Show Animals – Challenges at the Packer

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Show Animals – Packer Challenges

✓ **Residue Sampling** Product on hold, tracking, loss of product, etc

✓ **Scheduling** USDA/FSIS requests that all fair animals are harvested at the first of the day or A Shift (due to increased sampling)

✓ **Carcass Data** Cattle – typically require tag transfer and carcass data collection = more people

✓ **Mobility** Cattle – must be able to walk to the restrainer/knock box or condemned

✓ **Bruises/Injection Sites** Trim loss = $$ loss
USDA/FSIS RESPONSIBILITY

National Residue Program for Meat, Poultry and Egg Products – 2015 Sampling Plan:

• Designed to identify, rank and test for chemical contaminants in meat, poultry and egg products.

• Administered under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA 21 USC 601); Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA 21 USC 453) & Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA 21 USC 1031).

• Purpose is to protect health & welfare of consumers by regulating meat, poultry & egg products produced in federally inspected establishments and to prevent the distribution in commerce of any such products that are adulterated or misbranded.
US National Residue Program (NRP)

Chemical Compounds Include:
• Approved and unapproved veterinary drugs, pesticides and environmental compounds (i.e. Penicillin – Pro-Pen G™, Sulfadimethoxine – SulfaMed G™, Desfuroylceftiofur - Excenel®, Flunixin - Banamine®, Oxytetracycline - Oxyvet®, Neomycin; Tranquilizers: Acepromazine, Xylazine - Rompun®, Clenbuterol)

Designed to:
1. Provide structured process for identifying and evaluating chemical compounds used in food animals
2. Analyze chemical compounds of concern
3. Collect, analyze and report results
4. Identify the need for regulatory follow-up
US National Residue Program (NRP)

Basics:

• Collecting and analyzing samples of meat & poultry since 1967
• Violation = FSIS laboratory detects a chemical compound level in excess of an established tolerance or action level; or no approved level
• Enters detailed residue violation information into FSIS Residue Violation Information System
• FSIS informs the establishment (processing plant)
• FSIS shares violation data with EPA and FDA
• FDA and cooperating State agencies investigate producer
• Weekly ‘Residue Repeat Violator List’ published
Scheduled Sampling
• Baseline Level
• ~800 samples / class tested

Targeted Sampling – Inspector Generated
• PHV detects disease or show animals
• Screen - KIS Test
• Positive samples sent to Midwestern Laboratory for identification and quantification of contaminants

Targeted Sampling – Agency Driven
• Exploratory Assessments

Targeted Herd
• Exploratory Assessments of whole herd
US National Residue Program (NRP)

**KIS Test:**
Kidney Inhibition Swab Test – antibiotic detection test for kidney tissue; ~3 hours

Yellow or yellow/green colors are negative

Blue/purple colors are positive. Assure purple color throughout vial.
US National Residue Program (NRP)

Test & Hold:
• As of 2013, FSIS requires producers to hold or maintain control of lots of product tested for adulterants until acceptable results become available
  – If in-plant test is NEG, released
  – If in-plant test is POS, held pending laboratory testing
    • Locked Cage for ??? days
    • Acceptable = Release if not too old
    • Violative = Condemn
US National Residue Program (NRP)

**Suspect Animal Populations:**

- **9 CFR 310.21** - Carcasses suspected of containing sulfa and antibiotic residues; sampling frequency; disposition of affected carcasses and parts
- **Directive 10,800.1 Rev. 1** – Residue Sampling, Testing and Other Verification Procedures Under the National Residue Program for Meat and Poultry Products
  - Show Animal provision
Testing of Show Animals (Page 9, Section VI)

• Lot – All animals presented for inspection each day from a single fair or livestock show that are otherwise healthy and have an equal chance of being selected for testing.

NOTE – Live animal testing performed at fairs does NOT change FSIS requirements for show animal testing.
Directive 10,800.1 Rev. 1

Healthy – select randomly from lot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Livestock Animals / Lot</th>
<th>Number of Animals Tested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – 10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 – 100</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unhealthy/Suspect

• Any animal that appears unhealthy or is suspected of having antibiotic residues (e.g., injection site, evidence of disease process)
What Does Tyson Do?

Residues are a Chemical Hazard in HACCP Plan, so...

• Cattle & Hogs
  – Affidavit and Treatment Record
  – Agent/Leader required to provide with incoming truck
  – Includes statements re: drug withdrawal adherence and zero residue as a result; as well as zero use of Zilpaterol hydrochloride for cattle
What Does Tyson Do?

As a youth livestock producer, I understand that I have an obligation to be a responsible producer and that all market animals will enter the food chain and become edible food products for the consuming public. This subject every exhibit animal to all state and federal regulations involving proper drug usage and all Food & Drug Administration, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety Inspection Service, and Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read, understand, and will abide by all the rules and regulations of the local county 4-HFFA fair. We agree to the condition that these exhibit animals (identified on this form) may be screened for violative residues and foreign substances. Also, as a condition of entry, exhibitor agrees to a background check for any past disqualifications from other livestock shows.

We have completed the Treatment Records Information Form for any injectable, water, or feed medication, pesticide, or other substance that has been administered to exhibit animals. Use of these products may require additional time to meet legal withdrawal limits before harvest. We have also completed a minimum withdrawal period of no less than 14 days prior to harvest for any feed or water Tetracycline class antibiotics. “We certify that we have reviewed the treatment and feed medication records for all exhibit swine and they meet or exceed the suggested withdrawal periods for Japan Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) of pharmaceutical products listed on the National Pork Board website.”
What Do You Do?

What responsibility do parents, youths, leaders have in raising livestock?

• Follow industry best practices – BQA/PQA
• Follow drug label withdrawal times
• Communicate if you have missed a withdrawal time
• Understand we are all responsible for producing safe food
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Helpful Resources

• 9 CFR 310.21
• Directive 10,800.1 Rev. 1
• Repeat Violator List
• FDA Veterinary Drug Compliance Enforcement
• National Residue Program
• Food Animal Residue Avoidance Databank
Thank You