

## Questions and Answers

**Q:** Who is required to submit data to GLH?

**A:** All state or territorial regulatory agencies responsible for the safety of milk and milk products. The goal of the project is to capture the results of all testing performed for the detection of animal drug residues in milk. The Procedures of the NCIMS require such reporting by these agencies. The states are responsible for enlisting the support of the dairy industry for full and complete reporting of the tests they perform. Appendix N requires all milk receivers to report each positive result to their regulatory agency. It is therefore important that the results of all testing be reported so as not to unfavorably skew the results.

**Q:** What data are required to be submitted to GLH?

**A:** State regulatory agencies are required to submit all drug residue test results from samples collected under their regulatory program. This includes samples under Section 6 of the PMO (raw commingled, producer samples, and pasteurized finished milk) as well as tanker monitoring samples under Appendix N. Industry is required to notify state regulatory agencies of any positive results under Appendix N. This is to be reported to the database. In addition, industry is requested to submit any of their own sampling results on raw commingled, producer samples and pasteurized finished product.

**Q:** When are data to be submitted?

**A:** Sixty days after the end of the month in which the testing was done. The program allows for two months from the close of data collection before we contact states that are late. For example, data of January's testing should be in GLH's hands by the end of March.

**Q:** Where and how are data to be submitted?

**A:** Data can be downloaded, using the export utility included in the software, to a floppy disk and mailed to Mrs. Cynthia M. Petersen, GLH, Inc., 30 Ahl Avenue, Albany, NY 12205; or the downloaded data can be attached to an e-mail message to Cynthia and sent to: [mccindyc@aol.com](mailto:mccindyc@aol.com). In addition, hard copy reports can be "snail mailed" to Cynthia at the above address, and she will input the data into the database. The preferred methods are floppy disk or e-mail attachment.

**Q:** Our state uses certified industry representatives to collect some of the Section 6 samples for the agency. How should these samples be reported?

**A:** Samples collected to satisfy a state's regulatory program are regulatory samples and should be reported as such. For example, producer samples collected by certified samplers should be reported as regulatory samples, not industry samples.

**Q:** Our state regulatory agency conducts all confirmations on positive tanker loads sampled initially by industry at the plant. Should these results be reported as regulatory or industry?

**A:** These results should be reported as industry. Confirmation by the state regulatory agency does not make the sample regulatory. The positive sample should only be reported once, unless the sample was positive for more than one class of drugs (beta lactams and sulfonamides, etc.)

**Q:** I'm having a problem with the software we were given to track and report samples. Whom should I contact for help?

**A:** Initially, get in touch with the Technical Director for GLH, Dennis Tidwell, at 609-890-0375 or send e-mail to: [dwtidwell@aol.com](mailto:dwtidwell@aol.com). If he is unable to provide you with assistance, he will contact our software wizard, Ed Oliver, or he will refer you directly to Ed at [ed.oliver@kandc-sbcc.com](mailto:ed.oliver@kandc-sbcc.com) or 251-479-8133.

**Q:** We receive most of our milk from out of state sources and the shipping state monitors the disposal of positive loads. Who should report the pounds of positive milk destroyed?

**A:** If your state has established special arrangements with the shipping state, the shipping state can report the pounds destroyed; otherwise, the receiving state should be reporting the pounds that were disposed.

**Q:** Our milk plant has a number of sources from which we routinely receive milk, but we occasionally receive milk from other BTU's and co-ops. How should these samples be reported?

**A:** In the same manner as that received from regular supplies in accordance with the definitions for the Source of Sample.

**Q:** When we test producer samples as part of the farm trace back, should these be reported as producer samples (PS)?

**A:** No. This is all considered as part of the follow-up required under Appendix N (see Note 1 of The Instructions For Submitting Data For The National Milk Drug Residue Data Base Program. Similarly, the testing of cow samples and herd samples are not to be reported to the program. Such testing is done by some receivers for the convenience of their patrons and is not a part of the reporting program.