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San Francisco District
1431 Harbor Bay Parkway
Alameda, CA 94502-7070
Telephone: 510/337-6700

Via Federal Express

Our Reference: 2956413

April 17, 2001

Carlyn A. Jensen, Owner
Jensen Dairy
8352 Elder Avenue
Hanford, California 93230

WARNING LETTER

Dear Mr. Jensen:

A tissue residue report from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and an investigation of your dairy on March 30 and April 2, 2001 by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have revealed serious violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the Act).

A food is adulterated under Section 402(a)(2)(C)(ii) of the Act if it contains a new animal drug that is unsafe within the meaning of Section 512. On February 5, 2001, you consigned a cow, identified with back tag number 93 EZ 7182 (USDA laboratory report number 418995), for slaughter as human food. This cow was delivered for introduction into interstate commerce by your firm and was adulterated by the presence of illegal drug residues. USDA analysis of tissue samples collected from that animal identified the presence of the drug penicillin in the kidney at 0.72 parts per million (ppm). Additionally, the drug sulfadimethoxine was found in the liver at 0.18 ppm, and in the muscle at 0.25 ppm. A tolerance has been established for residues of penicillin in the edible tissues of cattle at 0.05 ppm, and sulfadimethoxine in the edible tissues of cattle at 0.10 ppm.

A food is adulterated under Section 402(a)(4) of the Act "if it has been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions...whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health." As it applies in this case, "insanitary conditions" means that you hold animals which are ultimately offered for sale for slaughter as food under conditions which are so inadequate that medicated animals bearing possibly harmful drug residues are likely to enter the food supply. For example, our investigator noted the following:

1. You lack an adequate system for determining the medication status of animals you offer for slaughter. Your medication records are not permanent and do not contain all drugs and dosages administered and the individual performing the medication of each animal at your dairy.

2. You lack an adequate system for assuring that animals to which you administer medication have been withheld from slaughter for appropriate periods of time to deplete potentially hazardous residues of drugs.
3. You lack an adequate system for assuring that drugs are used in a manner not contrary to the directions contained in their labeling or your veterinarian's prescription labeling.
4. You lack an adequate system for assuring animals have been treated only with drugs which have been approved for use in their class of animal or species.
5. You lack an adequate inventory system for determining the quantities of drugs used to medicate your cows and calves.

You are adulterating the drug Pfi-Pen G brand Penicillin G Procaine within the meaning of Section 501(a)(5) of the Act, in that it is a new animal drug within the meaning of Section 201(v) of the Act and unsafe within the meaning of 512(a)(1)(B) of the Act since it is not being used in conformance with its approved labeling. Penicillin G Procaine labeling prescribes a dosage of 1 mL per 100 pounds of body weight and with no more than 10 mLs administered to any given injection site. Your practice of administering one 50-mL injection per day at one site in an animal results in a dosage in excess of that allowed by the labeling. This overdosing presents a possibility that illegal residues will occur and is likely the cause of the illegal residues found in the animal you sold for slaughter.

Your use of Tylan 200 brand tylosin is not in accordance with approved labeling. Labeling for Tylan 200 specifically states it is not to be used to treat lactating dairy cattle. The use of Tylan 200 to treat lactating cows will likely cause illegal residues in animals you consign for slaughter.

Failure to comply with the label instructions on drugs you use to treat your cows and calves presents the likely possibility that illegal residues will occur and makes the drugs unsafe for use. We request that you take prompt action to ensure that animals which you offer for sale as human food will not be adulterated with drugs or contain illegal residues.

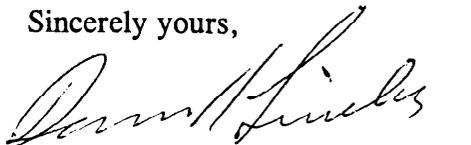
Introducing adulterated foods into interstate commerce is a violation of Section 301(a) of the Act. Causing the adulteration of drugs after receipt in interstate commerce is a violation of Section 301(k) of the Act.

You should be aware that it is not necessary for you to have personally shipped an adulterated animal in interstate commerce to be responsible for a violation of the Act. The fact that you offered an adulterated animal for sale to a slaughter facility where it was held for sale in interstate commerce is sufficient to make you responsible for violations of the Act.

This is not intended to be an all-inclusive list of violations. It is your responsibility to ensure that all requirements of the Act are being met. Failure to achieve prompt corrections may result in enforcement action without further notice, including seizure and/or injunction.

You should notify this office in writing, within fifteen (15) working days of the receipt of this letter, of the specific steps you have taken to correct these violations and preclude their recurrence. If corrective action cannot be completed within fifteen working days, state the reason for the delay and the time frame within which corrections will be completed. Your response should address each discrepancy brought to your attention during the inspection and in this letter, and should include copies of any documentation demonstrating that corrections have been made. Please direct your reply to Russell A. Campbell, Compliance Officer, 1431 Harbor Bay Parkway, Alameda, CA 94502.

Sincerely yours,



Dennis K. Linsley
District Director

cc:

