



## Industry Safeguards against BSE Transmission: Protecting Your Feed Supply

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### ***The Ruminant Protein Ban***

Effective August 4, 1997 the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) banned the use of ruminant protein products in ruminant feeds (Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 589.2000). All feeds manufactured for other species that contain these banned products must state on the label, "Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants".

The banned feeds include the following: meat, dried meat solubles, meat and bone meal, meat and bone meal tankage, glandular meal and extracted glandular meal, animal digest, meat protein isolate, bone meal, dehydrated garbage, meat byproducts, fleshings hydrolysate, animal byproduct meal, hydrolyzed hair, cooked bone marrow, mechanically separated bone marrow, steamed bone meal, dehydrated food waste, animal liver, meat meal, meat meal tankage, hydrolyzed leather meal, leather meal, unborn calf carcasses, leather hydrolysate, stock.

Specifically exempted are animal products as follows: blood and blood products, pure porcine (pork) or pure equine (horse) protein, inspected meat products, plate waste which has been cooked and offered for human food and further heat processed for animal feed, poultry, marine and vegetable protein, grease, tallow, fat, oil, amino acids.

In the Spring of 2001 the beef industry undertook a major self examination following a January FDA report of record keeping and labeling issues in some feed mills and a well publicized feed mix-up in Gonzales, Texas that allowed 1200 cattle to be fed banned protein. McDonalds Corporation followed by giving their suppliers until April 1 to document compliance with the 1997 Ruminant feed ban. What followed was closer scrutiny and documentation affirming industry compliance. This included stepped up inspection of feed mills and renderers, voluntary bans of prohibited protein use in feed mills that make cattle feed by the feed industry, and certification requirements including affidavit by virtually all market outlets and packers.

### ***What must producers do?***

- Don't feed products labeled "Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants".
- Keep invoices and labels for feeds that contain animal protein (any protein, even allowed proteins) for one year.
- If your feed suppliers have sent letters of compliance to you, keep those letters on file.

If you mix feed for other species that contains banned proteins, you have additional requirements including:

- Use separate facilities for mixing and storage, or
- Use documented cleanout procedures: manual cleanout, flushing, sequencing.
- Track prohibited material through receipt, processing and distribution.
- Maintain records for one year

For more information on FDA compliance requirement for feeders with on farm mixing go to:

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

For more information on FDA compliance requirement for feeders without on farm mixing go to:

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