Rules of
Department of Agriculture
Division 70—Plant Industries
Chapter 30—Feeds

Title 2—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division 70—Plant Industries
Chapter 30—Feeds

2 CSR 70-30.010 Definitions and Terms

PURPOSE: This rule defines words and terms used in these rules.

(1) The name and definitions for commercial feeds shall be the official definition of feed ingredients adopted by the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO), 2 CSR 70-30.015, except as the director designates otherwise in specific cases.

(2) The terms used in reference to commercial feeds shall be the official feed terms adopted by the AAFCO, 2 CSR 70-30.015, except as the director designates otherwise in specific cases.

(3) The following commodities are hereby declared exempt from the definition of commercial feed, under the provisions of section 266.160(2), RSMo: raw meat, hay, straw, stover, silage, cobs, husks and hulls when ground and when not mixed or intermixed with other materials; provided, that these commodities are not adulterated within the meaning of section 266.180(1), RSMo.

(4) Individual chemical compounds and substances are hereby declared exempt from the definition of commercial feed under the provisions of section 266.160(2), RSMo. It has been determined that these products meet the following criteria:

(A) There is an adopted *Official Publication* of the Association of American Feed Control Officials definition for the product;

(B) The product is either generally recognized as safe (GRAS) or is not covered by a specific Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation;

(C) The product is either a naturally occurring product of relatively uniform chemical composition or is manufactured to meet the AAFCO definition for the product;

(D) The use of the product in the feed industry constitutes a minor portion of its total industrial use;

(E) Small quantities of additives which are intended to impart special desirable characteristics shall be permitted; and

(F) There is no need or problem of control of this product.

(5) The following chemical compound(s) and substance(s) are declared EXEMPTED: loose salt.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Jan. 16, 1975, effective Feb. 1, 1975. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1976, effective Dec. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed May 13, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.015 The Adoption of Terms and Definitions for Feeds and Feed Ingredients

*PURPOSE: The terms and definitions published in the Association of American Feed Control Officials' **Official Publication** are generally accepted throughout the United States. Adoption of these terms and definitions in Missouri would allow uniform feed labeling for feed manufacturers that distribute feed into and out of the state.*

(1) The annual publication of the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO), called the *Official Publication* of AAFCO, is written to establish uniform methods for regulating animal feeds. The feed terms, ingredient names (bold print words in the definitions and ingredient names indicated to the official) and ingredient definitions used in the publication are adopted for administration of the Missouri Commercial Feed Law.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Aug. 16, 1976, effective Nov. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed May 13, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Amended: Filed March 1, 1989, effective June 1, 1989. Amended: Filed April 2, 1991, effective Aug. 30, 1991. Amended: Filed May 4, 1992, effective Sept. 6, 1992. Amended: Filed April 14, 1993, effective Oct. 10, 1993. Amended: Filed March 31, 1994, effective Sept. 30, 1994. Amended: Filed April 10, 1995, effective Oct. 30, 1995. Emergency amendment filed May 22, 1996, effective June 1, 1996, expired Nov. 27, 1996. Amended: Filed May 22, 1996, effective Nov. 30, 1996. Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.016 Commercial Feed License

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the requirements for obtaining a commercial feed license.

(1) A commercial feed license is required to be obtained annually by any person or facility, section 266.165, RSMo—

(A) Who manufactures a commercial feed within the state (including custom-mix or consultant-formula manufacturers);

(B) Who distributes a commercial feed (includes customer-formula feeds) within or into the state (broker or jobber);

(C) Whose name appears on the label as guarantor of a commercial feed; or

(D) Who acts as an independent feed consultant for a fee.

(2) Any person or facility who makes only retail sales of commercial feed that bears labeling or other approved indication that the commercial feed being sold is supplied by a Missouri-licensed manufacturer, distributor or guarantor who has assumed full responsibility for the payment of the tonnage inspection fee is not required to obtain a license.

(3) Feed that is manufactured and consumed by the manufacturer's own livestock is not considered commercial feed and a Missouri commercial feed license is not required.

(4) A license application supplied or approved by the Missouri Department of Agriculture must be completed, giving all required information and submitted to the department along with the established fee on an annual basis to obtain a commercial feed license.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997). Original rule filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.017 Request for Copies of Labels and Labeling

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the conditions under which the state may request copies of labels or labeling from a license applicant or licensee.

(1) Copies of labels or labeling may be requested under the following conditions, section 266.165.3, RSMo:

(A) Formal written complaint;

(B) Serious violations as to label format or label content; or

(C) Question as to nutritional adequacy, suitability, safety, and content of the feed.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997). Original rule filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.018 Requests for Independent Consultants to Furnish Signed Copies of Their Formulations, Specifications, Use Directions, and Appropriate Warning Statements

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the conditions under which an independent consultant may be required to furnish signed copies of their formulations, specifications, use directions and appropriate warning statements.

(1) Independent consultants formulating consultant formula feeds for a fee shall furnish signed copies of their formulations and specifications (guaranteed analysis) along with directions for use and appropriate warning statements to the manufacturer and end user of the product. Consultant formula feeds will be labeled according to section 266.170(1)(a)–(g), RSMo.

(2) Independent consultants providing animal nutritional formulation to a feed purchaser for a fee shall furnish the state with signed copies of their formulations and specifications (guaranteed analysis) along with directions for use and appropriate warning statements when requested, section 266.165.5, RSMo.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.020 Label Format

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the format of the label, determines mandatory wording on the label, what terms may or may not be used and states what must be guaranteed.

(1) Each individual container of commercial feed, other than customer-formula feed, shall be labeled with the information prescribed in this rule on the principal display panel of the product in the following general format:

(A) Product and brand name, if any, under which the commercial feed is distributed as stipulated in 2 CSR 70-30.030(1);

(B) Purpose Statement, as stipulated in 2 CSR 70-30.030(4);

(C) If a drug is used, label as stipulated in 2 CSR 70-30.030(3);

(D) Guaranteed Analysis, as outlined in 2 CSR 70-30.030(5);

(E) Ingredient Statement, listed as stipulated in 2 CSR 70-30.050;

(F) Feeding Directions, as specified in 2 CSR 70-30.060;

(G) Warning and Precautionary Statement, as stipulated in 2 CSR 70-30.030(2)(B) and 2 CSR 70-30.060. When applicable, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-required prohibited mammalian protein statement "Do Not Feed to Cattle or Other Ruminants" shall appear in this section;

(H) Name and principal mailing address of the person or facility responsible for the manufacture or distribution, or whose name appears on label as guarantor, as specified in 2 CSR 70-30.030(8); and

(I) Quantity Statement, as specified in 2 CSR 70-30.030(9).

(2) Location of Information on Label.

(A) The information required in 2 CSR 70-30.020(1)(A)–(E) and (1)(H)–(I) must appear in its entirety on one (1) side of the label or one (1) side of the container.

(B) The information required by 2 CSR 70-30.020(1)(F)–(G) shall be displayed in a prominent place on the label or container but not necessarily on the same side as the above information. When the information required by 2 CSR 70-30.020(1)(F)–(G) is placed on a different side of the label or container, it must be referenced on the front side with a statement such as "See back of label for directions for use." None of the information required by CSR 70-30.020 shall be subordinated or obscured by other statements or designs.

(3) Customer-formula feed shall be accompanied with the information prescribed in this rule using labels, invoice, delivery ticket or other shipping document bearing the following information:

(A) The name and address of the manufacturer;

(B) The name and address of the purchaser;

(C) The date of sale or delivery;

(D) The customer-formula feed name and brand name, if any;

(E) The product name, brand name, if any, and net quantity of each registered commercial feed and each other ingredient used in the mixture;

(F) The directions for use and precautionary statements as required by 2 CSR 70-30.060 and 2 CSR 70-30.070; and

(G) If a product containing drug(s) is used, the label must include:

1. The purpose of the medication (claim statement); and

2. The established name of each active drug ingredient and the level of each drug used in the final mixture expressed in accordance with 2 CSR 70-30.040(4).

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Jan. 16, 1975, effective Feb. 1, 1975. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1976, effective Dec. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed May 13, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.030 Label Information

PURPOSE: This rule and requirements conform to the AAFCO Model Rules. Missouri Commercial Feed Law states that products are misbranded if not labeled for appropriate use. Restrictions by FDA on meat and bone meal use are covered by this rule.

(1) Product name and brand name, if any, under which the commercial feed is distributed.

(A) The brand or product name must be appropriate for the intended use of the feed and must not be misleading. If the name indicates the feed is made for a specific use, the character of the feed must conform with the use. A commercial feed labeled for a particular species and class of animal must be suitable for that purpose.

(B) Commercial, registered brand or trade names are not permitted in guarantees or ingredient listings and only in the product name of feeds produced by or for the firm holding the rights to that name.

(C) The name of a commercial feed shall not be derived from one (1) or more ingredients of a mixture to the exclusion of other ingredients and shall not be one representing any component of a mixture unless all components are included in the name; provided, that if any ingredient or combination of ingredients is intended to impart a distinctive characteristic to the product which is of significance to the purchaser, the name of that ingredient or combination of ingredients may be used as a part of the brand name or product name if the ingredient or combination of ingredients is quantitatively guaranteed in the guaranteed analysis and the brand or product name is not otherwise false or misleading.

(D) The word protein shall not be permitted in the product name of a feed that contains added nonprotein nitrogen.

(E) When the name carries a percentage value, it shall be understood to signify crude protein or equivalent crude protein content only, or both, even though it may not explicitly modify the percentage with the word protein; provided, that other percentage values may be permitted if they are followed by the proper description and conform to good

labeling practice. Digital numbers shall not be used in a manner to be misleading or confusing to the consumer.

(F) Single ingredient feeds shall have a product name in accordance with the designated definition of feed ingredients as established by 2 CSR 70-30.015, unless the director designates otherwise.

(G) The word vitamin, or a contraction, or any word suggesting vitamin can be used only in the name of a feed which is represented to be a vitamin supplement and which is labeled with the minimum content of each vitamin declared as specified in 2 CSR 70-30.040 (3).

(H) The term mineralized shall not be used in the name of a feed, except for trace mineralized salt. When so used, the product must contain significant amounts of trace minerals which are recognized as essential for animal nutrition.

(2) Prohibited Mammalian Protein in Ruminant Feeds.

(A) Mammalian protein ingredients cannot be used in ruminant feed, excluding: blood and blood products; gelatin; inspected meat products which have been cooked and offered for human food and further heat processed for feed (such as plate waste and used cellulosic food casing); and any product whose only mammalian protein consists entirely of porcine (swine) or equine (horse) protein.

(B) Any product containing prohibited mammalian protein must have the following precautionary statement "DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE OR OTHER RUMINANTS." Pet food and specialty pet food labels will not be required to contain this caution statement if products are sold at a retail level.

(3) If a drug is used—

(A) The word "Medicated" shall appear directly following and below the product name in type size no smaller than one-half (1/2) the type size of the product name;

(B) The purpose statement shall be written as required in 2 CSR 70-30.030(4);

(C) The purpose of medication (claim statement) shall be given; and

(D) An active ingredient statement listing the active drug ingredients by their established name and the amounts shall be listed in accordance with 2 CSR 70-30.040(4).

(4) Purpose Statement.

(A) The statement of purpose shall contain the specific species and animal class(es) for which the feed is intended, section 266.175(5), RSMo.

(B) The manufacturer shall have flexibility in describing in more specific and common language the defined animal class, species and purpose while being consistent with the category of animal class which may include, but is not limited to weight range(s), sex, or ages of the animal(s) for which the feed is manufactured, section 2 CSR 70-30.030(5).

(C) The purpose statement may be excluded from the label if the product name includes a description of the species and animal class(es) for which the product is intended.

(D) The purpose statement of a premix for the manufacture of feed may exclude the animal class and species and state "For Further Manufacture of Feed" if the nutrients contained in the premix are guaranteed and sufficient for formulation into various animal species feeds and premix specifications are provided by the end user of the premix.

(E) The purpose statement of a single purpose ingredient blend, such as a blend of animal protein products, milk products, fat products, roughage products or molasses products may exclude the animal class and species and state "For Further Manufacture of Feed" if the label guarantees of the nutrients contained in the single purpose nutrient blend are sufficient to provide for formulation into various animal species feed.

(F) The purpose statement of a product shall include a statement of enzyme functionality if enzymatic activity is represented in any manner.

(5) Nutritional Guaranteed Analysis.

(A) Sequence of nutritional guarantees, when stated, shall be—

1. Crude protein;
2. Equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen (NPN);
3. Amino acids;
4. Crude fat;
5. Crude fiber;
6. Acid detergent fiber (ADF);
7. Calcium;
8. Phosphorus;
9. Salt;
10. Sodium; and
11. Other required and voluntary guarantees.

(B) Examples of Other Required and Voluntary Guarantees (sequenced to provide consistent grouping of units of measure)—

1. Percentage (%);
2. Parts per million (ppm); and/or
3. International units (IU).

(C) Required Species Specific Guarantees.

1. Required guarantees for swine formula feeds.

A. Animal classes—

(I) Pre-starter—2 to 11 pounds;

(II) Starter—11 to 44 pounds;

(III) Grower—44 to 110 pounds;

(IV) Finisher—110 to 242 pounds (market);

(V) Gilts, sows and adult boars; and

(VI) Lactating gilts and sows.

B. Guaranteed analysis for swine complete feeds and supplements (all animal classes)—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Minimum percentage of lysine;

(III) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(IV) Maximum percentage of crude fiber;

(V) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(VI) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(VII) Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added);

(VIII) Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee;

(IX) Minimum selenium in ppm; and

(X) Minimum zinc in ppm.

2. Required guarantees for poultry formula feeds (broilers, layers and turkeys).

A. Animal classes—

(I) Layer—Chickens that are grown to produce eggs for food, e.g., table eggs—

(a) Starting/growing—From day of hatch to approximately ten (10) weeks of age;

(b) Finisher—From approximately ten (10) weeks of age to time first egg is produced (approximately twenty (20) weeks of age);

(c) Laying—From time first egg is laid throughout the time of egg production; and

(d) Breeders—Chickens that produce fertile eggs for hatch replacement layers to produce eggs for food, table eggs, from time first egg is laid throughout their productive cycle;

(II) Broilers—Chickens that are grown for human food—

(a) Starting/growing—From day of hatch to approximately five (5) weeks of age;

(b) Finisher—From approximately five (5) weeks of age to market (42 to 52 days); and

(c) Breeders—Hybrid strains of chickens whose offspring are grown for human food (broilers), any age and either sex;

(III) Broilers, Breeders—Chickens whose offspring are grown for human food (broilers)—

(a) Starting/growing—From day of hatch until approximately ten (10) weeks of age;

(b) Finishing—From approximately ten (10) weeks of age to time first egg is produced, approximately twenty (20) weeks of age;

(c) Laying—Fertile egg producing chickens (broilers/roasters) from day of first egg throughout the time fertile eggs are produced; and

(IV) Turkeys—

(a) Starting/growing—Turkeys that are grown for human food from day of hatch to approximately thirteen (13) weeks of age (females) and sixteen (16) weeks of age (males);

(b) Finisher—Turkeys that are grown for human food, females from approximately thirteen (13) weeks of age to approximately seventeen (17) weeks of age; males from sixteen (16) weeks of age to twenty (20) weeks of age, (or desired market weight);

(c) Laying—Female turkeys that are producing eggs; from time first egg is produced, throughout the time they are producing eggs; and

(d) Breeder—Turkeys that are grown to produce fertile eggs, from day of hatch to time first egg is produced (approximately thirty (30) weeks of age), both sexes.

B. Guaranteed analysis for poultry complete feeds and supplements (all animal classes)—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Minimum percentage of lysine;

(III) Minimum percentage of methionine;

(IV) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(V) Maximum percentage of crude fiber;

(VI) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(VII) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(VIII) Minimum and maximum percentage of total salt, if added;

(IX) Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

3. Required guarantees for beef cattle formula feeds.

A. Animal classes—

(I) Calves (birth to weaning);

(II) Cattle on pasture (may be specific as to production stage; e.g. stocker, feeder, replacement heifers, brood cows, bulls, etc.); and

(III) Feedlot cattle.

B. Guaranteed analysis for beef complete feeds and supplements (all animal classes)—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen (NPN) when added;

(III) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(IV) Maximum percentage of crude fiber;

(V) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(VI) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(VII) Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added);

(VIII) Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee;

(IX) Minimum percentage of potassium; and

(X) Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

C. Guaranteed analysis for beef mineral feeds (if added)—

(I) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(II) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(III) Minimum and maximum percentage of salt;

(IV) Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee;

(V) Minimum percentage of magnesium;

(VI) Minimum percentage of potassium;

(VII) Minimum copper in ppm;

(VIII) Minimum selenium in ppm;

(IX) Minimum zinc in ppm; and

(X) Minimum Vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound.

4. Required guarantees for dairy formula feeds.

A. Animal classes—

(I) Veal milk replacer—Milk replacer to be fed for veal production;

(II) Herd milk replacer—Milk replacer to be fed for herd replacement calves;

(III) Starter—Approximately three (3) days to three (3) months;

(IV) Growing heifers, bulls and dairy beef—

(a) Grower 1—Three (3) months to twelve (12) months of age; and

(b) Grower 2—More than twelve (12) months of age;

(V) Lactating dairy cattle; and

(VI) Non-lactating dairy cattle.

B. Guaranteed analysis for veal and herd replacement milk replacer—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(III) Maximum percentage of crude fiber;

(IV) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(V) Minimum percentage of phosphorus; and

(VI) Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

C. Guaranteed analysis for dairy cattle complete feeds and supplements—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen (NPN) when added;

(III) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(IV) Maximum percentage of crude fiber;

(V) Maximum percentage of acid detergent fiber (ADF);

(VI) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(VII) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(VIII) Minimum selenium in ppm; and

(IX) Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

D. Required guaranteed analysis for dairy mixing and pasture mineral—

(I) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(II) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(III) Minimum and maximum percentage of salt;

(IV) Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee;

(V) Minimum percentage of magnesium;

(VI) Minimum percentage of potassium;

(VII) Minimum selenium in ppm; and

(VIII) Minimum vitamin A, other than the precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound.

5. Required guarantees for equine formula feeds.

A. Animal classes—

(I) Foal;

(II) Mare;

(III) Breeding; and

(IV) Maintenance.

B. Guaranteed analysis for equine complete feeds and supplements (all animal classes)—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(III) Maximum percentage of crude fiber;

(IV) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(V) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(VI) Minimum copper in ppm;

(VII) Minimum selenium in ppm;

(VIII) Minimum zinc in ppm; and

(IX) Minimum vitamin A, other than the precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

C. Guaranteed analysis for equine mineral feeds (all animal classes)—

(I). Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(II) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(III) Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added);

(IV) Minimum and maximum percentage of sodium shall be guaranteed only when the total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee;

(V) Minimum copper in ppm;

(VI) Minimum selenium in ppm;

(VII) Minimum zinc in ppm; and

(VIII) Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

6. Required guarantees for goat and sheep formula feeds.

A. Animal classes—

(I) Starter;

(II) Grower;

(III) Finisher;

(IV) Breeder; and

(V) Lactating.

B. Guaranteed analysis for goat and sheep complete feeds and supplements (all animal classes)—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen (NPN) when added;

(III) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(IV) Maximum percentage of crude fiber;

(V) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(VI) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(VII) Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added);

(VIII) Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee;

(IX) Minimum and maximum copper in parts per million (ppm) (if added, or if total copper exceeds twenty (20) ppm);

(X) Minimum selenium in parts per million (ppm); and

(XI) Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

7. Required guarantees for duck and geese formula feeds.

A. Animal classes—

(I) Ducks—

(a) Starter—0 to 3 weeks of age;

(b) Grower—3 to 6 weeks of age;

(c) Finisher—6 weeks to market;

(d) Breeder developer—8 to 19 weeks of age; and

(e) Breeder—22 weeks to end of lay; and

(II) Geese—

(a) Starter—0 to 4 weeks of age;

(b) Grower—4 to 8 weeks of age;

(c) Finisher—8 weeks to market;

(d) Breeder developer—10 to 22 weeks of age; and

(e) Breeder—22 weeks to end of lay.

B. Guaranteed analysis for duck and geese complete feeds and supplements (for all animal classes)—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(III) Maximum percentage of crude fiber;

(IV) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(V) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(VI) Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added); and

(VII) Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

8. Required guarantees for fish complete feeds and supplements.

A. Animal species shall be declared in lieu of animal class—

(I) Trout;

(II) Catfish; and

(III) Species other than trout or catfish.

B. Guaranteed analysis for all fish complete feeds and supplements—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(III) Maximum percentage of crude fiber; and

(IV) Minimum percentage of phosphorus.

9. Required guarantees for rabbit complete feeds and supplements.

A. Animal classes—

(I) Grower—four (4) to twelve (12) weeks of age; and

(II) Breeder—twelve (12) weeks of age and over.

B. Guaranteed analysis for rabbit complete feeds and supplements (all animal classes)—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(III) Minimum and maximum percentage of crude fiber (the maximum crude fiber shall not exceed the minimum by more than five (5.0) units);

(IV) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(V) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(VI) Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added);

(VII) Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee; and

(VIII) Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

10. The required guarantees of grain mixtures with or without molasses and feeds other than those described in 2 CSR 70-30.030(5)(A)–(C) shall include the following items, unless exempted in 2 CSR 70-30.030(5)(C)11., in the order listed:

A. Animal class(es) and species for which the product is intended; and

B. Guaranteed analysis—

(I) Minimum percentage of crude protein;

(II) Maximum or minimum percentage of equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen (NPN) as required in 2 CSR 70-30.070;

(III) Minimum percentage of crude fat;

(IV) Maximum percentage of crude fiber;

(V) Minerals in formula feeds, to include in the following order:

(a) Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium;

(b) Minimum percentage of phosphorus;

(c) Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added);

(d) Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee; and

(e) Other minerals;

(VI) Minerals in feed ingredients—as specified by the official definitions of the Association of American Feed Control Officials;

(VII) Vitamins in such terms as specified in 2 CSR 70-30.040(3)(G).

(VIII) Total sugars as invert on dried molasses products or products being sold primarily for their sugar content;

(IX) Viable lactic acid producing microorganisms for use in silages in terms specified in 2 CSR 70-30.040(7); and

(X) A commercial feed (e.g. vitamin/mineral premix, base mix, etc.) intended to provide a specialized nutritional source for use in the manufacture of other feeds, must state its intended purpose and guarantee those nutrients relevant to such stated purpose. Article II of AAFCO's "Criteria for Labeling Nutritional Indicators" is not applicable to the label guarantees for those specified commercial feeds.

11. Exemptions.

A. A mineral guarantee for feed, excluding those feeds manufactured as complete feeds and for feed supplements intended to be mixed with grain to produce a complete feed for swine, poultry, fish, and veal and herd milk replacers is not required when—

(I) The feed or feed ingredient is not intended or represented or does not serve as a principal source of that mineral to the animal; or

(II) The feed or feed ingredient is intended for non-food producing animals and contains less than six and one-half percent (6.5%) total mineral.

B. Guarantees for vitamins are not required when the commercial feed is neither formulated for nor represented in any manner as a vitamin supplement.

C. Guarantees for crude protein, crude fat, and crude fiber are not required when the commercial feed is intended for purposes other than to furnish these substances or they are of minor significance relating to the primary purpose of the product, such as drug premixes, mineral or vitamin supplements, and molasses.

D. Guarantees for microorganisms are not required when the commercial feed is intended for a purpose other than to furnish these substances or they are of minor significance relating to the primary purpose of the product, and no specific label claims are made.

E. The indication for animal class(es) and species is not required on single ingredient products if the ingredient is not intended, represented, or defined for a specific animal class(es) or species.

(6) Feed ingredients, collective terms for the grouping of feed ingredients, or appropriate statements as provided.

(A) The name of each ingredient as defined in the *Official Publication* of the American Association of Feed Control Officials, common or usual name, or one approved by the director.

(B) Collective terms for the grouping of feed ingredients as defined in the Official Definitions of Feed Ingredients published in the *Official Publication* of the Association of American Feed Control Officials in lieu of the individual ingredients, provided that—

1. When a collective term for a group of ingredients is used on the label, individual ingredients within that group shall not be listed on the label;

2. The manufacturer shall provide the feed control official, upon request, with a list of individual ingredients, within a defined group, that are or have been used at manufacturing facilities distributing in or into the state; and

(C) The licensee may affix the statement, "Ingredients as filed with the state" in lieu of ingredient list on the label. The list of ingredients must be on file with the director. This list shall be made available to the feed purchaser upon request.

(7) Directions for use and precautionary statements or reference to their location if the detailed feeding directions and precautionary statements required appear elsewhere on the label.

(8) Name and principal mailing address of the manufacturer or person responsible for distributing the feed. The principal mailing address includes the street address, city, state, zip code; however, the street address may be omitted if it is shown in the current city directory or telephone directory. Only one (1) name and address is allowed per label.

(9) Quantity statement expressed as the numerical quantity in pounds with metric equivalent followed in parentheses; net volume (liquid or dry); or count.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Jan. 16, 1975, effective Feb. 1, 1975. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1976, effective Dec. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed May 13, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Rescinded and readopted: Filed Nov. 25, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.040 Expression of Guarantees

PURPOSE: This rule establishes what must be guaranteed and how the guarantees must be expressed.

(1) The guarantees for crude protein, equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen, lysine, methionine, other amino acids, crude fat, crude fiber and acid detergent fiber will be in terms of percentage.

(2) Mineral Guarantees.

(A) When the calcium, salt, and sodium guarantees are given in the guaranteed analysis such shall be stated and conform to the following:

1. When the minimum is below two and one-half percent (2.5%), the maximum shall not exceed the minimum by more than one-half (0.5) percentage point;

2. When the minimum is two and one-half percent (2.5%) but less than five percent (5.0%), the maximum shall not exceed the minimum by more than one (1) percentage point; and

3. When the minimum is above five percent (5.0%) or greater, the maximum shall not exceed the minimum by more than twenty percent (20%) of the minimum and in no case shall the maximum exceed the minimum by more than five (5) percentage points.

(B) When stated, guarantees for minimum and maximum total sodium and salt, minimum potassium, magnesium, sulfur, phosphorus and maximum fluoride shall be in terms of percentage. Other minimum mineral guarantees shall be stated in parts per million (ppm) when the concentration is less

than ten thousand (10,000) ppm and in percentage when the concentration is ten thousand (10,000) ppm one percent (1%) or greater.

(C) Products labeled with a quantity statement (e.g., tablets, capsules, granules, or liquid) may state mineral guarantees in milligrams (mg) per units (e.g., tablets, capsules, granules, or liquids) consistent with the quantity statement and directions for use.

(3) Guarantees for minimum vitamin content of commercial feeds shall be listed in the order specified and are stated in mg/lb. or in units consistent with those employed for the quantity statement unless otherwise specified—

(A) Vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, International Units per pound;

(B) Vitamin D-3, in products offered for poultry feeding, in International Chick Units per pound;

(C) Vitamin D for other uses, International Units per pound;

(D) Vitamin E, in International Units per pound;

(E) Concentrated oils and feed additive premixes containing vitamins A, D, and/or E may, at the option of the distributor, be stated in units per gram instead of units per pound;

(F) Vitamin B-12, in milligrams or micrograms per pound; and

(G) All other vitamin guarantees shall express the vitamin activity in milligrams per pound in terms of the following: menadione, riboflavin, d-pantothenic acid, thiamine, niacin, vitamin B-6, folic acid, choline, biotin, inositol, p-amino benzoic acid, ascorbic acid, and carotene.

(4) Guarantees for drugs shall be stated in terms of percent by weight except—

(A) Antibiotics present at less than two thousand (2000) grams per ton (total) of commercial feed shall be stated in grams per ton of commercial feed;

(B) Antibiotics present at two thousand (2000) or more grams per ton (total) of commercial feed shall be stated in grams per pound of commercial feed;

(C) Labels for commercial feeds containing growth promotion and/or feed efficiency levels of antibiotics, which are to be fed continuously as the sole ration, are not required to make quantitative guarantees except as specifically noted in the federal food additive regulations, for certain antibiotics, wherein, quantitative guarantees are required regardless of the level or purpose of the antibiotic; and

(D) The term milligrams per pound may be used for drugs or antibiotics in those cases where a dosage is given in "milligrams" in the feeding directions.

(5) Commercial feeds containing any added nonprotein nitrogen shall be labeled as follows:

(A) For ruminants—

1. Complete feeds, supplements and concentrates containing added nonprotein nitrogen and containing more than five percent (5%) protein from natural sources shall be guaranteed as follows: crude protein, minimum, ____% (This includes not more than ____% equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen);

2. Mixed feed concentrates and supplements containing less than five percent (5%) protein from natural sources may be guaranteed as follows: equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen, minimum ____%; and

3. Ingredient sources of nonprotein nitrogen such as urea, diammonium phosphate, ammonium polyphosphate solution, ammoniated rice hulls, or other basic nonprotein nitrogen ingredients defined by the Association of American Feed Control Officials, shall be guaranteed as follows: nitrogen, minimum ____%; equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen, minimum, ____%; and

(B) For nonruminants—

1. Complete feeds, supplements and concentrates containing crude protein from all forms of nonprotein nitrogen, added as such, shall be labeled as follows: crude protein, minimum, ____% (This includes not more than ____% equivalent crude protein which is not nutritionally available to (species of animal for which feed is intended)); and

2. Premixes, concentrates or supplements intended for nonruminants containing more than one and one-fourth percent (1.25%) equivalent crude protein from all forms of nonprotein nitrogen, added as such, must contain adequate directions for use and a prominent statement: WARNING: This feed must be used only in accordance with directions furnished on the label.

(6) Mineral phosphatic materials for feeding purposes shall be labeled with the guarantee for minimum and maximum percentage of calcium (when present), the minimum percentage of phosphorus and the maximum percentage of fluorine.

(7) Guarantees for microorganisms shall be stated in colony forming units per gram (CFU/g) when directions are for using the product in grams or in colony forming units per pound (CFU/lb) when directions are for using the product in pounds. A parenthetical statement following the guarantee shall list each species in order of predominance.

(8) Guarantees for enzymes shall be stated in units of enzymatic activity per unit weight or volume, consistent with label directions. The source organism for each type of enzymatic activity shall be specified, such as: Protease (*Bacillus subtilis*) 5.5 mg amino acids liberated/min. milligram. If two (2) or more sources have the same type of activity, they shall be listed in order of predominance based on the amount of enzymatic activity provided.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Jan. 16, 1975, effective Feb. 1, 1975. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1976, effective Dec. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed May 13, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.045 Suitability

PURPOSE: This rule establishes that a feed is labeled and suitable for a specific animal and class(es) of animal.

(1) The nutritional content of commercial feed shall be indicated by its labeling. Such animal feed, its labeling and intended use must be suitable for the intended purpose of the product.

(2) Commercial feeds for swine, poultry, and fish, and milk replacer for veal calves and herd replacement calves, when fed according to directions, must meet the nutritional requirements established by—

(A) The committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences; or

(B) A signed affidavit attesting to the nutritional adequacy of the feed based upon valid scientific evidence. Such affidavit shall be submitted to the director upon request.

1. An affidavit certifying the feed sponsor has valid scientific knowledge which assures suitability of the nutritional content of the feed product shall be submitted to the director only when the suitability of a product is challenged.

2. Submission of a completed "Affidavit of Suitability" shall serve as proof of suitability and therefore the feed sponsor shall not be required to provide scientific information nor any reference thereto unless the

director has reason to believe that such product is not suitable for its intended use. In such case the director shall have the authority to conduct a hearing pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act requiring the feed sponsor to produce sufficient scientific and other evidence on the product's suitability.

3. Upon receipt of a completed "Affidavit of Suitability," the feed sponsor may continue to market the product. When such affidavit is not adequately submitted, the director may continue to withdraw from distribution the feed and order its removal from the marketplace as well as all other feeds manufactured or distributed under the same product name.

4. The "Affidavit of Suitability" shall contain the following information:

A. The feed company's name;

B. The feed's product name;

C. The name and title of the affiant submitting the document;

D. The statement that the affiant has knowledge of the nutritional content of the listed feed product and is familiar with the nutritional requirements for the animal species and animal class(es) for which the product is intended as established by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science;

E. The statement that the affiant has knowledge of valid scientific evidence that supports the suitability of the product for the intended animal species and animal class(es) for which the feed is intended;

F. The date of submission; and

G. The signature of the affiant notarized by a certified notary public.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.050 Ingredients

PURPOSE: This rule establishes uniform and complete labeling of all constituents in a feed, according to language and quality restrictions adopted by the ***Official Publication*** *of American Feed Control Officials.*

(1) The name of each ingredient or collective term for the grouping of ingredients, when required to be listed, shall be the name as defined in the official definitions of feed ingredients as published annually in the *Official Publication* of the Association of American Feed Control Officials, the common or usual name, or one approved by the director.

(2) The name of each ingredient must be shown in letters or type of the same size.

(3) No reference to quality or grade of an ingredient shall appear in the ingredient statement of a feed.

(4) The term dehydrated may precede the name of any products that have been artificially dried.

(5) A single ingredient product as established by 2 CSR 70-30.015, is not required to have an ingredient statement.

(6) Tentative definitions for ingredients, as established in 2 CSR 70-30.015, shall not be used until adopted as official, unless no official definition exists or the ingredient has a common accepted name that requires no definition (for example, sugar).

(7) When the word iodized is used in connection with a feed ingredient, the feed ingredient shall contain not less than seven thousandths percent (0.007%) iodine, uniformly distributed.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Jan. 16, 1975, effective Feb. 1, 1975. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1976, effective Dec. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.055 Chemically Modified Wood Particles
(Rescinded June 30, 1998)

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Cum. Supp. 1993. Original rule filed March 9, 1977, effective June 11, 1977. Rescinded: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

2 CSR 70-30.060 Directions for Use and Precautionary Statements

PURPOSE: This rule establishes when a direction for use or precautionary statement must appear on the label.

(1) Directions for use and precautionary statements on the labeling of all commercial feeds and customer-formula feeds containing additives, including drugs, special purpose additives or nonnutritive additives, shall—

(A) Be adequate to enable safe and effective use for the intended purposes by users with no special knowledge of the purpose and use of those articles; and

(B) Include, but not be limited to, all information prescribed by all applicable regulations as established by Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(2) Adequate directions for use and precautionary statements are required for feeds containing nonprotein nitrogen as specified in 2 CSR 70-30.070.

(3) Adequate directions for use and precautionary statements necessary for safe and effective use are required on commercial feeds distributed to supply particular dietary needs or for supplementing or fortifying the usual diet or ration with any vitamin, mineral or other dietary nutrient or compound.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Jan. 16, 1975, effective Feb. 1, 1975. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1976, effective Dec. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.070 Nonprotein Nitrogen

PURPOSE: This rule defines use limitations and correct labeling procedures for nonprotein nitrogen.

(1) Urea and other nonprotein nitrogen products defined in 2 CSR 70-30.015 are acceptable ingredients only in commercial feeds for ruminant animals as a source of equivalent crude protein. If the commercial feed contains more than eight and three-fourths percent (8.75%) of equivalent crude protein from all forms of nonprotein nitrogen, added as such, or the equivalent crude protein from all forms of nonprotein nitrogen, added as such, exceeds one-third (1/3) of the total crude protein, the label shall bear adequate directions for the safe use of feeds and a precautionary statement: CAUTION: USE AS DIRECTED. The directions for use and the caution statement shall be in type of a size so placed on the label that they will be read and understood by ordinary persons under customary conditions of purchase and use.

(2) Nonprotein nitrogen products defined in 2 CSR 70-30.015, when so indicated, are acceptable ingredients in commercial feeds distributed to nonruminant animals as a source of nutrient other than equivalent crude

protein. The maximum equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen sources, when used in nonruminant rations, shall not exceed one and one-fourth percent (1.25%) of the total daily ration.

(3) On labels such as those for medicated feeds which bear adequate feeding directions, warning statements or both, the presence of added nonprotein nitrogen shall not require a duplication of the feeding directions or the precautionary statements as long as those statements include sufficient information to ensure the safe and effective use of the product due to the presence of nonprotein nitrogen.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Jan. 16, 1975, effective Feb. 1, 1975. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1976, effective Dec. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed May 13, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.080 Drug and Feed Additives

PURPOSE: This rule defines limitations for use and labeling of nonnutritive feed additives.

(1) Prior to approval of a label for commercial feed which contains additives (including drugs, other special purpose additives or nonnutritive additives), the distributor may be required to submit evidence to prove the safety and efficacy of the commercial feed when used according to the directions furnished on the label.

(2) Satisfactory evidence of safety and efficacy of a commercial feed may be—

(A) When the commercial feed contains such additives, the use of which conforms to the requirements of the applicable regulation in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 21, or which are prior "sanctioned", or "informal review sanctioned" or "generally recognized as safe" for that use; or

(B) When the commercial feed is itself a drug as defined in section 266.160(9), RSMo and generally is recognized as safe and effective for the label use or is marketed subject to an application approved by the Food and Drug Administration under Title 21 U.S.C., 360(b); or

(C) When one (1) of the purposes for feeding a commercial feed is to impart immunity (that is to act through some immunological process) the constituents imparting immunity have been approved for the purpose through the Federal Virus, Serum and Toxins Act of 1913, as amended; or

(D) When the commercial feed is a direct fed microbial product and—

1. The product meets the particular fermentation product definition; and

2. The microbial content statement, as expressed in the labeling, is limited to the following: "Contains a source of live (viable) naturally occurring microorganisms." This statement shall appear on the label; and

3. The source is stated with a corresponding guarantee expressed in accordance with 2 CSR 70-30.040(7); or

(E) When the commercial feed is an enzyme product and—

1. The product meets the particular enzyme definition defined by the Association of American Feed Control Officials; and

2. The enzyme is stated with a corresponding guarantee expressed in accordance with 2 CSR 70-30.040(8).

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Jan. 16, 1975, effective Feb. 1, 1975. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1976, effective Dec. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed May 13, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.085 A List of Drug and Feed Additives

PURPOSE: This rule provides a list of substances that may be used as drugs or feed additives. In addition, this list allows consistent formulation between the Missouri Commercial Feed Law and most other states.

(1) 21 *Code of Federal Regulations, parts 500-599,* is a listing of those drugs and feed additives approved for use in interstate commerce in animal feeds. The purpose of the publication is to show what substances have been recognized as safe and to acknowledge the effectiveness of those substances for which claims are made.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Aug. 16, 1976, effective Nov. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed May 13, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986, Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.090 Adulterants

PURPOSE: This rule defines and limits some specific adulterants included in section 266.180, RSMo.

(1) For the purpose of section 266.180(1), RSMo, the term "poisonous or deleterious substances" include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Fluorine and any mineral or mineral mixture which is to be used directly for the feeding of domestic animals and in which fluorine exceeds twenty hundredths percent (0.20%) for breeding and dairy cattle, thirty hundredths percent (0.30%) for slaughter cattle, thirty hundredths percent (0.30%) for sheep, thirty-five hundredths percent (0.35%) for lambs, forty-five hundredths percent (0.45%) for swine and sixty hundredths percent (0.60%) for poultry;

(B) Fluorine-bearing ingredients when used in those amounts so that they raise the fluorine content of the total ration (exclusive of roughage) above the following amounts: four thousandths percent (0.004%) for breeding and dairy cattle, nine thousandths percent (0.009%) for slaughter cattle, six thousandths percent (0.006%) for sheep, one hundredth percent (0.01%) for lambs, fifteen thousandths percent (0.015%) for swine and three hundredths percent (0.3%) for poultry;

(C) Fluorine-bearing ingredients incorporated in any feed that is fed directly to cattle, sheep or goats consuming roughage (with or without) limited amounts of grain, that results in a daily fluorine intake in excess of fifty milligrams (50 mg) of fluorine per one hundred pounds (100 lbs.) of body weight;

(D) Soybean meal, flakes or pellets, or other vegetable meals, flakes or pellets which have been extracted with trichloroethylene or other chlorinated solvents; and

(E) Sulfur dioxide, sulfurous acid and salts of sulfurous acid when used in or on feeds or feed ingredients which are considered or reported to be a significant source of vitamin B-1 (thiamine).

(2) All screenings or by-products of grains and seeds containing weed seeds, when used in commercial feed or sold as such to the ultimate consumer, shall be ground fine enough or otherwise treated to destroy the viability of those weed seeds so that the finished product contains no viable prohibited weed seeds and not more than one-half percent (0.5%) viable noxious weed seeds.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Jan. 16, 1975, effective Feb. 1, 1975. Amended: Filed May,*

13, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.100 Good Manufacturing Practices

PURPOSE: This rule establishes manufacturing practices which will permit correct mixing and labeling of medicated feeds.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The publication of the full text of the material that the adopting agency has incorporated by reference in this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the full text of that material will be made available to any interested person at both the Office of the Secretary of State and the office of the adopting agency, pursuant to section 536.031.4, RSMo. Such material will be provided at the cost established by state law.

(1) For the purpose of enforcement of section 266.180(4), RSMo, the director adopts the following as current good manufacturing practices:

(A) The regulations prescribing good manufacturing practices for Type B and Type C medicated feeds as published in the *Code of Federal Regulations* Title 21 part 225 sections 225.1–225.202; and

(B) The regulations prescribing good manufacturing practices for Type A medicated articles as published in the *Code of Federal Regulations* Title 21 part 226 sections 226.1–226.115.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1997. Original rule filed Jan. 16, 1975, effective Feb. 1, 1975. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1976, effective Dec. 11, 1976. Amended: Filed May 13, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Amended: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.105 Analytical Methods
(Rescinded June 30, 1998)

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo Supp. 1993. Original rule filed April 16, 1990, effective Sept. 28, 1990. Rescinded: Filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998.*

2 CSR 70-30.110 Assessment of Administrative Penalties

PURPOSE: This rule defines the terms and/or conditions under which an administrative penalty can be assessed by the director upon a violator under section 266.212(1), RSMo.

(1) The director may assess an administrative penalty, not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each serious violation, upon a person under authority of section 266.212, RSMo. An order assessing the administrative penalty shall state the statute under which the penalty is being sought, the manner of collection, and the right of appeal.

(2) A serious violation is defined as, but is not necessarily limited to, the following conditions:

(A) The manufacturing or distributing of any adulterated or misbranded commercial feed that is hazardous to the health and well being of animals and/or humans, within the meaning of sections 266.175 and 266.180, RSMo;

(B) Excessive and/or repeated failures to meet labeling guarantees when such failures would create adverse economic impact to the purchaser of the feed; or

(C) The removal, sale, or distribution of any commercial feed placed under a "Withdrawal from Distribution Order" without permission of the director or an authorized representative.

(3) Upon determination of a serious violation, an official compliance letter shall be sent to the person containing a description of the serious violation and a notification that if the violation has not been corrected within the ninety- (90-) day compliance period, an order assessing an administrative penalty may be issued.

(4) An administrative penalty, not to exceed one thousand ($1,000) dollars per serious violation, will be ordered by the director based on the following factors:

(A) The level of adulteration or misbranding, within the meaning of sections 266.175 and 266.180, RSMo;

(B) The degree of resulting physical injury, loss of health, or death to animals and/or humans;

(C) The degree of adverse economic impact to the purchaser caused by the violation; and/or

(D) The overall compliance record of the person.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998. Amended: Filed March 8, 2012, effective Sept. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*

2 CSR 70-30.115 Processed Animal Waste Products as Animal Feed Ingredients

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the requirements that must be met before recycled animal waste products can be used as commercial feed in the state.

(1) The required sampling, testing, records, warning statements, terms, and definitions are published in the current Association of American Feed Control Officials *Official Publication* concerning recycled animal waste products.

(2) The following definitions apply to recycled animal waste products manufactured, labeled, and distributed only in the state of Missouri:

(A) Dried poultry waste, high ash—means a processed animal waste product composed primarily of feces from commercial poultry, which has been thermally dehydrated to a moisture content not in excess of fifteen percent (15%). It shall contain not less than eighteen percent (18%) crude protein, and not more than seventeen percent (17%) crude fiber, forty-five percent (45%) ash, and one percent (1%) feathers on a dry matter basis. Percentage guarantees for maximum acid detergent fiber and maximum ash must be given on the feed label, plus feeding directions. The feeding directions shall limit the inclusion of the animal waste to contributing not more than ten percent (10%) ash in the animal's final diet by weight on a dry matter basis. If total digestible nutrients (TDN) or calorie contents are claimed, the factors for determining them must be those established by rule and such claims must be limited to the ingredient only; and

(B) Dried poultry litter, high ash—means a processed animal waste product composed of a processed combination of feces from commercial poultry together with litter that was present in the floor production of poultry, which has been dehydrated to a moisture content not in excess of fifteen percent (15%). It shall contain not less than eighteen percent (18%) crude protein, and not more than twenty-eight percent (28%) crude fiber, twenty-nine percent (29%) ash, and four percent (4%) feathers on a dry matter basis. Percentage guarantees for maximum acid detergent fiber and maximum ash shall be given on the label, plus feeding directions. The feeding directions shall limit the inclusion of the animal waste to contributing not more than ten percent (10%) ash in the animal's final diet by weight on a dry matter

basis. If TDN or calorie contents are claimed, the factors for determining them must be those established by rule and such claims must be limited to the ingredient only.

AUTHORITY: section 266.195, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Nov. 17, 1997, effective June 30, 1998. Amended: Filed March 8, 2012, effective Sept. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority 1972, amended 1993, 1995, 1997.*