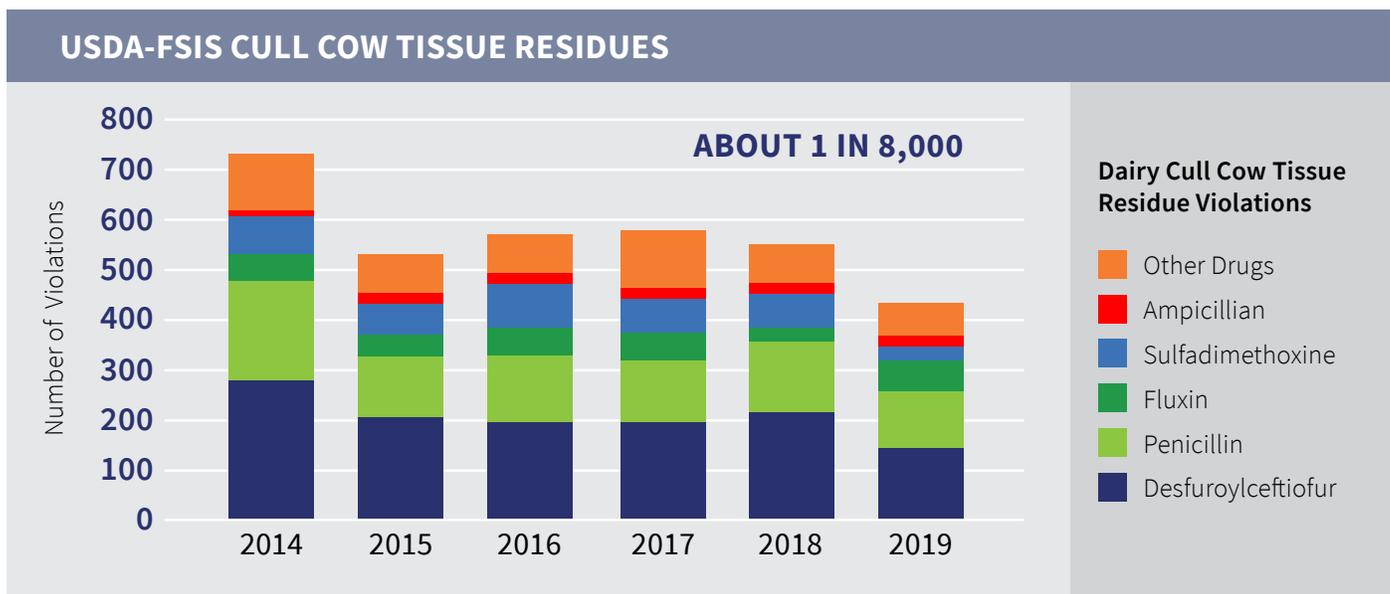
The second is the USDA FSIS Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) program implemented at slaughter facilities. This program identifies the animals most likely to have drug residues and targets them for testing. Animals that display lameness, injection site lesions or signs of illness are targeted for testing, furthering the importance of good decision making when culling animals. See chapter 5 for more information on culling animals.

Factors that can contribute to a higher risk of residues are found in Figure 2 and can be useful in determining if animals should be culled. If there is any doubt about the potential for drug residues in an animal, the animal should be withheld from market.

When animals are selected at slaughter for drug screening, they are first tested with a broad inhibition test called a Kidney Inhibition Swab (KIS) test. Positive KIS animal tissues, kidney, muscle and liver, are then sent to FSIS laboratory for a specific multi-drug analysis (LC-MS-MS). The LC-MS-MS is used for drug identification and quantification. When tissues have drugs identified above tolerance levels, they are reported positive in the yearly USDA database called the [Red Book](#).

Each year, about 3.25 million adult dairy cows are slaughtered for beef. Only a small percentage tests positive for a residue. USDA FSIS has reported a 45% decline in the number of tissue residues in market dairy cows since 2014. However, market dairy cows represent 68% of all violations reported under the USDA FSIS inspector-generating sampling plan.

Figure 2



## CONDITIONS THAT WARRANT ADDITIONAL TESTING AT USDA SLAUGHTER FACILITIES

The following list contains USDA descriptions of conditions that may warrant testing of carcasses for drug residues:

**Mastitis:** Signs of mastitis can vary based on the severity and duration of infection. Cows might show varying degrees of clinical signs, from pus-like or discolored discharge from the teats, and redness and swelling of the udder, to no visible change in the udder.

**Metritis:** USDA inspectors will look for this postmortem indication. Signs of metritis may include high fever, major drops in milk production, or eye or nasal discharge.

**Peritonitis and Surgery:** Signs of recent surgical procedures or findings of surgical devices (e.g., suture, toggles, fistula devices) are only significant if they are associated with active peritoneal or subcutaneous inflammation.

**Injection Sites:** Live animals and carcasses with lesions or abscesses associated with injections on any part of the animal are of potential concern.

**Other Disease Symptoms:** Any signs of the following diseases or conditions can lead to an animal being tested for potential chemical residues or to determine fitness for harvest:

- Depression
- Elevated or subnormal body temperature
- Hyperemic skin
- Congested mucous membranes
- Dehydration
- Poor body condition in association with an injury or inflammatory condition (e.g., abscesses, arthritis, pneumonia, mastitis, metritis)

**Signs of Treatment:** Indicated by leakage around jugular veins, subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intraperitoneally (within the abdomen), or clinical signs indicative of treatment by mouth, such as discoloration from particles found in any part of the digestive tract. Inspectors are aware of common industry practices that could indicate an animal was recently treated. Dairy cows arriving for slaughter with fetlock or ankle bands indicate that the animal likely had previously received treatment for a medical condition. When observed, inspectors are instructed to determine the appropriateness of additional testing or removal from the food supply.

## USDA FSIS RESIDUE REPEAT VIOLATOR LISTS

The USDA FSIS maintains a [Residue Repeat Violator List](#) for use by FSIS inspection personnel. The list contains the names and addresses of producers who have more than one meat residue violation in a 12-month period in animals presented for slaughter. Specific information about the violation can also be found in this list, including the plant where the violation was determined, the drug residues identified and their concentrations and tolerances. Violators listed may have had multiple violations documented in the same processing facility or in separate facilities. This list is intended to aid inspectors in discovering residue tolerance violations before they reach consumers. The USDA FSIS provides a user guide that explains the information contained in the list.

The USDA FSIS also maintains a [Residue Repeat Violator List](#) for use by livestock markets and establishments that contains similar information to assist plant owners and operators in identifying residue history of livestock suppliers. This list documents only the source name and address information of repeat violators, so that livestock marketers and buyers may use precaution when marketing and processing animals from listed suppliers. The USDA FSIS provides a user guide that explains the information contained in the list.



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### References

2019 Annual Report. National Milk Drug Residue Data Base. <https://www.nmdrd.com/fy-19.pdf>

1996 Annual Report. National Milk Drug Residue Data Base. <https://www.nmdrd.com/fy-96.pdf>

Approved Animal Drug Products (Green Book). U.S. Food & Drug Administration.  
<http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/Products/ApprovedAnimalDrugProducts/>

Tolerance And/Or Target Testing Levels Of Animal Drug Residues In Milk (M-I-18-9) [https://gams.fda.gov/active/M-I-18-9\\_FINAL.pdf](https://gams.fda.gov/active/M-I-18-9_FINAL.pdf)

Residue Repeat Violator Lists. USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service. <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/data-collection-and-reports/chemistry/residue-chemistry>

Red Book. USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service. <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/data-collection-and-reports/chemistry/red-books/red-book>

CLASSES OF ANIMAL DRUGS		
Over-the Counter (OTC)	Prescription (Rx)	Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD)
Can be sold by any person or establishment without a veterinary prescription	Can only be sold to the producer by a veterinarian or pharmacist	A drug intended for use in or on feed, which is limited by an approved application to use under the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian

## ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED THROUGH FEED OR WATER

In 2015, the FDA finalized the Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD), which mandates the rules and responsibilities of licensed veterinarians in prescribing and administering medically important antibiotics in feed. A licensed veterinarian must have an established VCPR to write a VFD. The final VFD rules also prohibits any extra-label drug use, so a VFD must conform exactly to the drug manufacturer’s label indications, including the specific disease or condition being treated and class of cattle. At the same time, FDA made all medically important antibiotics administered through water as prescription only.

**There are no legal extra-label uses of VFD drugs.**

**There are no VFD drugs approved for use in lactating dairy cattle.**

Medically important antibiotics subject to the VFD when administered in feed or requiring prescription if administered through water include:

- Aminoglycosides
- Lincosamides
- Macrolides
- Penicillins
- Streptogramins
- Sulfonamides
- Tetracyclines

Ionophores, like monensin and lasalocid, are not affected by the guidance since they have no human medical relevance. Thus, the actions have no effect on the use of ionophore additives in lactating and dry cows or as coccidiostats in growing heifers.

## DRUGS NOT APPROVED FOR USE IN FOOD-PRODUCING ANIMALS

The following drugs are **not approved for use in any species of food-producing animal**:

- Chloramphenicol
- Clenbuterol
- Diethylstilbestrol (DES)
- Dipyrone
- Gentian violet
- Glycopeptides (example vancomycin)
- Nitrofurans (including topical use)
- Nitroimidazoles (including metronidazole)

Following a thorough literature review, the AVMA, AABP and AVC recommend veterinarians refrain from using aminoglycosides (Amikacin, Gentamicin, Kanamycin and Neomycin) in cattle except where approved for use by the FDA, as these antibiotics can cause very prolonged tissue residues.

## EXTRA-LABEL DRUG USE

*“Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.”*

This statement is on every prescription drug sold. Any use of a drug not specifically listed on the label is considered extra-label drug use and is regulated by the FDA under the Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act (AMDUCA) of 1994. Using a prescription or over-the-counter drug in an extra-label manner is illegal unless it is specifically prescribed with extended withdrawal times by a veterinarian working in the context of a valid VCPR. As a first line of therapy, a veterinarian must always use drugs approved within the class of animal to which the drug is being administered.

Any extra-label use of drugs requires a prescription which must include written instructions for the specific condition to be treated, including dose, route of administration, frequency of use and withdrawal times for milk and/or meat. All extra-label use requires an extended withdrawal time. A list of animal drugs prohibited for use in food animals, including extra-label use, can be found on Page 27.

### Examples of extra-label drug use:

- Changing the dose, such as giving more penicillin per dose than listed on the label
- Changing the route of administration, such as giving flunixin intramuscularly (IM) or subcutaneously (SQ) instead of intravenously (IV)
- Giving a drug to a different production class of animal, such as using florfenicol in a lactating dairy cow when it should only be used in calves under 20 months of age or non-lactating animals
- Giving a drug for an indication (disease) not listed on the label, such as using ceftiofur for diarrhea
- Changing the withholding times, such as not following milk withholding times for fresh cows after dry treatment administration
- Changing the amount of drug per injection site, such as giving the whole dose of penicillin in one injection site rather than splitting the dose so that no more than 10 cc is given at any one injection site
- Changing the duration of therapy, such as using ampicillin for seven days

## TIPS FOR EXTRA-LABEL DRUG USE IN DAIRY CATTLE

- Always use drugs approved for the class of animal it is being administered to as the first line of therapy.
- It is irresponsible to give a drug with a high risk of residue to an animal that has a poor chance of recovery. Animals that are suffering and have a poor chance of recovery should be euthanized. Animals healthy enough for slaughter and poor candidates for treatment should be culled/marketed instead of being treated with an unapproved drug that has a higher risk of creating a milk/meat residue.
- Record all treatments in your treatment records and keep them for a minimum of two years.
- Regularly review treatment protocols and treatment records with your VOR.

## POTENTIAL RESIDUE VIOLATIONS WILL LIKELY OCCUR FROM EXTRA-LABEL DRUG USE WHEN:

- Any detectable level is found for a drug not approved for lactating dairy cattle.
- Current on-farm or bulk tank milk tests at processing facilities cannot detect levels low enough to assure the absence of residues.
- Animals that are sick or compromised may metabolize drugs at a slower rate than healthy animals, which may result in a significantly extended withdrawal time for both meat and milk.
- The labeled withdrawal times do not apply to unapproved production classes. While FARAD (see Page 5) can provide withdrawal recommendations, they generally do not have enough information to project a “zero detectable level,” particularly with the sensitivity of current testing methodologies. Veterinarians and dairy farmers should exercise extreme caution using drugs not approved for that production class of animal and consider avoiding such use due to unknown withdrawal times.

## DRUGS PROHIBITED FROM EXTRA-LABEL USE IN ANIMALS (21 CFR SEC. 530.41)

The following drugs, families of drugs and substances are prohibited for extra-label drug use in food-producing animals\*:

- Chloramphenicol
- Clenbuterol
- Diethylstilbestrol (DES)
- Dimetridazole
- Iprnidazole
- Other nitroimidazoles
- Furazolidone
- Nitrofurazone
- Sulfonamide drugs in lactating dairy cattle (except approved use of sulfadimethoxine, sulfabromomethazine and sulfaethoxyridazine)
- Fluoroquinolones (e.g., ciprofloxacin, enrofloxacin)
- Glycopeptides
- Phenylbutazone in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older
- Cephalosporins (excluding cephalirin) in cattle:
  - › For disease prevention purposes
  - › At unapproved doses, frequencies, durations or routes of administration
  - › If the drug is not approved for that species and production class

*\*This list is subject to change. Consult the current version of [21 CFR Sec. 530.41](#) for the most up-to-date list.*

## CEPHALOSPORIN EXTRA-LABEL USE PROHIBITIONS

The FDA prohibits certain extra-label or unapproved uses of the cephalosporin class of antibiotics in cattle (excluding cephapirin). This went into effect in 2012 under FDA's Order of Prohibition of Cephalosporins.

Prohibited uses of cephalosporins in dairy animals include:

- Drugs at unapproved dose levels, frequencies, durations or routes of administration
- Drugs in cattle that are not approved for use in that species (e.g., cephalosporin drugs intended for humans, companion animals or a different species or class of food animal)
- Drugs for disease prevention

*Exceptions to the prohibition:*

- Use to treat or control an extra-label disease indication, as long as this use adheres to a labeled dosage regimen (e.g., dose, route, frequency and duration of administration) approved for that particular species and production class
- Cephapirin drug products are excluded from the prohibition order. Cephapirin is currently only approved for use in food-producing animals as an intramammary infusion formulation for dairy cattle. All cephapirin given to dairy animals must be used for specific disease indications according to label recommendations and withdrawal periods.
- In dairy animals, cephalosporins can be used in an extra-label manner only for disease indication and only under the recommendation of a veterinarian for which the farm has a current VCPR. Any use of cephapirin in a manner not listed on the label without a VCPR is illegal.

### Cephalosporins Examples

→ Cephapirin:

- › ToMORROW®
- › ToDAY®

→ Ceftiofur:

- › EXCEDE®
- › SPECTRAMAST® DC
- › EXCENEL® RTU EZ
- › SPECTRAMAST® LC
- › Naxcel® Sterile Powder
- › Ceftiflex®
- › Cefenil® RTU

### References

CVM GFI #152 Evaluating the Safety of Antimicrobial New Animal Drugs with Regard to Their Microbiological Effects on Bacteria of Human Health Concern. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 2003. <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/cvm-gfi-152-evaluating-safety-antimicrobial-new-animal-drugs-regard-their-microbiological-effects>

Code of Federal Regulations Title 21. CFR 530.41. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 2019. <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/cfrsearch.cfm?fr=530.41>

## APPROVED DRUGS & SCREENING TESTS

National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) and the Farmers Assuring Responsible Management (FARM) Program do not endorse any of the veterinary drugs or tests identified on the lists in this manual. The lists of veterinary drugs and tests are provided only to inform dairy farmers what products are available. Dairy farmers, with the guidance of their veterinarian, are responsible for determining whether to use any of the veterinary drugs or tests.

All information regarding the veterinary drugs or tests was obtained from the products' manufacturers or sponsors – NMPF and the FARM Program have not made any further attempt to validate or corroborate any of this information. We urge dairy farmers to consult with their veterinarians before using any veterinary drug or test, including any of the products identified on the lists in this manual.

Data provided by the manufacturer or marketer is current as of January 2021. Veterinarians needing extra-label information should consult the FDA Green Book or contact FARAD at 888-873-2723 or [FARAD.org](https://www.farad.org).



# FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR INJECTABLE USE

## NON-LACTATING CATTLE\*\*

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Ampicillin trihydrate</b>	Rx	6 days	Polyflex®	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
<b>Ceftiofur crystalline free acid</b>	Rx	13 days	EXCEDE®	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Ceftiofur hydrochloride</b>	Rx	4 days	EXCENEL® RTU EZ	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Ceftiofur sodium</b>	Rx	4 days	Naxcel® Sterile Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Cloprostenol sodium</b>	Rx	None	Estrumate®	Merck Animal Health
<b>Dinoprost tromethamine</b>	Rx	None	Lutalyse® Sterile Solution	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Doramectin</b>	OTC	35 days	Dectomax® Injectable	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Enrofloxacin</b>	Rx	28 days	EnroMed	Bimeda, Inc
	Rx	28 days	Enroflox® 100	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
	Rx	28 Days	Baytril® 100	Elanco
<b>Florfenicol</b>	Rx	28 or 38 days** (See label)	Nuflor® Injectable Solution	Merck Animal Health
	Rx	33 day SubQ / 28 days IM	Norfenicol® Injectable Solution	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
<b>Florfenicol and Flunixin meglumine</b>	Rx	38 days	Resflor Gold®	Merck Animal Health
<b>Flunixin meglumine</b>	Rx	4 days	Banamine®	Merck Animal Health
	Rx	4 days	Flunazine	Bimeda, Inc.
	Rx	4 days	Flunixin Injection	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
	Rx	4 days	Flu-Nix	Huvepharma
<b>Gamithromycin</b>	Rx	35 days	Zactran	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health, USA
<b>Gonadorelin diacetate tetrahydrate</b>	Rx	None	Cystorelin	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health, USA
	Rx	None	Fertagyl®	Merck Animal Health
<b>Gonadorelin hydrochloride</b>	Rx	None	Factrel®	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Gonadotropin (chorionic)</b>	Rx	None	Chorulon®	Merck Animal Health
<b>Isoflupredone acetate</b>	Rx	7 days	Predef® 2x	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Ivermectin*</b>	OTC	35 days	Bimectin Injection	Bimeda, Inc
	OTC	35 days	Agrimectin 1%	Huvepharma
	OTC	35 days	IVOMEC 1% Injection for Cattle	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health, USA
	OTC	35 days	Noromectin® Injection for Cattle and Swine	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
<b>Ivermectin/Clorsulon</b>	OTC	21 days	Bimectin Plus Injection	Bimeda, Inc
	OTC	49 days	Agrimectin plus Clorsulon	Huvepharma
	OTC	21 days	Noromectin® Plus Injection	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
<b>Moxidectin</b>	OTC	21 Days	Cydectin Injectable	Elanco
<b>Oxytetracycline</b>	Rx	28 days	300 PRO® LA	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
	OTC	28 days	Agrimycin 200	Huvepharma
	Rx	28 days	Bio-Mycin® 200	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Oxytetracycline</b>	Rx	28 days	Liquamycin® LA-200®	Zoetis, Inc.
	OTC	28 days	Noromycin® 300 LA	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
	OTC	28 days	Oxytetracycline Injection 200	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
<b>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride</b>	OTC	22 days	Oxytet 100	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
<b>Penicillin G (benzathine)</b>	OTC	30 days	Combi-Pen™-48	Bimeda, Inc.
<b>Penicillin G (procaine)</b>	OTC	14 days	Agricillin®	Huvepharma
	OTC	14 days	Norocillin	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
	OTC	4 days	Pro-Pen-G™ Injection	Bimeda, Inc.
<b>Plasmid DNA</b>	Rx	21 Days	Zelnate	Elanco
<b>Selenium (sodium selenite) and Vitamin E</b>	Rx	30 days	BO-SE®	Merck Animal Health
<b>Sulfadimethoxine</b>	Rx	5 days	Di-Methox Injection 40%	Huvepharma
	OTC	5 days	Sulfamed Injection	Bimeda, Inc
<b>Tilidipirosin</b>	Rx	21 days	Zuprevo 18%®	Merck Animal Health
<b>Tilmicosin phosphate</b>	Rx	42 days	Micotil Injection	Elanco Animal Health
<b>Tripelennamine HCL</b>	Rx	4 days	Recovr Injectable	Kinetic Technologies
<b>Tulathromycin</b>	Rx	22 days	DRAXXIN 25™	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	18 days	DRAXXIN™	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	18 days	Macrosyn	Bimeda, Inc
<b>Tylosin</b>	OTC	21 days	Tylan Injection 50/200	Elanco Animal Health
<b>Vitamin E</b>	OTC	None	Vitamin E 300	Huvepharma

## FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE NON-LACTATING CATTLE\*\*

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MILK WITHHOLDING TIME	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Ceftiofur hydrochloride</b>	Rx	None	16 days	SPECTRAMAST™ DC	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Cephapirin (benzathine)</b>	OTC	72 hours	42 days	Tomorrow® Infusion	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
<b>Cloxacillin (benzathine)</b>	Rx	None	30 days	Dry-Clox®	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
<b>Penicillin G (procaine)/ Novobiocin</b>	OTC	72 hours Postcalving	30 days	AlbaDry® Plus Suspension	Zoetis, Inc.

\*\* The term non-lactating cattle is defined as dairy bulls, dairy calves, and replacement heifers. Read label indications carefully. Some products are not approved for non-ruminating calves and female dairy cattle 20 months of age and older. Some products cannot be used with veal calves. Carefully consult the labels.

†† Withholding times depend upon labeled dosage used.

† Ivermectin is not approved for female dairy cattle of breeding age.

\* Do not use within 4 weeks (28 days) of calving.

## FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR ORAL USE NON-LACTATING CATTLE\*\*

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Albendazole</b>	OTC	27 days	Valbazen® Suspension	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Amprolium</b>	OTC	24 hours	Corid 20% Powder	Huvepharma
	OTC	24 hours	Corid 9.6%	Huvepharma
	OTC	1 day	AmproMed for Calves	Bimeda, Inc
<b>Chlortetracycline hydrochloride</b>	Rx	1 day	Pennchlor 64 Soluble Powder	Pharmgate Animal Health LLC
<b>Citric acid</b>	OTC	None	Re-Sorb® Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Decoquinat</b>	OTC	None	Deccox-M	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Dextrose</b>	OTC	None	Re-Sorb® Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Fenbendazole</b>	Rx	8 days	Panacur 10% Suspension	Merck Animal Health
	OTC	8 days	Safe-Guard 10% Paste	Merck Animal Health
	OTC	8 days	Safe-Guard 10% Suspension	Merck Animal Health
<b>Glycine</b>	OTC	None	Re-Sorb® Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Levamisole hydrochloride</b>	OTC	48 hours	Prohibit Soluble Drench	Huvepharma
	OTC	2 days	LevaMed	Bimeda, Inc
<b>Monensin (sodium)</b>	OTC	None	Rumensin 90	Elanco Animal Health
<b>Neomycin sulfate</b>	Rx	1 day	Biosol® Liquid	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	1 day	Neo-Sol 50	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	1 day	NeoMed 325 Soluble Powder	Bimeda, Inc.
	Rx	1 day	Neomix® 325	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	1 day	Neomix® Ag 325	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	1 day	Neosol 50	Huvepharma
<b>Oxfendazole</b>	OTC	7 days	Synanthic® Bovine Dewormer Suspensions, 22.5 % and 9.06%	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
<b>Oxytetracycline dihydrate</b>	Rx	5 days	Pennox 343 Soluble Powder	Pharmgate Animal Health LLC
<b>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride</b>	Rx	None	Oxy 500 Calf Bolus	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
	Rx	5 days	Terramycin® 343 Soluble Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	7 days	Terramycin® Scours Tablets	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	5 days	Terramycin® Soluble Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Potassium citrate</b>	OTC	None	Re-Sorb® Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Potassium dihydrogen phosphate</b>	OTC	None	Re-Sorb® Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Sodium chloride</b>	OTC	None	Re-Sorb® Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Streptomycin sulfate</b>		2 days	Strep Sol 25%	Huvepharma
<b>Sulfadimethoxine</b>	Rx	7 days	Albon® Concentrated Solution 12.5%	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	12 days	Albon® S.R. a(Sustained Release Bolus)	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	7 days	Di-Methox 12.5% Oral Solution	Huvepharma
	Rx	7 days	Di-Methox Soluble Powder	Huvepharma

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Sulfamethazine</b>	OTC	12 days	Sustain III - Calf	Bimeda, Inc.
	OTC	12 days	Sustain III - Cattle	Bimeda, Inc.
<b>Sulfamethazine (sodium)</b>	Rx	10 days	SMZ-Med	Bimeda, Inc.
<b>Tetracycline hydrochloride</b>	Rx	7 days	Polyotic® Soluble Powder Concentrate	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	5 days	Tet-Sol 10	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	5 days	Tet-Sol 324	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	5 days	Tetrabac 324	Huvepharma
	Rx	5 days	TetraMed 324 HCA	Bimeda, Inc.

## FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR TOPICAL USE NON-LACTATING CATTLE\*\*

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Cyfluthrin</b>	OTC	None	CyLence	Elanco
<b>Diflubenzuron &amp; permethrin</b>	OTC	None	Clean-Up II	Elanco
<b>Doramectin</b>	OTC	45 days	Dectomax® Pour-On	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Eprinomectin</b>	OTC	None	EPRINEX Pour-On for Beef and Dairy Cattle	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health, USA
	OTC	None	Eprizero™ Pour-On for Beef and Dairy Cattle	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
	Rx	48 days	LongRange®	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health, USA
<b>Ivermectin*</b>	OTC	48 days	Bimectin Pour-on	Bimeda, Inc
	OTC	48 days	Agrimectin Pour On	Huvepharma
	OTC	48 days	IVOMEK (Ivermectin) Pour-On	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health, USA
	OTC	48 days	Noromectin® Pour-On	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
<b>Moxidectin</b>	OTC	None	Cydectin Pour on	Elanco
<b>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride/ Polymyxin B sulfate</b>	Rx	None	Terramycin® Ophthalmic Ointment with Polymyxin	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Permethrin &amp; piperonyl butoxide</b>	OTC	None	Permethrin CDS Pour-On	Elanco
<b>Tetrachlorvinphos</b>	OTC	None	Rabon 7.76 Oral Larvicide	Elanco

\*\* The term non-lactating cattle is defined as dairy bulls, dairy calves, and replacement heifers. Read label indications carefully. Some products are not approved for non-ruminating calves and female dairy cattle 20 months of age and older. Some products cannot be used with veal calves. Carefully consult the labels.

\* Ivermectin is not approved for female dairy cattle of breeding age.

# FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR FEED ADDITIVE USE

## NON-LACTATING CATTLE\*\*

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Amprolium</b>	OTC	24 hours	Corid 1.25% Type C	Huvepharma
	OTC	24 hours	Corid 2.5% Type B	Huvepharma
	OTC	24 hours	Corid 25% Type A	Huvepharma
<b>Bacitracin zinc</b>	OTC	None	Baciferm	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Chlortetracycline</b>	VFD	None	Aureomycin G	Zoetis, Inc.
	VFD	1 day	ChlorMax 50	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Chlortetracycline calcium</b>	VFD	None	Pennchlor™	Pharmgate Animal Health LLC
	VFD	None	Deracin®	Pharmgate Animal Health LLC
<b>Chlortetracycline hydrochloride</b>	VFD	0-10 days	CLTC® 100 MR	Phibro Animal Health
	VFD	0-10 days	Pennchlor™ 100-MR	Pharmgate Animal Health LLC
<b>Decoquinat</b>	OTC	None	Deccox	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Fenbendazole</b>	OTC	13 days	Safe-Guard 0.5% Top Dress Pellets	Merck Animal Health
	OTC	13 days	Safe-Guard 1.96% Free-Choice Mineral	Merck Animal Health
	OTC	13 days	Safe-Guard 20% Salt Free-Choice Mineral	Merck Animal Health
<b>Lasalocid</b>	OTC	None	Bovatec Premix	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Monensin</b>	OTC		Monovet 90	Huvepharma
<b>Monensin (sodium)</b>	OTC	None	Rumensin 90	Elanco Animal Health
<b>Morantel tartrate</b>	OTC	14 days	Rumatel® 88	Phibro Animal Health
<b>Neomycin sulfate</b>	VFD	1 day	Neomix Ag® 325 Medicated Premix	Zoetis, Inc.
	VFD	1 day	Neomix® 325 Medicated Premix	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Neomycin-oxytetracycline</b>	VFD	5 days	Neo-Oxy 100/100 MR	Pharmgate Animal Health LLC
	VFD	0-5 days##	Neo-Oxy 50/50	Pharmgate Animal Health LLC
	VFD	0-5 days##	Neo-Terramycin® 100/100	Phibro Animal Health
	VFD	0-5 days##	Neo-Terramycin® 100/100D	Phibro Animal Health
	VFD	0-5 days##	Neo-Terramycin® 50/50	Phibro Animal Health
	VFD	0-5 days##	Neo-Terramycin® 50/50D	Phibro Animal Health
<b>Oxytetracycline (quaternary salt)</b>	VFD	0-5 days##	Pennox™	Pharmgate Animal Health LLC
<b>Oxytetracycline dihydrate</b>	VFD	None	Terramycin® 100	Phibro Animal Health
	VFD	None	Terramycin® 100MR	Phibro Animal Health
	VFD	None	Terramycin® 200	Phibro Animal Health
	VFD	None	Terramycin® 50	Phibro Animal Health
<b>Poloxalene</b>	OTC	None	Bloat Guard® Liquid Type A Medicated Article	Phibro Animal Health
	OTC	None	Bloat Guard® Medicated Top Dressing	Phibro Animal Health
	OTC	None	Bloat Guard® Type A Medicated Article	Phibro Animal Health
<b>Virginiamycin</b>	VFD	None	V-Max®	Phibro Animal Health
	VFD	None	V-Max® 50	Phibro Animal Health

\*\* The term non-lactating cattle is defined as dairy bulls, dairy calves, and replacement heifers. Read label indications carefully. Some products are not approved for non-ruminating calves and female dairy cattle 20 months of age and older. Some products cannot be used with veal calves. Carefully consult the labels.

## Withholding times depend upon labeled dosage used.

## FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR INJECTABLE USE LACTATING CATTLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MILK WITHHOLDING TIME	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Ampicillin trihydrate</b>	Rx	48 hours	6 days	Polyflex®	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
<b>Ceftiofur crystalline-free acid</b>	Rx	None	13 days	EXCEDE®	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Ceftiofur hydrochloride</b>	Rx	None	4 days	EXCENEL® RTU EZ	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Ceftiofur sodium</b>	Rx	None	4 days	Naxcel® Sterile Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Cloprostenol sodium</b>	Rx	None	None	Estrumate®	Merck Animal Health
	Rx	None	None	SynchSure	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health, USA
<b>Dexamethasone</b>	Rx	None	None	Dexamethasone Solution	Clipper Distributing Co., LLC
	Rx	None	None	Dexium	Bimeda, Inc.
<b>Dinoprost tromethamine</b>	Rx	None	None	Lutalyse® HighCon Injection	Zoetis, Inc.
	Rx	None	None	Lutalyse® Sterile Solution	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Flunixin meglumine</b>	Rx	36 hours	4 days	Banamine®	Merck Animal Health
	Rx	36 hours	4 days	Flu-Nix™ - D	Huvepharma
	Rx	36 hours	4 days	Flunazine	Bimeda, Inc.
	Rx	36 hours	4 days	Flunixin Injection	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
<b>Gonadorelin diacetate tetrahydrate</b>	Rx	None	None	Cystorelin Injectable	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health, USA
	Rx	None	None	Fertagyl®	Merck Animal Health
<b>Gonadorelin hydrochloride</b>	Rx	None	None	Factrel®	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Gonadotropin (chorionic)</b>	Rx	None	None	Chorulon®	Merck Animal Health
<b>Isoflupredone acetate</b>	Rx	None	7 days	Predef® 2x	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Oxytetracycline</b>	OTC	96 hours	28 days	Agrimycin 200	Huvepharma
	OTC	96 hours	28 days	Bio-Mycin® 200	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
	OTC	96 hours	28 days	Liquamycin® LA-200®	Zoetis, Inc.
	OTC	96 hours	28 days	Oxytetracycline Injection 200	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
<b>Oxytocin</b>	Rx	None	None	Oxytocin Injection	Bimeda, Inc.
<b>Penicillin G (procaine)</b>	OTC	48 hours	14 days	Agricillin®	Huvepharma
	OTC	48 hours	14 days	Norocillin	Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd.
	OTC	48 hours	4 days	Pro-Pen-G™ Injection	Bimeda, Inc.
<b>Sulfadimethoxine</b>	Rx	60 hours	5 days	Di-Methox Injection 40%	Huvepharma
	OTC	60 hours	5 days	Sulfamed Injection	Bimeda, Inc.
<b>Tripelennamine hydrochloride</b>	Rx	24 hours	4 days	Recovr Injectable	Kinetic Technologies

## FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE LACTATING CATTLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MILK WITHHOLDING TIME	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Amoxicillin trihydrate</b>	Rx	60 hours	12 days	Amoxi-Mast®	Merck Animal Health
<b>Ceftiofur hydrochloride</b>	Rx	72 hours	2 days	SPECTRAMAST™ LC	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Cephapirin (sodium)</b>	OTC	96 hours	4 days	Today®	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
<b>Hetacillin (potassium)</b>	Rx	72 hours	10 days	PolyMast®	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.
<b>Pirlimycin</b>	Rx	36 hours	9 days*	Pirsue® Sterile Solution	Zoetis, Inc.

\* 9-day meat withhold following infusion twice at a 24-hour interval 21-day meat withhold following any extended duration of therapy (infusion longer than twice at 24-hour interval up to 8 consecutive days).

## FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR ORAL USE LACTATING CATTLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MILK WITHHOLDING TIME	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Fenbendazole</b>	OTC	None	8 days	Safe-Guard 10% Paste	Merck Animal Health
	OTC	None	8 days	Safe-Guard 10% Suspension	Merck Animal Health
<b>Magnesium hydroxide</b>	OTC	12 hours	None	Carmilax Bolus	Zoetis, Inc.
	OTC	12 hours	None	Carmilax Powder	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Poloxalene</b>	OTC	None	None	Bloat Guard® Top Dressing	Phibro Animal Health
	OTC	None	None	TheraBloat® Drench Concentrate	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Sulfadimethoxine</b>	Rx	60 hours	7 days	ALBON® Bolus	Zoetis, Inc.

## FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR FEED ADDITIVE USE LACTATING CATTLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MILK WITHHOLDING TIME	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Fenbendazole</b>	OTC	None	13 days	Safe-Guard 0.5% Top Dress Pellets	Merck Animal Health
	OTC	None	13 days	Safe-Guard 1.96%	Merck Animal Health
<b>Monensin</b>	OTC	None	None	Monovet 90	Huvepharma
<b>Monensin (sodium)</b>	OTC	None	None	Rumensin 90	Elanco Animal Health
<b>Morantel tartrate</b>	OTC	None	14 days	Rumatel® 88	Phibro Animal Health
<b>Poloxalene</b>	OTC	None	None	Bloat Guard® Liquid - Type A Medicated Article	Phibro Animal Health
	OTC	None	None	Bloat Guard® Medicated Top Dressing	Phibro Animal Health
	OTC	None	None	Bloat Guard® Type A Medicated Article	Phibro Animal Health

## FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR INTRAVAGINAL USE LACTATING CATTLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MILK WITHHOLDING TIME	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Progesterone</b>	OTC	None	None	EAZI-Breed™ CIDR® Cattle Insert	Zoetis, Inc.

## FDA-APPROVED DRUGS FOR TOPICAL USE LACTATING CATTLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DRUG TYPE	MILK WITHHOLDING TIME	MEAT WITHHOLDING TIME	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER/MARKETER
<b>Cyfluthrin</b>	OTC	None	None	CyLence	Elanco
<b>Diflubenzuron &amp; permethrin</b>	OTC	None	None	Clean-Up II	Elanco
<b>Eprinomectin</b>	OTC	None	None	EPRINEX Pour-On for Beef & Dairy Cattle	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health, USA
	OTC	None	None	Eprizero™ Pour-On for Beef and Dairy Cattle	Norbook Laboratories Limited
<b>Moxidectin</b>	OTC	None	None	CyDectin Pour on	Elanco
<b>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride/ Polymyxin B sulfate</b>	Rx	None	None	Terramycin® Ophthalmic Ointment with Polymyxin	Zoetis, Inc.
<b>Permethrin &amp; piperonyl butoxide</b>	OTC	None	None	Permethrin CDS Pour-On	Elanco
<b>Tetrachlorvinphos</b>	OTC	None	None	Rabon 7.76 Oral Larvicide	Elanco

# SERUM AND URINE SCREENING TESTS

## Screening Tests Available as of January 2021

Can be used in any dairy animal for detecting drug residues in serum and urine.§

RESIDUES DETECTED	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SPECIMEN	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Amoxicillin</b>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	500
	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	2000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	100
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	100
	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test for Urine	Charm Sciences	Urine	40
<b>Ampicillin</b>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	200
	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	800
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	100
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	100
	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test for Urine	Charm Sciences	Urine	55
<b>Ceftiofur</b>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	500
	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	2000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	1000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	1000
	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test for Urine	Charm Sciences	Urine	300
<b>Cephalexin</b>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	500
	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	2000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	1000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	1000
	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test for Urine	Charm Sciences	Urine	300
	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test for Urine	Charm Sciences	Urine	1000
<b>Cephapirin</b>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	200
	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	800
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	100
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	100
	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test for Urine	Charm Sciences	Urine	85
<b>Chloramphenicol D</b>	Charm II Amphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	10
	Charm II Amphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	10
	Charm II Chloramphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	0.3
	Charm II Chloramphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	10
<b>Chlortetracycline</b>	Charm II Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	200
	Charm II Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	3000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	10,000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	10,000
	Veratox for Tetracycline	Neogen Corporation	Serum	2
	Veratox for Tetracycline	Neogen Corporation	Urine	2

RESIDUES DETECTED	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SPECIMEN	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Cloxacillin</b>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	2500
	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	10,000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	500
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	500
	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test for Urine	Charm Sciences	Urine	300
<b>Danofloxacin</b>	Veratox for Fluoroquinolone	Neogen Corporation	Serum	1
	Veratox for Fluoroquinolone	Neogen Corporation	Urine	1
<b>Dihydrostreptomycin</b>	Charm II Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	100
	Charm II Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	2000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	5000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	5000
<b>Enrofloxacin *</b>	Charm Enroflox Test (ROSA Test)	Charm Sciences	Urine	100
	Veratox for Enrofloxacin	Neogen Corporation	Serum	1
	Veratox for Enrofloxacin	Neogen Corporation	Urine	1
	Veratox for Fluoroquinolone	Neogen Corporation	Serum	1
	Veratox for Fluoroquinolone	Neogen Corporation	Urine	1
<b>Erythromycin</b>	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	500
	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	500
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	500
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	500
<b>Florfenicol</b>	Charm II Amphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	400
	Charm II Amphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	400
	Veratox for Florfenicol	Neogen Corporation	Serum	2
	Veratox for Florfenicol	Neogen Corporation	Urine	2
<b>Gentamicin</b>	Charm II Gentamicin and Neomycin Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	2000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	600
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	600
	Veratox for Gentamicin	Neogen Corporation	Serum	5
	Veratox for Gentamicin	Neogen Corporation	Urine	5
	Charm II Gentamicin and Neomycin Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	250
<b>Hetacillin</b>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	200
	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	1000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	100
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	100
	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test for Urine	Charm Sciences	Urine	250

§ Inclusion of product names and associated information does not constitute an endorsement by the NMPF. Unless otherwise noted, all information contained herein was provided by the product's sponsor and no further attempts were made to validate or corroborate the sponsor's information. Neither the AVMA, NMPF, FDA, nor FARAD assumes any responsibility for penalties which may result from the use of this table or any of the products listed herein.

\* Prohibited from use in any kind of lactating cattle.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SPECIMEN	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Kanamycin</b>	Charm II Gentamicin and Neomycin Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	2000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	5000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	5000
	Charm II Gentamicin and Neomycin Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	>2000
<b>Lincomycin</b>	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	2000
	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	2000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	2000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	2000
<b>Neomycin</b>	Charm II Gentamicin and Neomycin Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	50
	Charm II Gentamicin and Neomycin Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	10,000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	1000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	1000
	Veratox for Neomycin	Neogen Corporation	Urine	40
<b>Oxacillin</b>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	2500
	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	10,000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	1000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	1000
	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test for Urine	Charm Sciences	Urine	300
<b>Oxytetracycline</b>	Charm II Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	100
	Charm II Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	2500
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	3500
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	3500
	Veratox for Oxytetracycline	Neogen Corporation	Serum	6
	Veratox for Oxytetracycline	Neogen Corporation	Urine	6
<b>Penicillin</b>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	200
	Charm II Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	800
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	30
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	30
	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test for Urine	Charm Sciences	Urine	25
<b>Sulfamethoxazole *</b>	Charm II Sulfonamide Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	120
	Charm II Sulfonamide Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	300
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	5000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	5000
	Veratox for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	Serum	2.5
<b>Sulfanilamide *</b>	Charm II Sulfonamide Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	1600
	Charm II Sulfonamide Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	4000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	10,000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	10,000
	Veratox for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	Serum	3
<b>Sulfapyridine *</b>	Charm II Sulfonamide Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	400
	Charm II Sulfonamide Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	1000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	10,000
	Veratox for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	Serum	3

RESIDUES DETECTED	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SPECIMEN	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Sulfaquinoxaline</b>	Charm II Sulfonamide Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	150
	Charm II Sulfonamide Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	500
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	5000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	5000
	Veratox for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	Serum	2.5
<b>Sulfathiazole</b>	Charm II Sulfonamide Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	100
	Charm II Sulfonamide Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	1000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	250
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	2500
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	5000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	600
	Veratox for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	Serum	2.5
<b>Sulfonamides</b>	Veratox for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	Serum	2.5
<b>Tetracycline</b>	Charm II Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	40
	Charm II Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	600
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	10,000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	10,000
<b>Tilmicosin</b>	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	1000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	1000
<b>Tulathromycin</b>	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	500
	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	500
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	500
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	500
<b>Tylosin</b>	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	2000
	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	2000
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Serum	200
	Charm Kidney Inhibition Test	Charm Sciences	Urine	200
	Veratox for Tylosin	Neogen Corporation	Serum	20

# SEE HOW ZOETIS DRY COW TUBES COMPARE TO THE COMPETITION.

BRAND	<b>SPECTRAMAST® DC*</b> <small>(ceftiofur hydrochloride) Sterile Suspension</small>	<b>ALBADRY PLUS®</b> <small>(penicillin G procaine and novobiocin sodium) Suspension</small>	<b>ToMORROW® Cefa-Dri®</b> <small>(cephapirin benzathine)</small>	<b>Orbenin®-DC</b> <small>(benzathine cloxacillin)</small>	<b>Dry-Clox®</b> <small>(benzathine cloxacillin)</small>	<b>Quartermaster®</b> <small>(penicillin-dihydrostreptomycin) Suspension</small>
<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT</b>	Ceftiofur 500 mg	Penicillin 200,000 IU and novobiocin 400 mg	Cephapirin 300 mg	Cloxacillin 500 mg	Cloxacillin 500 mg	Penicillin G 1 million IU and dihydrostreptomycin 1 g
<b>INDICATIONS</b>	Treatment of subclinical mastitis	Treatment of subclinical mastitis	Treatment of mastitis	Treatment and prophylaxis of mastitis	Treatment of mastitis	Treatment and prevention of mastitis
<b>LABELED PATHOGENS</b>	<i>Staph. aureus</i> <i>Strep. dysgalactiae</i> <i>Strep. uberis</i>	<i>Staph. aureus</i> <i>Strep. agalactiae</i>	<i>Staph. aureus</i> <i>Strep. agalactiae</i>	<i>Staph. aureus</i> <i>Strep. agalactiae</i>	<i>Staph. aureus</i> <i>Strep. agalactiae</i>	<i>Staph. aureus</i>
<b>PRE-SLAUGHTER WITHDRAWAL*</b>	16 days	30 days	42 days	28 days	30 days	60 days
<b>MILK DISCARD**</b>	0 hours	72 hours	72 hours	0 hours	0 hours	96 hours
<b>DRY PERIOD LENGTH</b>	30 days	30 days	30 days	28 days	30 days	60 days
<b>AVAILABILITY</b>	R <sub>x</sub>	OTC	OTC	R <sub>x</sub>	R <sub>x</sub>	R <sub>x</sub>
<b>YEAR INTRODUCED</b>	2005	1983	1978	1975	1975	1974

\*After last administration (or treatment)

\*\*Milk discard times begin at first milking post freshening and require completion of a minimum dry cow period.



### KEY FEATURES:

- Attacks more major mastitis-causing pathogens, including *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* and *Strep. uberis*
- Shortest meat withdrawal — allows you to maximize your management options
- Zero milk discard\*\*\* — so you can get them back in the milking string faster
- Greater flexibility in milk and cattle management decisions

**Important Safety Information:** People with known hypersensitivity to penicillin or cephalosporins should avoid exposure to SPECTRAMAST DC. Product requires a 30-day dry cow period, and has a 16-day pre-slaughter withdrawal period following last treatment. Use of this product in a manner other than indicated on the label, or failure to adhere to the proper milk discard period, will result in violative residues. See full Prescribing Information attached.

\*\*\*Zero milk discard period after calving following a 30-day dry cow period.



### KEY FEATURES:

- Unique combination of penicillin and novobiocin provides reliable therapy for subclinical mastitis in dry cows
- Has a synergistic effect on bacterial isolates from bovine intramammary infections<sup>1</sup>
- Bactericidal activity against the two common mastitis-causing pathogens — *Staph. aureus* and *Strep. agalactiae*
- Helps eliminate single-antibiotic failures

Do not use ALBADRY PLUS 30 days prior to calving. Milk from treated cows must not be used for food during the first 72 hours after calving. Treated animals must not be slaughtered for food for 30 days following udder infusion. See full Prescribing Information attached.

<sup>1</sup>Wheeler S.J, Edmondson P.W, et al. Effect of Penicillin/Novobiocin (TETRADELTA™ Dry Cow, ALBADRY PLUS® Sterile Suspension) Dry Cow Therapy on Somatic Cell Count of Dairy Cows Over the Dry Period. Proc International Biometrics Congress 2000.

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## MILK SCREENING TESTS

Not all of the tests listed below have been evaluated by FDA and accepted by the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) for residue testing. Refer to M-a-85 (latest revision), M-1-92-11, or the other memorandums in the [FDA Grade "A" Milk Search \(GAMS\) System](#). These tests are believed to be reliable indicators of antibiotic contamination in milk and should be viewed as tools to screen bulk tank milk.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Aflatoxin M1</b>	0.5	Charm II Aflatoxin Test (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	0.5
	0.5	Charm II Aflatoxin Test (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	0.02
	0.5	Charm II Aflatoxin Test (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	0.5
	0.5	Charm MRL Aflatoxin M1 Quantitative Test	Charm Sciences	0.05
	0.5	Charm SL® Aflatoxin M1 Quantitative Test	Charm Sciences	0.5
	0.5	Reveal® Q+ for Aflatoxin M1 (Quantitative)	Neogen Corporation	0.5
	0.5	Reveal® Q+ HS for Aflatoxin M1 (Quantitative)	Neogen Corporation	0.05
	0.5	SNAP Aflatoxin M1	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	0.5
<b>Amoxicillin</b>	10 #	BetaStar® Advanced for Beta-lactams	Neogen Corporation	9.2
	10 #	Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	8.4
	10 #	Charm <i>B. stearothermophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay*	Charm Sciences	7.5
	10 #	Charm ROSA® Beta-lactam 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	5.8
	10 #	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	3
	10 #	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	5.9
	10 #	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	10
	10 #	Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	7.5
	10 #	Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	8.1
	10 #	Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	8.1
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	5
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	5
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	5.6
	10 #	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	3.5
	10 #	Delvotest P 5 Pack*	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	4.6
	10 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini*	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	7.7
	10 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	2-3.0
	10 #	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	4
	10 #	New SNAP Beta-lactam (Visual)	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	6.9

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Amoxicillin</b>	10 #	New SNAP Beta-lactam *	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	7.3
	10 #	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST	IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.	4
	10 #	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	2
	10 #	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	3
	10 #	SNAP TRIO JAPAN	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	5
<b>Ampicillin</b>	10 #	BetaStar® Advanced for Beta-lactams	Neogen Corporation	8.6
	10 #	Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	8.0
	10 #	Charm <i>B. stearothermophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay*	Charm Sciences	6.7
	10 #	Charm ROSA® Beta-lactam 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	5.9
	10 #	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	3
	10 #	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	6.8
	10 #	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	2
	10 #	Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	5.7
	10 #	Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	6.6
	10 #	Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	6.6
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 #	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	8.5
	10 #	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	8.5
	10 #	Delvotest P 5 Pack*	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	4.0
	10 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini*	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	5.1
	10 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	2
	10 #	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	3
	10 #	New SNAP Beta-lactam (Visual)	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	6.2
	10 #	New SNAP Beta-lactam *	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	5.8
	10 #	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST	IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.	4
	10 #	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	4
	10 #	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	4
	10 #	SNAP TRIO JAPAN	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	4
	<b>Bacitracin</b>	500 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc
500 #		Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	580

\* Prohibited from use in any kind of lactating cattle.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Cefoperazone</b>	None †	Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	1
	None †	Charm <i>B. stearothermophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	5
	None †	Charm ROSA® Beta-lactum 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	1
	None †	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	30
	None †	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	30
	None †	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	9
	None †	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	20
	None †	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	20
	None †	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	5
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	3
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	2
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	3
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	8
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	2
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	9
	None †	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	3
	None †	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	3
	None †	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	15
	None †	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	40
	None †	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	580
None †	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	40	
None †	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST	IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.	35	
None †	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	20	
None †	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	35	
<b>Cefquinome</b>	None †	Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None †	Charm <i>B. stearothermophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	100
	None †	Charm ROSA® Beta-lactam 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None †	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	60
	None †	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	60
	None †	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	75
	None †	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	40
	None †	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	40
	None †	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	10
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	40
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	25
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	25
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	20
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	25
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	20

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Cefquinome</b>	None <sup>∇</sup>	Charm QUAD <sup>®</sup> Test	CharmSciences	20
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Charm Quad1 Test	Charm Sciences	15
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Charm SL <sup>®</sup> Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	30
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	40
	None <sup>∇</sup>	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST	IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.	16
	None <sup>∇</sup>	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	12
	None <sup>∇</sup>	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	16
<b>Ceftiofur</b>	100 <sup>£</sup>	BetaStar <sup>®</sup> Advanced for Beta-lactams	Neogen Corporation	92.7
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	79
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay*	Charm Sciences	>100
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm ROSA <sup>®</sup> Beta-lactam 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	73
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm Cowside <sup>®</sup> II Test	Charm Sciences	>100
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	63
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	30-40
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	47
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	8.0
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	58
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2 Minute Test	Charm Sciences	70
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	100
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	40
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	70
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	20
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	20
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm QUAD <sup>®</sup> Test	Charm Sciences	40
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm Quad1 Test	Charm Sciences	70
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm SL <sup>®</sup> Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	77
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Charm TRIO <sup>®</sup> Test	Charm Sciences	50
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Delvotest P 5 Pack*	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	>100
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini*	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	>100
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	130
	100 <sup>£</sup>	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	80
	100 <sup>£</sup>	New SNAP Beta-Lactam*	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	12
	100 <sup>£</sup>	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST	IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.	50 - 80
	100 <sup>£</sup>	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	9
	100 <sup>£</sup>	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	8
	100 <sup>£</sup>	SNAP TRIO JAPAN	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	20

<sup>£</sup> The tolerance was established for the marker residue, not the parent compound. The ceftiofur tolerance has been changed from 50 ppb ceftiofur (parent drug) to 100 ppb ceftiofur marker residue (DCA, desfuroylceftiofur metabolite derivative).

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Cephalexin</b>	None †	Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	3000
	None †	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	85
	None †	Charm ROSA® Beta-lactam 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	2000
	None †	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	None †	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None †	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None †	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	45
	None †	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	40
	None †	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	40
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam	Charm Sciences	30
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	1000
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	1000
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and	Charm Sciences	2000
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	2000
	None †	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	60
	None †	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	80
	None †	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	1000
	None †	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None †	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	750
	None †	Delvotest P 5 Pack*	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	60-100
	None †	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini*	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	60-100
	None †	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	5-6.0
	None †	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	30
	None †	RF Tetracycline 2 Minute Test		
	None †	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST	IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.	>7500
	None †	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	40
	None †	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	30
	<b>Cephapirin</b>	20 #	BetaStar® Advanced for Beta-lactams	Neogen Corporation
20 #		Charm ROSA® Beta-lactam 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	13
20 #		Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	20.0
20 #		Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay*	Charm Sciences	11.7
20 #		Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	6
20 #		Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	10
20 #		Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	13.4
20 #		Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	2
20 #		Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	4.2
20 #		Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	4.1
20 #		Charm II Beta-lactam Test* (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	4.1

\* Tolerance is the maximum legally allowable level or concentration of a drug or chemical in a food product at the time milk is marketed or the animal is slaughtered.

† No official tolerance or target testing levels have been established by the FDA.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Cephapirin</b>	20 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	20
	20 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	30
	20 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	25
	20 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	8
	20 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	20
	20 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	10
	20 #	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	10
	20 #	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	30
	20 #	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test*	Charm Sciences	13.7
	20 #	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	14.5
	20 #	Delvotest P 5 Pack*	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	8.2
	20 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini*	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	7
	20 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	4-6.0
	20 #	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	5
	20 #	New SNAP Beta-lactam (Visual)	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	11.9
	20 #	New SNAP Beta-lactam*	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	11.7
	20 #	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST	IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.	25 - 35
	20 #	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	25
	20 #	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	30
	20 #	SNAP TRIO JAPAN	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	10
<b>Chloramphenicol Ⓓ</b>	None √	BetaStar 4D Beta-lactam, Tetracycline, Streptomycin, Chloramphenicol Test	Neogen Corporation	0.3
	None √	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	20,000
	None √	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	1
	None √	Charm II Amphenicol Test*	Charm Sciences	1
	None √	Charm II Chloramphenicol Test*	Charm Sciences	0.1
	None √	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	0.3
	None √	Charm Amphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	0.1
	None √	Charm Chloramphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	0.15
	None √	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	2500
	None √	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	3080
<b>Chlortetracycline</b>	300 #	BetaStar 4D Beta-lactam, Tetracycline, Streptomycin, Chloramphenicol Test	Neogen Corporation	5
	300 #	BetaStar® Advanced for Tetracyclines	Neogen Corporation	254
	300 #	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	1000 <sup>†</sup>
	300 #	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	200
	300 #	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	300 #	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	15

\* Prohibited from use in any kind of lactating cattle.

<sup>†</sup> The sensitivity of the test method was determined by independent research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Chlortetracycline</b>	300 #	Charm II Tetracycline Drug Test* (Competitive Assay)	Charm Sciences	257
	300 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	100
	300 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	100
	300 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	10
	300 #	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	70
	300 #	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	6
	300 #	Charm ROSA® Tetracycline-SL (Dilution Confirmation) Test	Charm Sciences	292
	300 #	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	34
	300 #	Delvotest P 5 Pack	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	250-300
	300 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	200
	300 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	250-300
	300 #	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	150
	300 #	SNAP Tetracycline	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	60
	300 #	SNAP Tetracycline (Dilution confirmation)	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	600
	300 #	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	40
<b>Clindamycin</b>	None †	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None †	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	80
<b>Cloxacillin</b>	10 #	BetaStar® Advanced for Beta-lactams	Neogen Corporation	9
	10 #	Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam TestM	Charm Sciences	8.6
	10 #	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc AssayM	Charm Sciences	48 °
	10 #	Charm ROSA®Beta-lactum 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	8.1
	10 #	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	20
	10 #	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	25
	10 #	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam TestM	Charm Sciences	75
	10 #	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	10
	10 #	Charm II Beta-lactam TestM (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	70 °
	10 #	Charm II Beta-lactam TestM (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	50 °
	10 #	Charm II Beta-lactam TestM (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	8.5
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	20
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	30
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	20
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	35
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2 Minute Test	Charm Sciences	20
	10 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	35

\* Tolerance is the maximum legally allowable level or concentration of a drug or chemical in a food product at the time milk is marketed or the animal is slaughtered.

† No official tolerance or target testing levels have been established by the FDA.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Cloxacillin</b>	10 #	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	25
	10 #	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	30
	10 #	Charm SL® Beta-lactam TestM	Charm Sciences	50 <sup>o</sup>
	10 #	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	8.5
	10 #	Delvo P/Delvotest P MiniM	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	25 <sup>o</sup>
	10 #	Delvotest BLF	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	17
	10 #	Delvotest P 5 PackM	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	30 <sup>o</sup>
	10 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	11
	10 #	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	5
	10 #	New SNAP Beta-LactamM	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	50 <sup>o</sup>
	10 #	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST	IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.	6
	10 #	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	3
	10 #	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	4
	10 #	SNAP TRIO JAPAN	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	6
<b>Danofloxacin</b>	None <sup>y</sup>	BetaStar for Quinolone	Neogen Corporation	5
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	20
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm Quinolone Test	Charm Sciences	10
<b>Dapson</b>	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	2
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	2
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	2
	None <sup>y</sup>	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	40
<b>Dicloxacillin</b>	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	7
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	40
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm ROSA®Beta-lactum 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	7
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	30
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	10
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	60
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm HPLC Receptogram	Charm Sciences	10
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	45
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	5
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	45
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	15
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	25
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	20
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	30
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	20
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	30

\* Prohibited from use in any kind of lactating cattle.

<sup>o</sup> 90/95% concentrations were not determined for sensitivities significantly above the tolerance/safe level.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Dicloxacillin</b>	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	20
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	30
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None <sup>y</sup>	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	10
	None <sup>y</sup>	Delvotest P 5 Pack	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	15
	None <sup>y</sup>	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	20
	None <sup>y</sup>	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	6
	None <sup>y</sup>	New SNAP Beta-lactam	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	50
	None <sup>y</sup>	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST	IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.	6
	None <sup>y</sup>	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	4
	None <sup>y</sup>	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	4
	None <sup>y</sup>	SNAP TRIO JAPAN	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	6
<b>Dihydrostreptomycin</b>	125 #	BetaStar 4D Beta-lactam, Tetracycline, Chloramphenicol, Streptomycin Test	Neogen Corporation	200
	125 #	Charm II Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	75
	125 #	Charm QUAD® 3 Test	Charm Sciences	100
	125 #	Charm Neomycin and Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	125
	125 #	Charm Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	75
	125 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	5000
	125 #	Delvotest SP-NT	Charm Sciences	680
	125 #	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	800
<b>Enrofloxacin</b>	None	BetaStar S for Quinolone	Neogen Corporation	1.5
	None	Charm Enroflox Test (ROSA Test)	Charm Sciences	7
	None	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	15
	None	Charm Quinolone Test	Charm Sciences	10
	None	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	1000-1500
<b>Erythromycin</b>	50 ^	Charm <i>B. stearothermophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	400 <sup>†</sup>
	50 ^	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	150
	50 ^	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	50 ^	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	25
	50 ^	Charm QUAD® 2 Test	Charm Sciences	30
	50 ^	Charm ROSA Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	10
	50 ^	Delvotest P 5 Pack	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	250
	50 ^	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	500
	50 ^	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	90

<sup>^</sup> Values indicate the FDA-established target testing levels and do not represent official tolerance levels. Target testing levels are used by the FDA as guides for deciding whether or not to prosecute. They are not and cannot be transformed into tolerances that are established for animal drugs under section 512 (b) of the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act. They are not binding, do not dictate any result, do not limit the FDA's discretion in any way, and do not protect milk producers (or milk) from court enforcement action.

<sup>†</sup> Prohibited from use in any kind of lactating cattle.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Erythromycin</b>	50 <sup>^</sup>	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	150
<b>Florfenicol</b>	None	Charm Amphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	40
	None	Charm Amphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	50
<b>Flunixin</b>	2	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test M	Charm Sciences	1.9
<b>Gentamicin</b>	30 <sup>^</sup>	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	100
	30 <sup>^</sup>	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	30 <sup>^</sup>	Charm Cowside <sup>®</sup> II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	30 <sup>^</sup>	Charm Gentmicin Test	Charm Sciences	24
	30 <sup>^</sup>	Charm II Gentamicin and Neomycin Test	Charm Sciences	24
	30 <sup>^</sup>	Charm II Gentamicin and Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	30
	30 <sup>^</sup>	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	1000
	30 <sup>^</sup>	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	100
	30 <sup>^</sup>	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	80
	30 <sup>^</sup>	SNAP Gentamicin	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	30 <sup>†</sup>
<b>Hetacillin</b>	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	7.5
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	8
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm ROSA <sup>®</sup> Beta-lactam 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	3
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	3
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm Cowside <sup>®</sup> II Test	Charm Sciences	4
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	5.9
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	7.5
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	7.5
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	7.5
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam	Charm Sciences	4
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	4
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	4
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	4
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	4
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	4
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm QUAD <sup>®</sup> 1 Test	Charm Sciences	4
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm QUAD <sup>®</sup> Test	Charm Sciences	4
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm SL <sup>®</sup> Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	7.5
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm TRIO <sup>®</sup> Test	Charm Sciences	4
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Delvotest P 5 Pack	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	5
None <sup>‡</sup>	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	5	

<sup>^</sup> Tolerance is the maximum legally allowable level or concentration of a drug or chemical in a food product at the time milk is marketed or the animal is slaughtered.

<sup>‡</sup> No official tolerance or target testing levels have been established by the FDA.

<sup>†</sup> The sensitivity of the test method was determined by independent research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Kanamycin</b>	None <sup>∇</sup>	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	1000
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Charm II Gentamicin and Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	1000
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Charm QUAD® 3 Test	Charm Sciences	100
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	5000
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	1310
<b>Lincomycin</b>	None <sup>∇</sup>	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	150
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	150
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	100
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Charm QUAD® 2 Test	Charm Sciences	150
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Delvotest P 5 Pack	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	400-1000
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	400-1000
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	156
	None <sup>∇</sup>	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	180
<b>Neomycin</b>	150 #	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	150
	150 #	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	150
	150 #	Charm II Gentamicin and Neomycin Test	Charm Sciences	20 ?
	150 #	Charm QUAD® 3 Test	Charm Sciences	250
	150 #	Charm Neomycin and Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	150
	150 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	1000-5000
	150 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	810
	150 #	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	60
<b>Novobiocin</b>	100 #	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	1000
	100 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	600
	100 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	750-800
<b>Oxytetracycline</b>	300 #	BetaStar 4D	Neogen Corporation	5
	300 #	BetaStar® Advanced for Tetracyclines	Neogen Corporation	190
	300 #	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	1000 <sup>†</sup>
	300 #	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	300 #	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	300 #	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	15
	300 #	Charm II Tetracycline Drug Test M (Competitive Assay)	Charm Sciences	119
	300 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	100
	300 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	100

<sup>∇</sup> Values indicate the FDA-established target testing levels and do not represent official tolerance levels. Target testing levels are used by the FDA as guides for deciding whether or not to prosecute. They are not and cannot be transformed into tolerances that are established for animal drugs under section 512 (b) of the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act. They are not binding, do not dictate any result, do not limit the FDA's discretion in any way, and do not protect milk producers (or milk) from court enforcement action.

<sup>†</sup> Prohibited from use in any kind of lactating cattle.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Oxytetracycline</b>	300 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	10
	300 #	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	70
	300 #	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	6
	300 #	Charm ROSA® Tetracycline-SL (Dilution Confirmation) Test	Charm Sciences	243
	300 #	Charm Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	94
	300 #	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	53
	300 #	Delvotest P 5 Pack	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	400
	300 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	300
	300 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	235
	300 #	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	80
	300 #	SNAP Tetracycline	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	18
	300 #	SNAP Tetracycline (Dilution confirmation)	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	180
	300 #	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	18
	300 #	SNAP TRIO JAPAN	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	60
<b>Penicillin</b>	5 ^	BetaStar® Advanced for Beta-lactams	Neogen Corporation	4.6
	5 ^	Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test M	Charm Sciences	3.8
	5 ^	Charm <i>B. stearothermophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	3.8 M
	5 ^	Charm ROSA® Beta-lactam 30 Second Test	Charm Sciences	2.9
	5 ^	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	2
	5 ^	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	3
	5 ^	Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test M	Charm Sciences	2.0
	5 ^	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	5
	5 ^	Charm II Beta-lactam Test M (Competitive)	Charm Sciences	3.0
	5 ^	Charm II Beta-lactam Test M (Quantitative)	Charm Sciences	3.4
	5 ^	Charm II Beta-lactam Test M (Sequential)	Charm Sciences	3.4
	5 ^	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	3
	5 ^	Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	3
	5 ^	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	3
	5 ^	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	3
	5 ^	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	2.5
	5 ^	Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test	Charm Sciences	3
	5 ^	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	4
	5 ^	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	3.0
	5 ^	Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test M	Charm Sciences	3.6
5 ^	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	2	
5 ^	Delvotest P 5 Pack M	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	2.1	

# Tolerance is the maximum legally allowable level or concentration of a drug or chemical in a food product at the time milk is marketed or the animal is slaughtered.

^ No official tolerance or target testing levels have been established by the FDA.

† The sensitivity of the test method was determined by independent research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Penicillin</b>	5 ^	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini M	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	3.1
	5 ^	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	1.5
	5 ^	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	2
	5 ^	New SNAP Beta-lactam (Visual)	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	3.1
	5 ^	New SNAP Beta-lactam M	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	3
	5 ^	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST	IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.	3
	5 ^	SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	2
	5 ^	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	2
	5 ^	SNAP TRIO JAPAN	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	3
<b>Pirlimycin</b>	400 #	Charm <i>B. stearothermophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	100
	400 #	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	400 #	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	400 #	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	80
	400 #	Charm QUAD® 2 Test	Charm Sciences	100
	400 #	Charm ROSA Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	80
	400 #	Charm Pirlimycin Test	Charm Sciences	250
	400 #	Delvotest P 5 Pack	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	80
	400 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	80
	400 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	20-80
	400 #	SNAP TRIO JAPAN	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	80
	<b>Polymixin B</b>	None √	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc
<b>Rifaximin</b>	None √	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	40
<b>Spectinomycin</b>	None √	Charm <i>B. stearothermophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	1000 †
	None √	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	1000
	None √	Charm QUAD® 3 Test	Charm Sciences	200
	None √	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	1850
<b>Streptomycin</b>	None √	BetaStar 4D Beta-lactam, Tetracycline, Chloramphenicol, Streptomycin Test	Neogen Corporation	200
	None √	Charm <i>B. stearothermophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay M	Charm Sciences	1000 †
	None √	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	1000
	None √	Charm II Gentamicin and Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	20 †
	None √	Charm QUAD® 3 Test	Charm Sciences	175
	None √	Charm Neomycin and Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	150
	None √	Charm Streptomycin Test	Charm Sciences	75
	None √	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	4000

^ Values indicate the FDA-established target testing levels and do not represent official tolerance levels. Target testing levels are used by the FDA as guides for deciding whether or not to prosecute. They are not and cannot be transformed into tolerances that are established for animal drugs under section 512 (b) of the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act. They are not binding, do not dictate any result, do not limit the FDA's discretion in any way, and do not protect milk producers (or milk) from court enforcement action.

\* Prohibited from use in any kind of lactating cattle.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Streptomycin</b>	None <sup>‡</sup>	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	1200
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	400
<b>Sulfachlorpyridazine *</b>	10 <sup>^</sup>	BetaStar S for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	1
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm HPLC Receptogram	Charm Sciences	10
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test M	Charm Sciences	5
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm QUAD <sup>®</sup> 1 Test	Charm Sciences	20
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm ROSA <sup>®</sup> Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	2
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm TRIO <sup>®</sup> Test	Charm Sciences	1
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm Cowside <sup>®</sup> II Test	Charm Sciences	50
<b>Sulfadiazine *</b>	10 <sup>^</sup>	BetaStar S for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	40
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm Cowside <sup>®</sup> II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	5
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test (Competitive Assay)	Charm Sciences	4.9
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm QUAD <sup>®</sup> 1 Test	Charm Sciences	20
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm ROSA <sup>®</sup> Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Charm TRIO <sup>®</sup> Test	Charm Sciences	3
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	50
	10 <sup>^</sup>	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	50
<b>Sulfadimethoxine</b>	10 <sup>#</sup>	BetaStar S for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	10
	10 <sup>#</sup>	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	10,000
	10 <sup>#</sup>	Charm Cowside <sup>®</sup> II Test	Charm Sciences	25
	10 <sup>#</sup>	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	5
	10 <sup>#</sup>	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test M (Competitive Assay)	Charm Sciences	4.0
	10 <sup>#</sup>	Charm ROSA <sup>®</sup> Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	7.7
	10 <sup>#</sup>	Charm TRIO <sup>®</sup> Test	Charm Sciences	7.6
	10 <sup>#</sup>	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	100
	10 <sup>#</sup>	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	40
<b>Sulfadoxine *</b>	None <sup>‡</sup>	BetaStar S for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	30-40
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm Cowside <sup>®</sup> II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test	Charm Sciences	7
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm QUAD <sup>®</sup> 1 Test	Charm Sciences	100
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm ROSA <sup>®</sup> Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	18
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Charm TRIO <sup>®</sup> Test	Charm Sciences	20
	None <sup>‡</sup>	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	110

<sup>^</sup> Tolerance is the maximum legally allowable level or concentration of a drug or chemical in a food product at the time milk is marketed or the animal is slaughtered.

<sup>‡</sup> No official tolerance or target testing levels have been established by the FDA.

<sup>#</sup> The sensitivity of the test method was determined by independent research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Sulfaethoxyypyridazine</b>	10 ^	BetaStar S for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	1
<b>Sulfamerazine *</b>	10 ^	BetaStar S for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	10
	10 ^	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	10 ^	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	10 ^	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	5
	10 ^	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test	Charm Sciences	4.0 †
	10 ^	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	40
	10 ^	Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 ^	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 ^	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	50-100
<b>Sulfamethazine</b>	10 ^	BetaStar S for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	30
	10 ^	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	10 ^	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	10 ^	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	5
	10 ^	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test (Competitive Assay)	Charm Sciences	9.4
	10 ^	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	20
	10 ^	Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	7.8
	10 ^	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	9.2
	10 ^	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	150
	10 ^	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	150
	10 ^	SNAP Sulfamethazine Test	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	10
<b>Sulfamethizole *</b>	10 ^	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None †	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	10 ^	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	20
	None †	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	10 ^	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	5
	None †	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	5
	None †	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test	Charm Sciences	20 †
	10 ^	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test	Charm Sciences	6.0 †
	10 ^	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None †	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	50
	10 ^	Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	1
	10 ^	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	1
	None †	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	2
	None †	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	50 †
<b>Sulfamethoxazole *</b>	None †	BetaStar S for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	70-90
	None †	Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	3
<b>Sulfanilamide *</b>	10 ^	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	200
	10 ^	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	200
	10 ^	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	10
	10 ^	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test	Charm Sciences	20

^ Values indicate the FDA-established target testing levels and do not represent official tolerance levels. Target testing levels are used by the FDA as guides for deciding whether or not to prosecute. They are not and cannot be transformed into tolerances that are established for animal drugs under section 512 (b) of the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act. They are not binding, do not dictate any result, do not limit the FDA's discretion in any way, and do not protect milk producers (or milk) from court enforcement action.

\* Prohibited from use in any kind of lactating cattle.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Sulfanilamide *</b>	10 ^	Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	1000
	10 ^	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	1000
	10 ^	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	100
<b>Sulfapyridine *</b>	10 ^	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	10 ^	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	10 ^	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	5
	10 ^	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test	Charm Sciences	10
	10 ^	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	20
	10 ^	Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	10
	10 ^	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	5
<b>Sulfaquinoxaline *</b>	10 ^	BetaStar S for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	10
	10 ^	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	10 ^	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	10 ^	Charm HPLC Receptogram	Charm Sciences	2
	10 ^	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test M	Charm Sciences	3
	10 ^	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	20
	10 ^	Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	4
	10 ^	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	3
<b>Sulfathiazole *</b>	10 ^	BetaStar S for Sulfonamides	Neogen Corporation	1
	10 ^	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	10 ^	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	10 ^	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	5
	10 ^	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test M (Competitive Assay)	Charm Sciences	7.3
	10 ^	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	20
	10 ^	Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	2
	10 ^	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	1
	10 ^	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	50
	10 ^	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	50
<b>Sulfisoxazole *</b>	None †	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None †	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None †	Charm II Sulfa Drug Test	Charm Sciences	6
	None †	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	20
	None †	Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test	Charm Sciences	20
	None †	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	15
<b>Tetracycline</b>	300 #	BetaStar 4D	Neogen Corporation	10
	300 #	BetaStar® Advanced for Tetracyclines	Neogen Corporation	245
	300 #	Charm <i>B. stearothersophilus</i> Tablet Disc Assay	Charm Sciences	1000
	300 #	Charm Blue Yellow II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	300 #	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	100
	300 #	Charm HPLC-Receptogram	Charm Sciences	5.0
	300 #	Charm II Tetracycline Drug Test M (Competitive Assay)	Charm Sciences	67

\* Tolerance is the maximum legally allowable level or concentration of a drug or chemical in a food product at the time milk is marketed or the animal is slaughtered.

† No official tolerance or target testing levels have been established by the FDA.

# The sensitivity of the test method was determined by independent research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

RESIDUES DETECTED	TOLERANCE (PPB)	TEST NAME	SPONSOR	SENSITIVITY (PPB)
<b>Tetracycline</b>	300 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	30
	300 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	30
	300 #	Charm MRL Beta-lactam RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test	Charm Sciences	10
	300 #	Charm QUAD® 1 Test	Charm Sciences	20
	300 #	Charm QUAD® Test	Charm Sciences	6
	300 #	Charm ROSA® Tetracycline-SL (Dilution Confirmation) Test	Charm Sciences	74
	300 #	Charm Tetracycline Test	Charm Sciences	46
	300 #	Charm TRIO® Test	Charm Sciences	42
	300 #	Delvotest P 5 Pack	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	300
	300 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	300
	300 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	270
	300 #	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	75
	300 #	SNAP Tetracycline	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	30
	300 #	SNAP Tetracycline (Dilution confirmation)	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	292
	300 #	SNAP duo ST Plus	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	16
	300 #	SNAP TRIO JAPAN	IDEXX Labs, Inc.	80
<b>Thiamphenicol</b> †	None	Charm II Amphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None	Charm Amphenicol Test	Charm Sciences	5
<b>Tilmicosin</b> †	None	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	50
	None	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	20
	None	Charm QUAD® 2 Test	Charm Sciences	40
	None	Charm ROSA Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	40
	None	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	50
	None	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	60
<b>Trimethoprim</b> †	None	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	300
	None	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	110
	None	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	20
<b>Tylosin</b>	50 #	Charm Cowside® II Test	Charm Sciences	30
	50 #	Charm Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	50 †
	50 #	Charm QUAD® 2 Test	Charm Sciences	30
	50 #	Charm ROSA Macrolide Test	Charm Sciences	40
	50 #	Delvotest P 5 Pack	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	100
	50 #	Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	100
	50 #	Delvotest SP-NT	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	50
	50 #	Delvotest T	DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc	50

# MILK SCREENING TESTS

## Screening Tests Available as of January 2021 for Detecting Residues in Bulk Tank Milk

Tests listed below have been neither evaluated by FDA nor accepted by the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) for residue testing. Refer to M-a-85 or M-I-92-11 (latest revisions) for current listing.

TEST NAME	RESIDUES DETECTED AT OR BELOW SAFE/TOLERANCE LEVELS
<b>2,4 D RaPID Assay</b>	2,4-D
<b>Atrazine RaPID Assay</b>	Atrazine
<b>Benomyl RaPID Assay</b>	Carbendazim
<b>BetaStar 4D</b>	Beta-lactam, Tetracycline, Streptomycin, Chloramphenicol
<b>BetaStar for Quinolone</b>	Quinolones
<b>BetaStar S</b>	Beta-lactam
<b>BetaStar S Combo</b>	Beta-lactam, Tetracycline
<b>Charm Blue Yellow II Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Chlortetracycline, Hetacillin, Lincomycin, Neomycin, Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Pirlimycin, Tetracycline, Tilmicosin, Tylosin
<b>Charm Cowside® II Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Cephapirin, Chlortetracycline, Hetacillin, Neomycin, Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Pirlimycin, Tetracycline, Tilmicosin, Tylosin
<b>Charm Gentamicin Test</b>	Gentamicin
<b>Charm MRL Beta-lactam 1-Minute Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Hetacillin, Penicillin
<b>Charm MRL Beta-lactam 3-Minute Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Hetacillin, Penicillin
<b>Charm MRL Beta-lactam and RF Tetracycline 2-Minute Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Chlortetracycline, Hetacillin, Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Tetracycline
<b>Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline 2-Minute Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Chlortetracycline, Hetacillin, Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Tetracycline
<b>Charm MRL Beta-lactam and Tetracycline Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Chlortetracycline, Hetacillin, Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Tetracycline
<b>Charm MRL Beta-lactam Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Hetacillin, Penicillin
<b>Charm QUAD® 1 Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Chlortetracycline, Hetacillin, Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Tetracycline
<b>Charm QUAD® 2 Test</b>	Erythromycin, Lincomycin, Pirlimycin, Tilmicosin, Tylosin
<b>Charm QUAD® 3 Test</b>	Dihydrostreptomycin, Neomycin
<b>Charm QUAD® Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Chlortetracycline, Dihydrostreptomycin, Hetacillin, Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Streptomycin, Tetracycline
<b>Charm ROSA® Beta-lactam 30 Second Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Cloxacillin, Penicillin

# MILK SCREENING TESTS

## Screening Tests Available as of January 2021 for Detecting Residues in Bulk Tank Milk

Tests listed below have been evaluated by FDA and accepted by the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) for residue testing. Refer to M-a-85 or M-I-92-11 (latest revisions) for current listing. These tests are believed to be reliable indicators of antibiotic contamination in milk and should be viewed as tools to screen bulk tank milk.

TEST NAME	RESIDUES DETECTED AT OR BELOW SAFE/TOLERANCE LEVELS
<b>BetaStar® Advanced for Beta-lactams</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Cloxacillin, Penicillin
<b>BetaStar® Advanced for Tetracyclines</b>	Chlorotetracycline, Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline
<b>Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Cloxacillin, Penicillin
<b>Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Cloxacillin, Penicillin
<b>Charm B. stearothermophilus Tablet Disc Assay</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Cephapirin, Penicillin
<b>Charm B. stearothermophilus Tablet Disc Assay</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Cephapirin, Penicillin
<b>Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Cloxacillin, Flunixin, Penicillin
<b>Charm Flunixin and Beta-lactam Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Cloxacillin, Flunixin, Penicillin
<b>Charm II Amphenicol Test*</b>	Chloramphenicol, Florfenicol, Thiamphenicol
<b>Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Competitive)</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Penicillin
<b>Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Competitive)</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Penicillin
<b>Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Quantitative)</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Cloxacillin, Penicillin
<b>Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Quantitative)</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Cloxacillin, Penicillin
<b>Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Sequential)</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Penicillin
<b>Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Sequential)</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Penicillin
<b>Charm II Sulfa Drug Test (Competitive Assay)</b>	Sulfadiazine, Sulfadimethoxine, Sulfamethazine, Sulfathiazole
<b>Charm II Sulfa Drug Test (Competitive Assay)</b>	Sulfadiazine, Sulfadimethoxine, Sulfamethazine, Sulfathiazole
<b>Charm II Tetracycline Test</b>	Chlortetracycline, Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline
<b>Charm II Tetracycline Test</b>	Chlortetracycline, Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline
<b>Charm ROSA Tetracycline - SL Test (dilution confirmation)</b>	Chlorotetracycline, Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline
<b>Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test</b>	Sulfadiazine, Sulfadimethoxine, Sulfamethazine, Sulfathiazole, Sulfachlorpyridazine, Sulfamerazine, Sulfamethizole, Sulfamethoxazole, Sulfapyridine, Sulfaquinoxaline
<b>Charm ROSA® Sulfa Test</b>	Sulfadiazine, Sulfadimethoxine, Sulfamethazine, Sulfathiazole, Sulfachlorpyridazine, Sulfamerazine, Sulfamethizole, Sulfamethoxazole, Sulfapyridine, Sulfaquinoxaline
<b>Charm ROSA® Tetracycline - SL (Dilution Confirmation) Test</b>	Chlorotetracycline, Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline
<b>Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Penicillin
<b>Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Penicillin
<b>Charm TRIO® Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Chlortetracycline, Hetacillin, Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Sulfachlorpyridazine, Sulfadiazine, Sulfadimethoxine, Sulfamerazine, Sulfamethazine, Sulfamethizole, Sulfaquinoxaline, Sulfathiazole, Tetracycline
<b>Charm TRIO® Test</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Chlortetracycline, Hetacillin, Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Sulfachlorpyridazine, Sulfadiazine, Sulfadimethoxine, Sulfamerazine, Sulfamethazine, Sulfamethizole, Sulfaquinoxaline, Sulfathiazole, Tetracycline
<b>Delvotest P 5 Pack</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Cephapirin, Penicillin
<b>Delvotest P/Delvotest P Mini</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Cephapirin, Penicillin

# MILK SCREENING TESTS

## Screening Tests Available as of January 2021 for Detecting Residues in Bulk Tank Milk

Tests listed below have NEITHER been evaluated by FDA nor accepted by the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) for residue testing. Refer to M-a-85 (latest revision) or M-1-92-11.

TEST NAME	RESIDUES DETECTED AT OR BELOW SAFE/TOLERANCE LEVELS
<b>Charm 3 SL3 Beta-lactam Test</b>	Hetacillin
<b>Charm Amphenicol Test</b>	Chloramphenicol, Florfenicol, Thiamphenicol
<b>Charm B. stearothermophilus Tablet Disc Assay</b>	Hetacillin, Pirlimycin
<b>Charm Chloramphenicol Test</b>	Chloramphenicol
<b>Charm Enroflox Test (ROSA Test)</b>	Enrofloxacin
<b>Charm HPLC-Receptogram</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cephapirin, Chlortetracycline, Cloxacillin, Penicillin, Sulfadiazine, Sulfadimethoxine, Sulfamethazine, Sulfachlorpyridazine, Sulfamerizine, Sulfamethizole, Sulfanilamide, Sulfapyridine, Sulfaquinoxaline, Sulfathiazole, Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline
<b>Charm II Aflatoxin Test</b>	Aflatoxin M1
<b>Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Competitive)</b>	Hetacillin
<b>Charm II Beta-lactam Test (Quantitative)</b>	Hetacillin
<b>Charm II Chloramphenicol Test*</b>	Chloramphenicol
<b>Charm II Gentamicin and Neomycin Test</b>	Gentamicin, Neomycin
<b>Charm II Streptomycin Test</b>	Dihydrostreptomycin, Gentamicin
<b>Charm Macrolide Test</b>	Erythromycin, Pirlimycin, Tilmicosin, Tulathromycin, Tylosin
<b>Charm Macrolide Test</b>	Erythromycin, Pirlimycin, Tilmicosin, Tulathromycin
<b>Charm MRL Aflatoxin M1 Quantitative Test</b>	Aflatoxin M1
<b>Charm Pirlimycin Test</b>	Pirlimycin
<b>Charm Quinolone Test</b>	Danofloxacin, Enrofloxacin
<b>Charm SL® Aflatoxin M1 Quantitative Test</b>	Aflatoxin M1
<b>Charm SL® Beta-lactam Test</b>	Hetacillin
<b>Charm Streptomycin Test</b>	Dihydrostreptomycin
<b>Charm Tetracycline Test</b>	Chlortetracycline, Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline
<b>Delvost P 5 Pack</b>	Pirlimycin, Tetracycline
<b>Delvost P/Delvotest P Mini</b>	Pirlimycin, Tetracycline
<b>IDEXX SNAP Aflatoxin M1 Test</b>	Aflatoxin M1
<b>IDEXX SNAP Beta-Lactam ST</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cloxacillin, Penicillin
<b>IDEXX SNAP Beta-Lactam ST Plus</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Cloxacillin, Penicillin
<b>IDEXX SNAP Gentamicin Test</b>	Gentamicin
<b>IDEXX SNAP Sulfamethazine Test</b>	Sulfamethazine
<b>IDEXX SNAP Tetracycline Test</b>	Chlortetracycline, Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline
<b>IDEXX SNAPduo ST Plus</b>	Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Ceftiofur, Chlortetracycline, Cloxacillin, Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Tetracycline
<b>Reveal® Q+ for Aflatoxin in M1</b>	Aflatoxin M1
<b>Reveal® Q+ HS for Aflatoxin in M1</b>	Aflatoxin M1

# GLOSSARY



**Distress:** State in which an animal cannot escape or adapt to internal or external stressors, resulting in negative effects on well-being. Distress occurs when livestock are injured, sick or in pain.

**Dry Cows:** Non-lactating pregnant cows from the end of lactation until the next parturition. A pregnant cow is generally dry or non-lactating for 40 to 60 days before the next calving.

**Herd Health Plan:** An animal health management system developed with a veterinarian to prevent, diagnose, control and treat disease or injury of all dairy cattle on a farm.

**Lactating Dairy Cow:** Any dairy breed bovine female that is over 20 months of age.

**Licensed Veterinarian:** Veterinarian licensed by one or more state boards of veterinary medical examiners to practice veterinary medicine within the respective state(s).

**Pain:** An unpleasant physical sensation occurring in varying degrees of severity due to injury, disease, or medical or management procedure.

**Protocols:** Written processes that may include instructions provided by the Veterinarian of Record (VOR) for the management of dairy cows in various situations and under various conditions.

**Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR):** The VCPR is the basis for veterinary care. To establish such a relationship the following conditions must be satisfied:

1. The licensed veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of the patient(s) and the need for medical therapy and has instructed the client on a course of therapy appropriate to the circumstance.
2. There is sufficient knowledge of the patient(s) by the veterinarian to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition(s) of the patient(s).
3. The client has agreed to follow the licensed veterinarian's recommendations.
4. The licensed veterinarian is readily available for followup evaluation or has arranged for:
  - › i. Emergency or urgent care coverage, or
  - › ii. Continuing care and treatment has been designated by the veterinarian with the prior relationship to a licensed veterinarian who has access to the patient's medical records and/or who can provide reasonable and appropriate medical care.
5. The veterinarian provides oversight of treatment.
6. Such a relationship can exist only when the veterinarian has performed a timely physical examination of the patient(s) or is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the patient(s) by virtue of medically appropriate and timely visits to the operation where the patient(s) is(are) kept, or both.
7. Patient records are maintained.

Both the licensed veterinarian and the client have the right to establish or decline a VCPR within the guidelines set forth in the AVMA Principles of Veterinary Medical Ethics.

A licensed veterinarian who in good faith engages in the practice of veterinary medicine by rendering or attempting to render emergency or urgent care to a patient when a client cannot be identified, and a VCPR is not established, should not be subject to penalty based solely on the veterinarian's inability to establish a VCPR.

**Veterinarian of Record (VOR):**

The VOR is the responsible veterinarian for providing appropriate and timely oversight of drug use on the farm. Such oversight is a critical component of establishing, maintaining and validating a VCPR. This oversight should include but may not be limited to establishing treatment protocols, training personnel, reviewing treatment records, monitoring drug inventories, and assuring appropriate labeling of drugs.

**Written Protocol:** A document that provides specific instructions to cow-side personnel for performing a single, specific task. As a training tool, written protocols improve communication and work consistency.

# SCREEN TESTING CONTACT INFORMATION

## COMPANIES MARKETING DRUG RESIDUE TESTS

### **Charm Sciences Inc.**

659 Andover St.  
Lawrence, MA 01843  
800-343-2170  
info@charm.com  
charm.com

### **IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.**

One IDEXX Drive  
Westbrook, ME 04092  
800-548-9997  
LPDCS@idexx.com  
idexx.com/lpd

### **DSM Food Specialties USA, Inc.**

620 Progress Ave  
Waukesha, WI 53187  
414-750-2533  
john.faragher@dsm.com  
dsm.com/delvotest

### **Neogen Corporation**

620 Leshler Place  
Lansing, MI 48912  
800-234-5333  
foodsafety@neogen.com  
neogen.com



## **NATIONAL DAIRY FARM PROGRAM**

2107 Wilson Blvd., Suite 600  
Arlington, VA 22201  
703-243-6111  
dairyfarm@nmpf.org  
nationaldairyfarm.com

# DRUG COMPANY CONTACT INFORMATION

## **Bimedia**

One Tower Ln., Suite 2250  
Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181  
888-524-6332  
US-Info@Bimedia.com  
bimedaus.com

## **Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc**

3239 Satellite Blvd.  
Duluth, GA 30096  
888-637-4251  
bi-vetmedica.com

## **Elanco Animal Health**

1500 Innovation Way  
Greenfield, IN 46140  
877-352-6261  
mcgrath\_happeks@elanco.com  
elanco.com

## **Huvepharma**

525 Westpark Dr., Suite 230  
Peachtree City, GA 30269  
877-994-4883  
customerservice@huvepharma.us  
huvepharma.us

## **Clipper Distributing Co., LLC**

1302 South 59th St.  
St. Joseph, MO 64507  
877-994-4883  
info@clipperdist.net  
www.clipperdist.net

## **Merck Animal Health**

10488 South 136th St.  
Omaha, NE 68138  
800-211-3573  
uslivestockpv@merck.com  
merck-animal-health-usa.com

## **Norbrook Laboratories, Ltd**

9400 Indian Creek Pkwy., Suite 680  
Overland Park, KS 66210  
866 591 5777  
avetter@norbrookinc.com  
norbrook.com

## **Phibro Animal Health**

Glenpointe Centre East 3rd Floor  
300 Frank W. Burr Blvd., Ste. 21  
Teaneck, NJ 07666  
888-403-0074  
Phibro.Dairy@pahc.com  
pahc.com

## **Pharmgate Animal Health LLC**

1800 Sir Tyler Dr.,  
Wilmington, NC 28405  
800-380-6099  
customerservice@pharmgate.com  
pharmgate.com

## **Zoetis, Inc**

10 Sylvan Way  
Parsippany, NJ 07054  
888-963-8471  
zoetisus.com  
dairywellness.com



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Contact the National Milk  
Producers Federation

**(703) 243-6111** or  
**[dairyfarm@nmpf.org](mailto:dairyfarm@nmpf.org)**

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