Consequences of commingling or cross contamination of feed:
- Possibility of spreading BSE-infected material among cattle
- Potential negative effects on our economy
- Potential responses to a violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act include, but are not limited to, written notification of violation (such as untitled or warning letters), seizure, injunctions, and other civil or criminal penalties.

For more information:
Contact the Nebraska Department of Agriculture to find out more about rendering regulations. 402.471.2351

Additional Resources:
USDA - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
http://www.aphis.usda.gov

Food and Drug Administration - Center for Veterinary Medicine
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/default.htm

University of Nebraska - Veterinary Extension
http://vettext.unl.edu

Equipment photographs courtesy of the Dupps Company, Germantown, Ohio

WHAT IS BSE AND WHY IS IT SUCH A CONCERN?

WHAT IS BSE AND HOW DO CATTLE BECOME INFECTED?

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What do I need to do to comply with the FDA’s feed regulations?

- Mammalian animal proteins derived from ruminants are prohibited from being fed back to ruminants; with some exempted products (non-prohibited) such as, blood meal, milk products and gelatin.
- The FDA’s 2009 feed ban enhancement (21 CFR 589.2001) prohibits the use of Cattle Material Prohibited in Animal Feed (CMPAF) in all animal feeds; CMPAF materials are the brains and spinal cords of cattle 30 months of age and older.

Maintain records of PROHIBITED and CMPAF materials through receipt, processing and distribution for at least ONE YEAR
- Record age of cattle, if segregating by age
- Record if and how CMPAF was removed, visually marked, labeled and disposed of
- Maintain records of tallow insoluble impurity levels

Measure must be taken to prevent cross contamination of CMPAF and Non-CMPAF products
- Prevent cross contamination of prohibited and non-prohibited materials

*Includes, but not limited to these materials