



RENDERERS

YOUR role in preventing BSE

“BSE Prevention Includes YOU!”

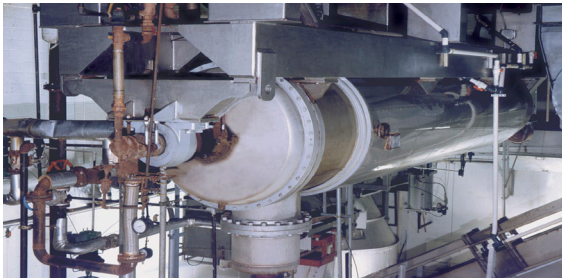


Consequences of commingling or cross contamination of feed:

- 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>

Nebraska Department of Agriculture
<http://www.agr.ne.gov>

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

University of Nebraska Veterinary Extension
<http://vetext.unl.edu>

Equipment photographs courtesy of the Dupps Company, Germantown, Ohio



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WHAT CAUSES BSE AND HOW DO CATTLE BECOME INFECTED?

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), also known as “mad cow disease,” is a slow, progressive, fatal disease of the nervous system of cattle. It typically occurs in cattle 5 years of age or older. BSE has been found in cattle native to the USA and Canada. Scientific evidence suggests BSE is associated with a rare human disease called variant Creutzfeldt-jakob disease (vCJD).

Diagnosis of BSE is difficult because there are no live animal tests. **PREVENTING** transmission of the BSE agent is the **ONLY** safeguard available because there are no treatments and no vaccines available.

WHAT IS BSE AND WHY IS IT SUCH A CONCERN?

WHAT IS THE USA DOING TO PREVENT BSE TRANSMISSION IN CATTLE?

It is widely believed cattle become infected by eating feed contaminated with BSE-infective material. The suspected source of infectivity is rendered proteins derived from ruminants.

The USDA regulates the importation of animals from countries with BSE, and actively tests cattle for the disease. FDA’s “Mammalian Protein Ban”, in place since 1997, prevents livestock producers from feeding prohibited materials to ruminants. The FDA’s Feed Ban Enhancement of 2009 prohibits the use of certain cattle materials in all animal feed.

Cattle Material Prohibited in Animal Feed (CMPAF) includes, but are not limited to, the brains and spinal cords from cattle 30 months of age and older.

Prohibited materials for ruminants are protein-based materials, including meat and bone meal, derived from ruminants.

Ruminant animals are any animals with a four-chambered stomach including, but not limited to, cattle, sheep, goats, buffalo, elk, and deer.

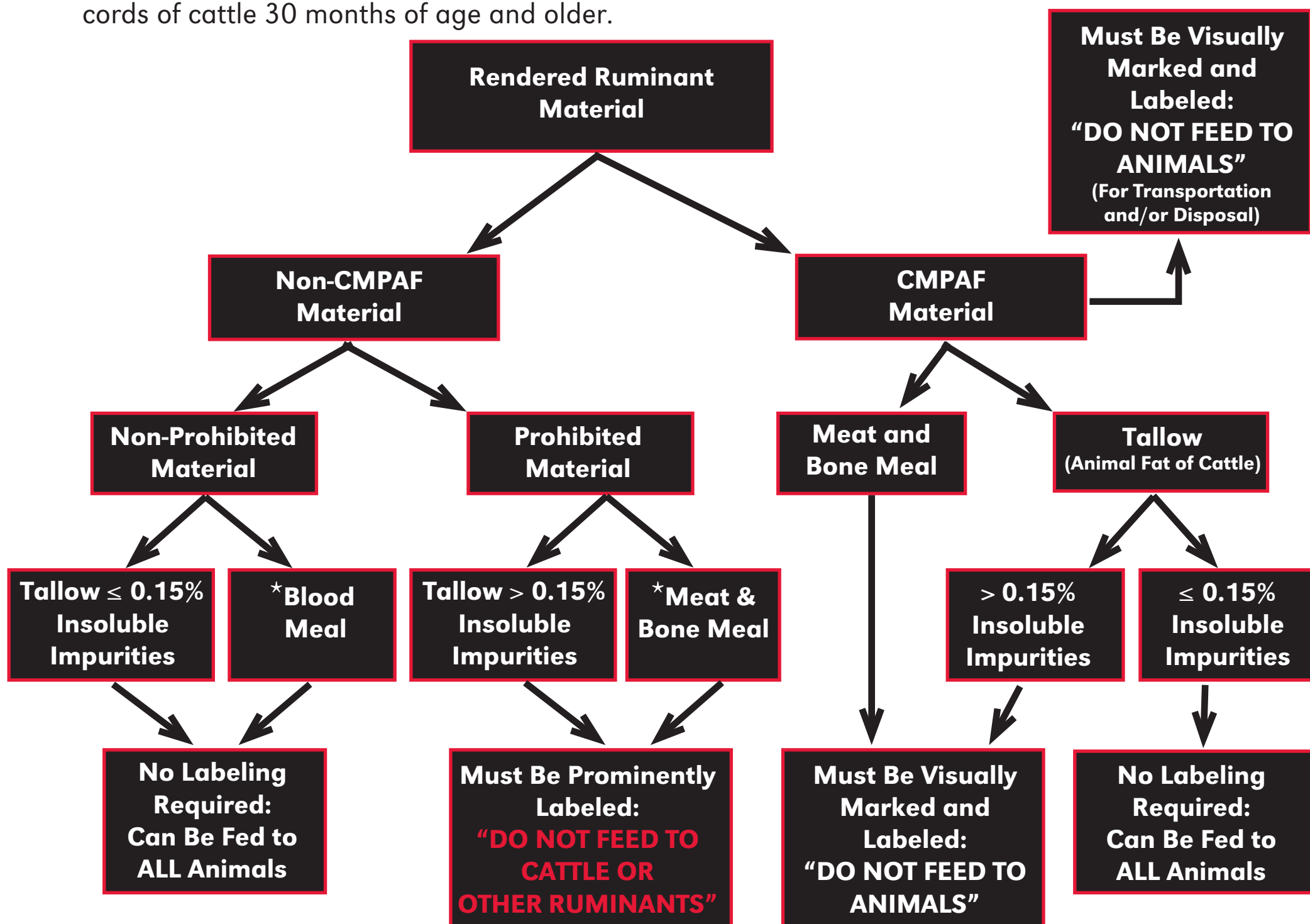


BSE: Your Actions Matter

Do the FDA's feed regulations apply to you?
If you render animal materials for feed - YES!

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



*Includes, but not limited to these materials



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