Guidance for FDA Staff

Compliance Policy Guide
Sec. 690.800 *Salmonella* in Food for Animals

Additional copies are available from:
Food and Feed Policy Staff
Office of Policy and Risk Management
Office of Regulatory Affairs
Food and Drug Administration
12420 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20857
http://www.fda.gov/ora/compliance_ref/cpg/default.htm

Submit comments on this guidance at any time. Submit written comments to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Room 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic comments to http://www.regulations.gov. All comments should be identified with the docket number listed in the notice of availability that publishes in the *Federal Register*.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Veterinary Medicine
Office of Regulatory Affairs

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Guidance for FDA Staff

Compliance Policy Guide
Sec. 690.800 *Salmonella* in Food for Animals

This guidance represents the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) current thinking on this topic. It does not create or confer any rights for or on any person and does not operate to bind FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if the approach satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations. If you want to discuss an alternative approach, contact the FDA staff responsible for implementing this guidance. If you cannot identify the appropriate FDA staff, contact the Office of Regulatory Affairs at the address listed on the title page of this guidance.

I. Introduction:

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for FDA staff on the presence of *Salmonella* in food for animals. This document supersedes CPG Sec. 690.700 *Salmonella* Contamination of Dry Dog Food.

Food is defined in section 201(f) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act). In keeping with this statutory definition, the term "food for animals" is used in this document to mean: (1) articles used for food or drink for animals other than humans; and (2) articles used for ingredients of any such articles. In this document, "animal feed" is used to mean food for animals other than pet food. Furthermore, for purposes of this document, pet food is used to mean food for pets and includes treats and chews for pets. The policies in this guidance apply to finished animal feed and pet food and the ingredients used to manufacture these products.

This guidance document does not address *Salmonella* in human food. Contact the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) when *Salmonella* contamination is associated with human food.

FDA's guidance documents, including this guidance, do not establish legally enforceable responsibilities. Instead, guidances describe FDA's current thinking on a topic and should be viewed only as recommendations, unless specific regulatory or statutory requirements are cited. The use of the word "should" in FDA guidances means that something is suggested or recommended, but not required.

II. Background:

Salmonella is a rod-shaped, nonspore-forming, gram-negative microorganism consisting of over 2,500 different serotypes (serovars). *Salmonella* has widespread occurrence in animals, especially in poultry and swine. Environmental sources of *Salmonella* include water, soil, insects, factory surfaces, kitchen surfaces, animal feces, raw meats, raw poultry, and raw seafood.

When consumed by humans, *Salmonella* can cause salmonellosis. The symptoms of salmonellosis include nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, minimal diarrhea, fever, and headache. Additional information about *Salmonella* can be found in the FDA Bad Bug Book, located on the FDA's website at: http://www.fda.gov/Food/FoodSafety/FoodborneIllness/FoodborneIllnessFoodbornePathogensNaturalToxins/BadBugBook/ucm069966.htm.

Certain food for animals, such as pet food, poses a significant risk to human health when contaminated with *Salmonella*, because humans come in direct contact with these foods. *Salmonella* from such pet food may be ingested directly by humans from their hands or utensils that are contaminated when they feed their pets. Certain vulnerable populations, such as children, the elderly, and individuals with compromised immune systems, are particularly susceptible to acquiring salmonellosis from pet food and may experience more severe symptoms. Additionally, animals may become infected, either asymptomatically or clinically, with *Salmonella* from the pet food, thus increasing the potential human exposure.

The association between human outbreaks of salmonellosis and *Salmonella*-contaminated pet foods is well established. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that from January 1, 2006 to October 31, 2008, 79 human cases of salmonellosis were linked to *Salmonella* Schwarzengrund in dry dog food manufactured by a company in the United States. Health Canada reported that in 2005, cases of salmonellosis in Canada and the United States caused by *Salmonella* Thompson were linked to pet treats contaminated with *Salmonella* Thompson. In addition, Health Canada informed FDA of Canadian outbreaks of human salmonellosis that were linked to *Salmonella* Newport in beefsteak-patty dog treats that were manufactured in Texas in 2002 and to *Salmonella* Infantis in pig-ear dog treats that were manufactured in Canada in 1999.

Salmonella-contaminated animal feed can cause illness in animals that consume the feed. Whether *Salmonella* causes illness in an animal depends on the serotype. Different animal species typically develop disease in response to different serotypes. *Salmonella* serotypes that cause disease in a particular species are referred to as pathogenic for that animal species.

III. Policy:

FDA considers an animal feed or pet food that may be injurious to health because it is contaminated with *Salmonella* to be adulterated under section 402(a)(1) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 342(a)(1)). Given the variability in the potential risk that such contamination may pose to human and animal health, FDA's policy for prioritizing regulatory action takes into account certain risk-based criteria, including the type of food for animals that is involved.

FDA believes regulatory action is warranted in cases involving pet foods contaminated with any *Salmonella* serotype, due to the heightened human health risk given the high likelihood of direct human contact with such food.

FDA believes the likelihood of direct human contact with animal feed is substantially lower than for pet foods. Therefore, in cases of animal feed contaminated with *Salmonella*, FDA believes regulatory action is warranted when such cases involve *Salmonella* serotypes that are known to cause disease in the animal species for which the feed is intended. Cases of contamination involving other *Salmonella* serotypes should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

A. *Salmonella*-Contaminated Pet Food – All Serotypes

FDA considers a pet food to be adulterated under section 402(a)(1) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 342(a)(1)) when it is contaminated with Salmonella and will not subsequently undergo a commercial heat step or other commercial process that will kill the Salmonella.

The following are some examples of pet food:

- Dog and cat food, aquarium fish food, raw meat and raw poultry formulations for pets
- Pet treats or chews (e.g., dog biscuits, rawhide, pig ears)
- Vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional supplements intended for dogs, cats, and other pets
- Pet food ingredients such as animal products, plant protein products, grain products, vitamin and mineral products.

B. *Salmonella*-Contaminated Animal Feed – Serotypes Pathogenic to Animals

FDA considers an animal feed to be adulterated under section 402(a)(1) of the FD&C Act when it is contaminated with a *Salmonella* serotype that is considered pathogenic to the animal intended to consume the animal feed and the animal feed will not subsequently undergo a commercial heat step or other commercial process that will kill the *Salmonella*. FDA should evaluate cases involving contamination of animal feed with other *Salmonella* serotypes on a case-by-case basis.

The following are some examples of animal feeds and the pathogenic *Salmonella* serotypes that have been associated with disease in the particular animal species consuming these feeds:

- Poultry feed with *Salmonella* Pullorum, *Salmonella* Gallinarum, or *Salmonella* Enteritidis
- Swine feed with *Salmonella* Choleraesuis
- Sheep feed with *Salmonella* Abortusovis
- Horse feed with *Salmonella* Abortusequi
- Dairy and beef feed(s) with *Salmonella* Newport or *Salmonella* Dublin

IV. Regulatory Action Guidance:

The Districts should consider the following risk-based criteria in deciding whether to recommend seizure or import refusal of a pet food, animal feed, or their ingredients to the Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM), Office of Surveillance and Compliance, Division of Compliance (HFV-230):

A. Pet Food

1. *Salmonella* is present in one or more subsamples of the pet food or pet food ingredient; and
2. The pet food or pet food ingredient will not be, or information is not available to determine whether the pet food or pet food ingredient will be, further processed with a heat treatment or other method during the commercial manufacturing or processing to eliminate the *Salmonella*.
3. The *Salmonella* is of any serotype.

B. Animal Feed

1. *Salmonella* is present in one or more subsamples of the animal feed or feed ingredient; and
2. The animal feed or feed ingredient will not be, or information is not available to determine whether the animal feed or animal feed ingredient will be, further processed with a heat treatment or other method during the commercial manufacturing or processing to eliminate the *Salmonella*; and
3. The *Salmonella* is of a serotype that is pathogenic to the animal species for which the animal feed or feed ingredient is intended (see section III.B. of this document).

Contact CVM's Division of Compliance in cases involving animal feed that are positive for *Salmonella* serotypes that are not listed in section III.B. of this document before pursuing further action.

V. Specimen Charges:

A. Domestic Seizure

The article of food was adulterated when introduced into and while in interstate commerce or adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce, within the meaning of the Act, 21 U.S.C. 342(a)(1), in that it bears and contains a poisonous or deleterious substance, namely *Salmonella*, which may render it injurious to health.

B. Import Refusal

The article of food is subject to refusal of admission pursuant to section 801(a)(3) of the FD&C Act in that it appears to be adulterated within the meaning of section 402(a)(1) of the FD&C Act in that it appears to bear and contain a poisonous or deleterious substance, namely *Salmonella*, which may render it injurious to health.

Issued: July 12, 2013

CONTAINS NON-BINDING RECOMMENDATIONS

Draft Compliance Policy Guide

LABELING AND MARKETING OF NUTRITIONAL PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR USE TO DIAGNOSE, CURE, MITIGATE, TREAT, OR PREVENT DISEASES IN DOGS AND CATS

This draft Compliance Policy Guide is being distributed for comment purposes only

Submit written comments on this draft compliance policy guide (CPG) identified with Docket No. FDA-2012-D-0755 to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

Additional copies of this document may be obtained from the Internet at: http://www.fda.gov/ICECI/ComplianceManuals/CompliancePolicyGuidanceManual/default.htm. or http://www.regulations.gov or by sending a request to the Division of Compliance Policy (HFC-230), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

For questions regarding this CPG, contact: Dr. William J. Burkholder, Division of Animal Feeds, (HFV-228), Center for Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Administration, 7519 Standish Place, Rockville, MD 20855, 240-453-6865 (email: William.Burkholder@fda.hhs.gov).

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Office of Regulatory Affairs
and
Center for Veterinary Medicine
September 10, 2012

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DRAFT COMPLIANCE POLICY GUIDE

LABELING AND MARKETING OF NUTRITIONAL PRODUCTS INTENDED TO DIAGNOSE, CURE, MITIGATE, TREAT, OR PREVENT DISEASES IN DOGS AND CATS

This draft Compliance Policy Guide, when finalized, will represent the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) current thinking on this topic. It does not create or confer any rights for or on any person and does not operate to bind FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if such approach satisfies the requirements of the applicable statute and regulations. If you want to discuss an alternative approach, contact the FDA staff responsible for implementing this Compliance Policy Guide. If you cannot identify the appropriate FDA staff, call the number listed on the title page of this guidance.

I. Introduction

This document provides guidance to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) staff on how FDA intends to address dog and cat food products that are labeled and/or marketed as intended for use to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases and are labeled and marketed to provide nutrients in support of meeting the animal's total daily nutrient requirements.

FDA's guidance documents, including this CPG, do not establish legally enforceable responsibilities. Instead, they describe the agency's current thinking on various topics and should be viewed only as recommendations, unless specific regulatory or statutory requirements are cited. The use of the word *should* in agency guidance documents means that something is suggested or recommended, but not required.

II. Background

For more than fifty years, dog and cat food manufacturers have marketed products identified on their labels or in labeling as being intended for use to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases. These products also provide nutrients in support of the animal's daily nutrient needs, often serving as the animal's sole source of nutrients other than water. By virtue of their intended use to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease, such products meet the statutory definition of a drug in section 201(g)(1)(B) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act) [21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1)(B)]. In addition, these products meet the definition of food in section 201(f) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 321(f)] because they are articles used for food for animals. Consequently, under the FD&C Act, dog and cat food products that are intended for use to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases and to provide nutrients in support of the animal's daily nutrient needs can be regulated as drugs (section 201(g) of the

FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 321(g)]), foods (section 201(f) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 321(f)]), or both.

Section 512(a)(1) [21 U.S.C. 360b(a)(1)] of the FD&C Act provides, in general, that new animal drugs are unsafe unless they have an approved New Animal Drug Application (NADA), an approved Abbreviated New Animal Drug Application (ANADA) under section 512 of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 360(b)], a conditional approval under section 571 of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C.360ccc], or an index listing under section 572 of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 360ccc-1]. Unsafe new animal drugs are adulterated within the meaning of section 501(a)(5) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 351(a)(5)], and their introduction into interstate commerce is a prohibited act as specified in section 301(a) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 331(a)].

The FD&C Act also places other requirements on the manufacture of drugs. For example, it requires that all drug manufacturers register and list drugs with FDA (section 510 of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 360]). This requirement applies regardless of whether the drug at issue is the subject of an approved NADA, an approved ANADA, a conditional approval or an index listing. Drugs that are manufactured in an unregistered facility, or are not drug listed, are misbranded within the meaning of section 502(o) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 352(o)], and their introduction into interstate commerce is a prohibited act as specified in section 301(a) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 331(a)].

In addition, section 501(a)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 351(a)(2)(B)] requires that any animal drug product be manufactured in accordance with current good manufacturing practices applicable to drugs. Drugs that are not manufactured in accordance with current good manufacturing practices are adulterated within the meaning of section 501(a)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 351(a)(2)(b)], and their introduction into interstate commerce is a prohibited act as specified in section 301(a) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 331(a)].

At the time of this CPG issuance, most dog and cat food products that claim on their labels or in their labeling to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases are not the subject of an approved NADA, an approved ANADA, a conditional approval, or an index listing, and do not currently comply with drug registration and listing requirements, or with current good manufacturing practices applicable to drugs even though the products' status are drugs under the FD&C Act (see also FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) Program Policy and Procedures Manual Guide 1240.3605). Nevertheless, in the past, FDA generally exercised enforcement discretion with regard to these requirements for dog and cat food products that claim to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases, when 1) those products provide nutrients in support of the animal’s total required daily nutrient needs, 2) when manufacturers restricted label and labeling claims, and 3) distributed the products only through licensed veterinarians.

FDA has observed an increase in the number of dog and cat food products with labels and labeling that offer products intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease. Because of this increase, and to help ensure animal safety, FDA is issuing this draft CPG to provide guidance on its current thinking with respect to factors it will consider

in determining whether to take regulatory action against manufacturers of dog and cat food products intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of diseases.[1]

III. Discussion

A. Appropriate Use of Product

When dog and cat food products intended for use to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases were first marketed, they were sold through, and used under the direction of, licensed veterinarians. Recently, FDA has observed an increase in the marketing of such products directly to pet owners, including the availability of such products over the internet and in supermarkets or pet stores. This shift in marketing directly to pet owners is of concern because many of these products affect physiological processes to extents that may not be tolerated by all animals and/or may not achieve effective treatment.

For example, owners of diabetic dogs and cats may misinterpret claims to "control blood glucose" to represent that the product is the sole treatment required for diabetic dogs and cats when, in fact, these animals may require insulin therapy or other treatments to adequately control blood glucose. Also, some dog and cat food products intended to treat obesity may not be formulated to meet daily requirements for nutrients other than calories. FDA is less concerned when such dog and cat food products are marketed only through and used under the direction of a licensed veterinarian because the agency presumes the veterinarian will provide direction to the pet owner for how to use the product including periodic assessment of the product's effectiveness in both treatment outcome and provision of adequate nutrition for the animal.

B. Availability of Product Labeling to the General Public

Animal health may suffer when dog and cat food products intended for use to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease, but which are not the subject of an approved NADA, an approved ANADA, a conditional approval or an index listing are fed to pets without sufficient oversight by a licensed veterinarian. These products have not been evaluated by FDA for safety, efficacy, or nutritional adequacy. FDA is concerned when product labels and labeling, as well as other promotional materials, indicating an intent to use the product to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases are directly available to the general public. FDA is concerned that listing a disease or symptom on the label of a product does not provide a pet owner with sufficient information on the effectiveness, possible side effects, and contraindications for use of the product, and that, in the absence of a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship, pet owners may misuse such a product, resulting in harm to their pets. For example, some of these products work through manipulation of physiological processes and functions that may not be tolerated by

[1] Notwithstanding the factors discussed in this guidance, FDA intends to initiate regulatory or enforcement action against products covered by the guidance when such products present a safety risk (e.g., when a product labeled for use in dogs or cats with a particular disease would be unsafe in such animals) or if the products' labeling or promotion constitutes consumer health fraud (e.g., dog food labeled and promoted for the treatment of cancer with no basis for the claim). See Compliance Policy Guide, Sec. 120.500: Health Fraud - Factors in Considering Regulatory Action (CPG 7150.10).

all animals and that require veterinary oversight in order to appropriately evaluate the animal's response.

C. Feed Ingredients

Ingredients added to food must be either approved food additives or generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for their intended use in feed. Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, section 570.30 [21 C.F.R. 570.30] sets out the eligibility for classification of feed ingredients to be GRAS. A partial listing of substances GRAS for an intended use in animal food appears in 21 C.F.R. 582 and 584; 21 C.F.R. 573 contains approved food additives permitted in animal feed. Section 409 of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 348] provides that food additives are unsafe unless they are the subject of a food additive regulation prescribing the conditions under which the food additive may be safely used [21 C.F.R. 573]. In addition, section 402(a)(2)(C) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 342(a)(2)(C)] deems foods that contain an unapproved food additive to be adulterated.

FDA does not generally intend to recommend or initiate regulatory actions against feed products that contain unapproved food additives if those unapproved food additives are included as a feed ingredient definition in the 2012 *Official Publication* of the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO), unless there are data indicating that safety or suitability issues exist with an AAFCO defined ingredient.[2]

D. Drug Listing and Manufacturer Registration

As noted, section 510 of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 360] requires all drug manufacturers to register and list drugs with FDA. This requirement applies regardless of whether the drug at issue is the subject of an approved NADA, an approved ANADA, a conditional approval or an index listing. Registration and drug listing are an important part of the regulatory framework, however, since firms producing products that provide nutrition (food) are required to register under section 415 of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 350d] FDA has determined that registration under section 415 of the FD&C Act is sufficient to enable FDA to carryout its regulatory requirements. Therefore, this guidance sets out an intention to exercise enforcement discretion with respect to violations of the requirements of section 510 of the FD&C Act provided the firm is registered under section 415 of the FD&C Act.

IV. Enforcement Policy

Under section 201(g)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1)(B)], dog and cat food products that are intended for use to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases are drugs, even if they also provide nutrients in support of the animal's total required daily nutrient needs.

[2] Although food containing these unapproved food additives is adulterated within the meaning of section 402(a)(2)(c)(i), FDA is unlikely to initiate enforcement action solely on this basis if the food additive in question is included in the 2012 edition of the *Official Publication* of the Association of American Feed Control Officials. As part of its efforts to work with State partners, FDA has reviewed safety information related to many of these listed products, and those listed in the 2012 *Official Publication* generally do not fall within our current enforcement priorities.

Unless the subject of an approved NADA, an approved ANADA, a conditional approval, or an index listing, these products are adulterated under section 501(a)(5) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 351(a)(5)]. In addition, in the absence of compliance with current good manufacturing practice requirements, these products are adulterated under section 501(a)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act [21 U.S.C. 351(a)(2)(B)]. However, FDA is more concerned about certain products, and thus, is less likely to initiate enforcement action against dog and cat food products that claim to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases when all of the following factors are present:

1. The product is made available to the public only through licensed veterinarians or through retail or internet sales to individuals purchasing the product under the direction of a veterinarian.

2. The product is not marketed as an alternative to approved new animal drugs.

3. The manufacturer is register under section 415 of the FD&C Act

4. The product's labeling complies with all food labeling requirements for such products (see 21 CFR Part 501).

5. The product does not include indications for a disease claim (e.g., obesity, renal failure) on the label.

6. Distribution of labeling and promotional materials with any disease claims for the product is limited so that it is provided only to veterinary professionals.

7. Electronic resources for the dissemination of labeling information and promotional materials are secured so that they are available only to veterinary professionals.

8. The product contains only ingredients that are GRAS ingredients, approved food additives, or feed ingredients defined in the 2012 *Official Publication* of the Association of American Feed Control Officials.[2]

9. The label and labeling of the product is not false and misleading in other respects.[3]

Regulatory Action Guidance:

Districts should consult with the CVM, Division of Compliance, Post-Market Compliance Team (HFV-232) prior to taking regulatory action against dog and cat food products that claim to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases.

Priority for enforcement attention should be given to products that:

1. Are marketed as alternatives to approved new animal drugs.

[3] A therapeutic claim that is not scientifically substantiated would be considered false or misleading, thus making the product misbranded.

2. Contain unapproved food additives, unless the use of that unapproved food additive conforms to uses as listed in the 2012 *Official Publication* of the Association of American Feed Control Officials.

3. Include words or vignettes on the label of the product(s) that explicitly or implicitly indicate diseases for which the product is to be used.

4. Are made directly available to the public circumventing the role of a licensed veterinarian for provision of directions for use, supervision of treatment and evaluation of the treatment outcome.

Resources and Links

Minnesota Commercial Feed Program
Association of American Feed Control Officials – AAFCO
FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine

Minnesota Commercial Feed Program: http://www.mda.state.mn.us/feed
Minnesota Commercial Feed Law: http://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=25&format=pdf
Minnesota Commercial Pet Food Rules:
http://www.mda.state.mn.us/~/media/Files/licensing/feed/petfoodrules.ashx

AAFCO: www.aafco.org/
Includes links to State Feed Control Officials.

AAFCO – The Business of Pet Food: http://petfood.aafco.org/
This site was designed for small pet food and treat manufacturers, but it contains a wealth of information and links that would be useful to anyone interested in knowing more about pet food regulation.

Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act (FDAAA):
http://www.fda.gov/regulatoryinformation/legislation/federalfooddrugandcosmeticactfdcact/significantamendmentstothefdcact/foodanddrugadministrationamendmentsactof2007/default.htm

Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) and Animal Feed
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/Products/AnimalFoodFeeds/ucm347941.htm

FDA CVM Animal & Veterinary page: http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/default.htm

FDA-CVM Pet Food page:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/Products/AnimalFoodFeeds/PetFood/default.htm

For Clients/Consumers

"Information for Consumers" Pet Food page:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/Products/AnimalFoodFeeds/PetFood/ucm243408.htm

Selecting Nutritious Pet Foods (contains the AAFCO Dog and Cat Food Nutrient Profiles):
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ResourcesforYou/ucm047120.htm

Tips for Safe Handling of Pet Food and Treats:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ResourcesforYou/AnimalHealthLiteracy/ucm369141.htm

Center for Veterinary Medicine Report on the Risk from Pentobarbital in Dog Food:
http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/CentersOffices/OfficeofFoods/CVM/CVMFOIAElectronicReadingRoom/ucm129131.htm

FDA Tips for Preventing Foodborne Illness Associated with Pet Food and Pet Treats:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/NewsEvents/CVMUpdates/ucm048030.htm

Avoid the Dangers of Raw Pet Food:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ResourcesforYou/AnimalHealthLiteracy/ucm368730.htm

Get the Facts! Raw Pet Food Diets can be Dangerous to You and Your Pet:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ResourcesforYou/AnimalHealthLiteracy/ucm373757.htm

Knick-Knack Paddywhack, DON'T Give Your Dog a Bone!:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/ResourcesforYou/AnimalHealthLiteracy/ucm204796.htm

No Bones About It, Bones are Unsafe for Your Dog:
http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm208365.htm

Pet Food Safety and Recalls

To receive automatic animal feed, animal drug and pet food recall notifications:
http://www.fda.gov/Safety/Recalls/default.htm

Safety Reporting Portal Instructions:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth/ReportaProblem/ucm182403.htm
Includes links to "What Happens When a Problem is Reported?" and "Pet Food Safety Reporting Frequently Asked Questions",
Safety Reporting Portal:
https://www.safetyreporting.hhs.gov/fpsr/WorkflowLoginIO.aspx?metinstance=6C628E17046DCF45E9478DFADB90DEB4C6E94591

FDA Consumer Complaint Coordinator for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin:
612-758-7221

Jerky Pet Treat Investigation

Jerky Pet Treats:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth/ProductSafetyInformation/ucm360951.htm

Questions and Answers Regarding Jerky Pet Treats:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth/ProductSafetyInformation/ucm295445.htm

Letter to Veterinary Professionals Regarding Jerky Pet Treats:
http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth/ProductSafetyInformation/ucm371453.htm