



**B
S
E**

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

- **DO NOT** feed ruminants animals prohibited feed materials (see backside for list)
- Keep copies of labels and invoices for all purchased feeds that contain animal proteins, whether they contain prohibited material or not, for at least one year

1. FEEDING

"Read Before You Feed"



- **READ** your feed labels and invoices to ensure feeds for ruminants do not contain prohibited materials
- **IF** you only feed ruminants, **TELL** your supplier that you require feeds that do not contain prohibited material
- **BE SURE** feeds containing prohibited materials are labeled with the warning: **DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE OR OTHER RUMINANTS**
- **Store and handle feeds** intended for ruminants **SEPARATELY** from feeds for non-ruminants to avoid confusion and cross-contamination
- **IF** you store **PET** food on the farm, it should be kept away from other feeds due to the fact that most pet food contains ruminant materials

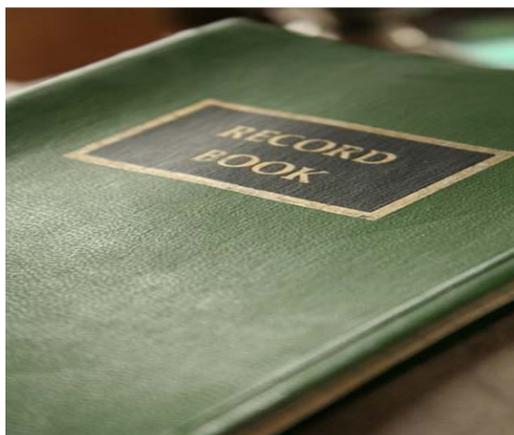
2. MIXING FEED ON THE FARM

- Use **separate equipment to mix and deliver** ruminant feeds and non-ruminant feeds containing **PROHIBITED MATERIAL**. If this is not possible, then thoroughly clean the equipment between feeds to avoid cross-contamination.



3. RECORD KEEPING

- Purchased feeds containing **ANIMAL PROTEIN**, prohibited or not, should include the supplier's name and address, the date of purchase or delivery, identification of the product and amount. Keep these records for at least **ONE YEAR**
- When mixing feeds containing **PROHIBITED MATERIAL** for non-ruminants, **keep records** of the procedures used, date of manufacture, the formulations and batches mixed for all feeds, and the actions adopted for cleaning equipment



4. REPORTING

- The clinical signs of BSE are variable and may not include typical "mad cow" behavior. Most cattle with BSE show a **GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF SIGNS** over weeks or months, although some can deteriorate very rapidly. Call your veterinarian if you observe cattle showing:
 - Changes in behavior (e.g. nervousness or aggression)
 - Abnormal posture or incoordinated movement
 - Progressive loss of condition or milk yield

WHAT IS BSE AND WHY IS IT SUCH A CONCERN?

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 CAUSES BSE AND HOW DO CATTLE BECOME INFECTED?

The causative agent of BSE is believed to be an unconventional transmissible prion protein. These proteins accumulate in brain tissue, causing changes in behavior that progress to dementia and death.

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.

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

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.

Prohibited materials 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 FEED GUIDE

BSE FEED GUIDE PROHIBITED MATERIALS

These products are considered prohibited materials if they come from **Cattle, other ruminants or mammals** (except for exempted species). Ruminant animals include but are not limited to: Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Buffalo, Elk, and Deer.

Meat and Bone Meal	Animal Digest
Meat and Bone Meal Tankage	Animal Liver
Meat Meal Tankage	Cooked Bone Marrow
Meat Meal	Dehydrated Food Waste
Meat	Dehydrated Garbage
Meat By-Products	Unborn Calf Carcasses
Meat Protein Isolate	Leather Hydrolysate
Dried Meat Solubles	Hydrolyzed Hair
Animal By-Product Meal	Fleshings Hydrolysate
Mechanically Separated Bone Marrow	Glandular Meal and Extracted Glandular Meal
Bone Meal, Steamed	Stock
Bone Meal, Cooked	Hydrolyzed Leather Meal

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Products Inspection at (217) 782-3817

NON PROHIBITED OR EXEMPTED MATERIALS

These products, regardless of what species they originate from, are **EXEMPT OR CONSIDERED NON PROHIBITED:**

Blood and Blood Products

Milk Products (Milk and Milk Proteins)

Inspected meat products, such as plate waste, which have been cooked and offered for human food and further heat processed for animal feed

Gelatin

The following non-ruminant protein products are also **EXEMPT OR CONSIDERED NON PROHIBITED:**

Pure Porcine (Pork) Protein Poultry

Pure Equine (Horse) Protein Marine (Fish)

Vegetable

The following are also **EXEMPT OR CONSIDERED NON PROHIBITED** because they are not protein or tissue, regardless of what species they originate from:

Grease Tallow* Oil

Amino Acid Dicalcium Phosphate Fat

* Beef tallow with more than .15% insoluble impurities is prohibited