

MAMMALIAN PROTEIN FEEDING BAN

The Food and Drug Administration has banned the feeding of certain protein derived from mammals to ruminants since 1997. The driving force behind the ban is to prevent the establishment and spread of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in the United States. Ruminants are animals that chew their cud, such as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, elk, and bison.

A progressive, fatal degenerative brain disease of cattle, BSE is often referred to as "mad cow disease." Cattle are believed to contract BSE when they consume contaminated mammalian protein. A human form of the disease, new variant Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease, has been linked to consumption of contaminated beef.

The threat of BSE can be limited by absolute compliance to the feed ban by

the animal feed industry and livestock producers.

Prohibited animal protein products

Feed ingredients or feeds that contain certain mammalian proteins are "prohibited material":

- Meat, glandular meal, meat and bone meal, meat and bone meal tankage, meat by-products, hydrolyzed hair, cooked or steamed bone meal, bone marrow and leather meal.

Protein products derived from non-mammalian sources are exempt:

- Poultry; marine (fish); vegetable
- The following products are also exempt because they are not protein or tissue:*
- Fats and oils, including grease and tallow; amino acids; dicalcium phosphate

Inspections

Total compliance with the feed ban is essential to prevent an outbreak and spread of BSE in this country. State feed control officials and the Food and Drug Administration will closely monitor the feed and livestock industries to ensure they are in compliance. This will include inspection of feed mills, rendering facilities and animal feeding operations.

Feeders of ruminant animals

- Do not feed prohibited animal proteins to ruminants.
- Carefully read and follow label directions. Heed caution statements.
- Keep a record of all feeds purchased that contain any animal protein. Records include invoices, sales receipts and product labels.
- Keep records at least one year.
- Keep ruminant and non-ruminant feeds separate.

Mixers of both ruminant and non-ruminant animal feed

Use of Prohibited Animal Proteins

If you buy, sell, distribute, handle or use prohibited animal proteins in your place of business or on your farm, you must ensure they do not contaminate feed for ruminants:

Exempted animal protein products

Mammalian protein products that are exempt from the feed ban are non-prohibited proteins.

- Blood and blood products; milk products (milk and milk proteins); pure porcine (pork) or pure equine (horse) protein products; inspected meat products (such as plate waste) which have been cooked and offered for human consumption and further heat processed for animal feed; gelatin.

Recordkeeping

- Record receipt of ALL feed and feed ingredients that contain any animal protein products. Records include the date of receipt, name and address of suppliers, labels, quantities and invoices.
- Record sales of feed containing prohibited animal protein products (such as swine and poultry feed), including cash sales. Records must include the name and address of the purchaser, quantity sold and copy of the label.
- Maintain records for at least one year.

Manufacturing and Handling Procedures

- Avoid commingling or cross-contamination of prohibited and non-prohibited materials by clearly labeling feeds and feed ingredients. Store feeds and feed ingredients in separate areas.
- If possible, use separate, dedicated equipment for ruminant and non-ruminant feeds. If this isn't possible, you must properly and thoroughly clean equipment to prevent contamination of ruminant animal feeds.

- Establish written handling and clean out procedures for packaging machines, conveyors, bagging equipment, mixers, scales and bulk trucks that are used for ruminant animal feeds and feeds that may contain prohibited animal protein products.

- Dispose of all materials gathered during the clean out process or properly label them with the caution statement and incorporate into feeds for non-ruminant animals.
- Be sure all employees are aware of and are trained in the established procedures.

Labeling

- Label all feeds that you make with prohibited animal proteins or that may contain prohibited animal proteins with the warning statement, "DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE OR OTHER RUMINANTS."
- Labels must accompany every shipment of feed to all feed customers.
- Feeds labeled with the warning statement should be kept separate from feeds that contain non-prohibited proteins.

Use of non-prohibited animal proteins only

Recordkeeping

- Record receipt of ALL feed and feed ingredients that contain any animal protein products. Records include the date of receipt, name and address of suppliers, labels, quantities and invoices.
- Maintain records for at least one year.

Manufacturing and handling procedures

- Obtain non-prohibited material (which includes pure pork and pure equine) from suppliers that only receive product from single-species slaughter facilities.
- Read the labels of all incoming product each and every time.
- If you're concerned that an animal protein you are using is prohibited, or if it may contain prohibited materials, call your supplier and request verification. This is especially important if the collective term "animal protein products" is used on the label.
- Clean out of equipment is not required if only non-prohibited proteins are used.

Labeling

- You do not need caution statements on feed labels if the feed contains only non-prohibited protein.
- Make sure that labels accompany every shipment of feed to all feed customers. Feeders of ruminant animals are required to keep copies of all labels and invoices of feeds that contain animal protein products that are approved for ruminants such as pure porcine meat products.

Mixers of non-ruminant feed only

Use of prohibited animal protein

Recordkeeping

- Record receipt of ALL feed or feed ingredients that contain animal protein products. Records include the date of receipt, the name and address of suppliers, labels, quantities and invoices.
- Keep accurate records of the sales of feeds that contain or may contain prohibited animal protein products including cash sales. Records must include name and address of the purchaser, quantity sold and copy of the label.
- Maintain records for a minimum of one year.

Handling

- There are no special handling requirements.

Labeling

- Label all feeds that contain or may contain prohibited animal proteins with the warning statement, "DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE OR OTHER RUMINANTS."
- Labels must accompany every shipment of feed to all feed customers.
- Feeds labeled with the warning statement should be kept separate from feeds that contain non-prohibited proteins.

Use of non-prohibited animal protein only

Recordkeeping

- Record receipt of feed or feed ingredients that contain non-prohibited animal protein products. Records include the date of receipt, the name and address of suppliers, labels, quantities and invoices.

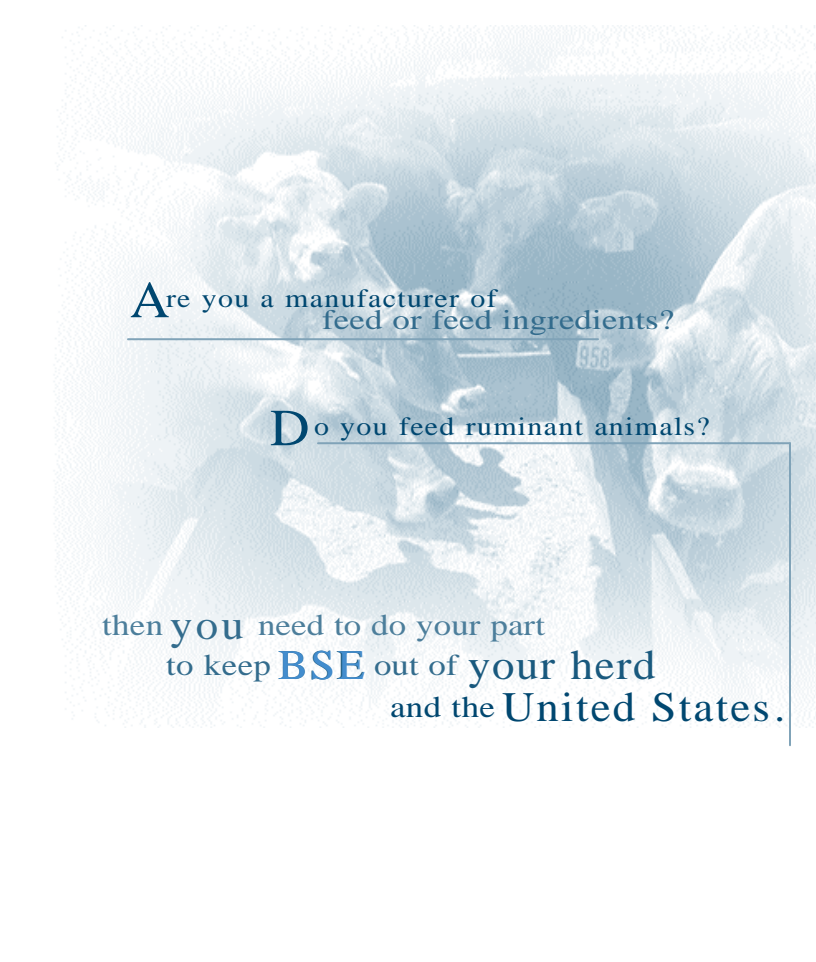
Manufacturing and Handling Procedures

- Obtain non-prohibited material (which includes pure pork and pure equine).
- Read the labels of all incoming product each and every time.
- If you're concerned that an animal protein product you are using is prohibited, or if it may contain prohibited material, call your supplier and request verification. This is especially important if you see the collective term "animal protein products" used on the label.
- There are no requirements to clean out equipment.

Labeling

- You do not need caution statements on the label.

For more information on the feed ban or for a list of prohibited animal protein products, visit the websites listed on the back side.



Are you a manufacturer of
feed or feed ingredients?

Do you feed ruminant animals?

then you need to do your part
to keep **BSE** out of your herd
and the United States.

for more Information

FDA's Web site, information on the feed ban and a list of prohibited animal protein products:
www.fda.gov/cvm

U. S. Food and Drug Administration:
<http://www.fda.gov/oc/opacom/hottopics/bse.html>

Guidance documents for various industries dealing with animal feeds:

<http://www.fda.gov/cvm/guidance/guidance67.pdf>

<http://www.fda.gov/cvm/guidance/guidance68.pdf>

<http://www.fda.gov/cvm/guidance/guidance69.pdf>

<http://www.fda.gov/cvm/guidance/guidance70.pdf>

The code of federal register part 589.2000:

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_00/21cfr589_00.html

U. S. Department of Agriculture:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/bse>

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's ban on importation of animal protein from Europe:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/apa/press/2000/12/reed.12.19.txt>

Association of American Feed Control Officials, Inc.:

<http://www.aafco.org>


Articles of interest:

Federal Agencies Take Special Precautions to Keep Mad Cow Disease Out of the United States

<http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2001pres/01fsbse.html>

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy and Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease: Background, Evolution, and Current Concerns

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol7no1/brown.htm>



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