



PRODUCTSCHAP DIERVOEDER

GMP⁺ Certification Scheme Animal Feed Sector 2006

Minimum Requirements for Purchasing

Appendix 10

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1. INTRODUCTION

Various GMP⁺ standards requires that a participant may purchase products or services if these

- fall under a GMP⁺ certificate, or
- fall under a certificate which is accepted as being equivalent

This appendix describes further requirements for each of these options.

2. FURTHER PURCHASING REQUIREMENTS¹

The following tables show for each product or service to be purchased the required GMP⁺ certificates with any additional requirements.

These products and services may only be purchased if

- the specified certificate is available, and
- the additional requirements have been met.

Some products and services are not specified in the table. These products and services may be purchased by a GMP⁺-certified participant if the participant complies with 7.11.1 sub d.

¹ This refers to purchasing by a participant in the GMP⁺ certification scheme.

3. OVERVIEW OF GMP⁺ AND EQUIVALENT CERTIFICATES

1	2	3
Purchase of feeds	The scope of the GMP ⁺ certificate of the supplier includes	Approved certificates
Compound feed	Trade, production or processing of compound feed (B1 / B3-2006 / B3-2007)	Ovocom-H2 (MH/MHP)
		QS-certified producers of compound feed on the condition that they are notified on the list of companies drawn up by QS and published on its website.
Semi-finished product	Trade, production or processing of semi-finished products (B1 / B3-2006 / B3-2007)	Ovocom-H2 (MH/MHP)
Premix	Trade, production or processing of premixes (B1 / B3-2006 / B3-2007)	Ovocom-H3 (VH/VHP)
		FAMI-QS
Feed Additive	Trade, production or processing of additives (B1 / B3-2006 / B3-2007)	Ovocom-H10 (TH/THP)
		FAMI-QS
		Feed additives may be purchased under so-called gatekeeper conditions from companies who are not certified in accordance with one of the specified options. See Appendix 2 of this Appendix 10
Feed material	Trade, production or processing of feed materials (B1 / B2 / B3-2006 / B3-2007 / B6)	Ovocom-H4/H5 (GH/GHP) OVL-3
		QS-certified producers of feed materials on the condition that they are notified on the list of companies drawn up by QS and published on its website.
		FEMAS
		IFSA Standard for the Production of Feed Ingredients (IFSA) under the following conditions: The GMP ⁺ participant must verify and make demonstrable that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A generic risk assessment for the feed material is included in the DRV database of Feed Material Risk Assessments • Transport to the GMP-certified company takes place under the GMP⁺ transport certificate (or transport which has been declared to be equivalent)

1	2	3
Purchase of feeds	The scope of the GMP+ certificate of the supplier includes	Approved certificates
		GTP (Coceral) <i>Note: see Appendix 1</i>

Some feed materials can also be purchased from a company with a specific certificate or from a non-certified company under specific circumstances. By this is meant:

Feed materials	Approved certificates / special requirements
Grains, seeds and legumes	Certificate under the Charte Sécurité Alimentaire (FNA-FFCAT) See Appendix 4 for the purchase of grains, seeds and legumes from unknown sources.
Consumption potatoes directly from the growers	VVAK + Consumption Potatoes Module
Industrial vegetables directly from the growers	VVAK + Industrial vegetables module
Grains, seeds and legumes and straw directly from the growers	VVAK + Grains, seeds and legumes (GZP) module
	GZP Feed Safety Assessment Guideline primary sector (Product Board GZP)
All vegetable primary products direct from the growers	These products may be purchased under so-called gatekeeper conditions from growers who are not certified in accordance with one of the specified options. See appendix 3 to this document.
Intervention grain	See Appendix 5 for the purchase of intervention grain.
Dairy raw materials (food grade)	The product is supplied under Dir. (EC) 853/2004 (previously Directive 92/46/EG)
Intervention skimmed milk powder	-
Bakery waste products	Certificate under the Hygiene Code for the Bread and Confectionery Sector incl. Animal feed expansion module (Netherlands Bakery Centre/FoodCert)
Graded consumption potatoes	Certificate under the NAO Hygiene Code small packagers of unpeeled potatoes (Netherlands Potato Organisation)
Palm oil	See Appendix 6 for the purchase of palm oil. A GMP+-certified company which purchases palm oil via this protocol and introduces it to the GMP chain should register with the Product Board (BCD). See the appendix for further information.
Straw	See Appendix 7 for the purchase of straw.

Other products and services	The scope of the GMP ⁺ certificate of the supplier includes	Accepted certificates or other requirements
Foodstuffs	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - produced in a HACCP system, and - suitable as such for human consumption, and - can be used or processed in animal feed (which means that it complies with the relevant animal feed regulation)
Production or processing on a contract basis	Production or processing (B1) of animal feeds, or Production of feed materials (B2)	Corresponding Ovocom certificate
Storage and transhipment	Storage and transhipment (B5, B1 or B2)	Ovocom-H7 (OO)
Transport	Transport (B4.1 to B4.5) Note: contrary to the above requirement for GMP ⁺ -certified transport, the principal for the transport of oils and fats and derived products for direct processing in animal feed which demonstrably takes place under a FOSFA contract and where the EU 1 list of acceptable previous loads is used as compulsory, is excluded from mandatory certification for GMP ⁺ B4.2 and GMP ⁺ -B4.4.	Ovocom-H8 (TVWE) Ovocom-H9 (TVWAR) Ovocom-H9a (TVWAR) Ovocom-Appendix 18
	Road transport (B4.1)	Qualimat – version 4
Analyses / laboratory testing	Laboratory testing (B10)	ISO 17025 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If methods are used from the bundle “Inspection Methods” or equivalent methods. - To be determined by certifying body at the GMP⁺ certified participant

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE GOOD TRADE PRACTICE CODE (GTP)

When purchasing from a GTP-certified trader the GMP⁺-certified participant should ensure that there is compliance with the following additional requirements. The participant should lay this down in a contract in accordance with the GTP code, Art. 1.1.

1. The product comes from a certified manufacturer who participates in the GMP⁺ certification scheme with
 - GMP B1 with feed materials production in the scope, or GMP B2
 - A GMP-certified trader (B3 2006/2007)
 - a manufacturer with a GMP⁺-equivalent certificate
2. The product complies with the norms in Appendix 1
3. Where transport takes place on the responsibility of the GTP-certified company, this is transport under the GMP⁺ certificate (B4)
4. Where storage and transshipment takes place on the responsibility of the GTP-certified company, this complies with the GMP⁺ requirements (B5, B2 or B1)

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF FEED ADDITIVES UNDER GATEKEEPER CONDITIONS

The participant may purchase or receive feed additives from a fixed, known supplier who

- is not GMP⁺-certified, or
- is not certified in accordance with an approved standard in the GMP⁺ scheme,

as long as the participant guarantees the feed additive which he introduces into the GMP⁺ chain complies with the GMP⁺ requirements from the moment of production.

These requirements are:

General:

The participant may purchase or receive non-GMP⁺-feed additives¹² from a regular, well-known supplier as long as the participant guarantees the feed additive which he introduces into the GMP⁺ chain, complies with the GMP⁺-requirements. The participant acts in fact as the representative of the supplier of the feed additive.

The participant has entered into a contract with the supplier about the rights and obligations for guaranteeing the GMP⁺ requirements.

HACCP risk assessment and dossier

The participant must carry out a HACCP-based risk assessment per feed additive per supplier.

This risk assessment includes at least the following steps:

- Specification of the feed additive including its origin and method of production.
- Process diagram (global/detailed) from the original production of the feed additive up to and including delivery to the gatekeeper. Note: In the risk analysis also all the steps *after* the original production must be included, like transport, (intermediate) storage, repacking etc.
- Hazard identification + risk assessment per process step.
- Summary of the available general and specific control measures to control the identified risks.
- Monitoring plan + results. Compliance with minimum monitoring requirements – if established in the GMP⁺-scheme – is necessary.
- The written agreement with the supplier (contract).
- Results of audits by or on behalf of the participant at the supplier/producer. The audits may be carried out by:
 - o the participant himself
 - o an accredited inspection or certification body commissioned by the participant or supplier

The frequency of monitoring and auditing depends on the risk profile of the feed additive, and the quality assurance, which is applied and demonstrated by the supplier. From an efficiency point of view, the risk assessments of several feed additives, produced in one production process, may be combined.

The participant must further compile a dossier with at least the mentioned items. This dossier must be part of the GMP⁺-documentation, and must be controlled and updated as such.

² This includes feed additives with one or more carriers and/or technological additives.

APPENDIX 3: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PURCHASING OF UNTREATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

This refers to the purchase of untreated agricultural products (such as grains, seeds and legumes) for animal feed and products derived from them. These are purchased from the grower.

Untreated agricultural products (including grains, seeds and legumes) for animal feed

If the grower is not GMP+-certified (or another equivalent certificate), then the participant should carry out an intensive entry check programme which is based on the implemented risk assessment by him and the quality assurance applied by the grower. This means, among other things:

1. The carrying out of a risk assessment from sowing up to and including harvesting including any processing such as own storage and/or transport from the grower. If the grower contracts out storage and transport then this may only be contracted out to GMP+-certified companies (or those with an equivalent certificate).
2. Making clear how these risks are assured
3. The control measures which the grower should take should be recorded in a contract with the grower.
4. The check on compliance should take place by or on behalf of the participant.
5. During the GMP+ audit at the customer both the documentation of the risk analysis and the agreements made with the grower in the form of a contract and its supervision should be clear.

APPENDIX 4: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PURCHASING OF GRAINS, SEEDS AND LEGUMES FROM UNKNOWN SOURCES

1. Target group

GMP⁺ certified companies which purchase the feed materials specified in section 2 originating in a new or other country of origin from a non-GMP⁺ certified company which is established in a new or other country of origin as specified below and which wish to pass on these feed materials as GMP⁺ worthy.

2. Feed materials

Grains, (oil-bearing) seeds and legumes in untreated form in as far as these appear in the Database of Feed Materials Risk Assessments (DRV) .

3. General requirements

If the feed materials referred to above demonstrably originate from a fully GMP⁺-certified chain then this is a desirable situation (see also section 9). Each link (from the 1st collector through to the final processor) provides the required guarantee in this situation and is therefore certified. In this case the requirements of this protocol do not apply.

If a GMP⁺-certified company purchases the feed materials specified above originating in a new or other country of origin from a non-GMP⁺ certified company established in a new or other country as specified in the following schedule and wishes to sell or deliver these as GMP⁺ - worthy then he must comply as a minimum with this protocol.

Term	Description	
Countries of origin	a) <i>original</i> countries of origin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Netherlands - Belgium - Luxembourg - Germany - France - UK - Denmark - Austria - Ireland - Greece - Italy 	The feed materials in question may not be purchased from the specified countries of origin on the basis of this protocol.
	b) <i>new</i> countries of origin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hungary - Poland - Czech Republic - Slovenia - Slovak Republic - Finland - Estonia - Latvia - Lithuania - Spain - Portugal - Sweden 	The feed materials in question may be purchased until 30 June 2009 from the specified countries of origin on the basis of this protocol. After this these countries will be added to the list of "Original countries of origin".

	c) <i>other</i> countries of origin. These are all the countries which do not belong to the original or new countries of origin.	The feed materials in question may be purchased from the other countries of origin on the basis of this protocol until a date to be determined.
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Each year (end of September, beginning of October), the PDV evaluates together with interested parties which new countries are eligible to be qualified as 'new countries of origin' and an end date for the use of this protocol is established for these countries.

Hazard analysis and batch control

The GMP⁺-certified company carries out its own hazard analysis for the complete preliminary process (cultivation, harvest, collection, transport). On the basis of on the basis of this hazard analysis and the guarantees which are be provided by the previous links in the chain, the the GMP⁺ company makes a selection of the supplier and draws up a monitoring programme which at least complies with the requirements of this protocol. Special attention should be paid to new origins or suppliers. Mycotoxin levels can vary greatly from season to season and should be given special attention especially at the beginning of each season.

N.B. The generic risk assessments published on the PDV website show that the following risks can be well controlled but do require the necessary attention:

- residues of crop protection agents
- residues of pesticides
- microbiological quality
- mycotoxins
- heavy metals.
- dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs

Shipper

If the GMP⁺ certified company specified above purchases a batch of feed materials from a non-GMP⁺ certified company and sells this on f.o.b. to a GMP⁺-certified client (= shipper), then this client (shipper) must observe the obligations arising from this protocol. The initial buyer should makes this known to his client (shipper) in writing.

4. Inspection frequency

4.1 Frequency of sampling and inspection

A representative (end) sample should be put together per specified unit (at the latest during loading).

Transport	Sampling	Inspection
Ship	1 per hold	Each sample
Lighter/coaster:	1 per lighter/coaster	Each sample
Train	1 per train	Each sample
Vehicle.	1 per vehicle	Every 20 th sample

Ex storage location – direct delivery final recipient (prior to loading)

It is possible to separate a batch at a storage location within the framework of direct transport per road vehicle or train. An independent sample-taker can then, at the request of the manufacturer/supplier, take a representative sample from this batch.

This sample can be examined and the results of the sample be considered representative for this batch. Direct delivery of this batch to the final recipient may then take place by road vehicle or train.

The following requirements apply:

- In the event of transportation by road vehicle the batch may be a maximum of 1000 tons and in the event of transportation by train a maximum of 5000 tons
- The batch should be kept in quarantine (separate and identifiable) at the storage location.
- The location must be set up in such a way that representative (cross-section) samples can be taken.

4.2 Inspection

Parameter	Rejection limit	Remarks/explanation
The samples will in any event be analysed for the parameters which are summarised below. If the hazard analysis shows that other parameters deserve attention then these should be analysed. Parameters for which a statutory norm has been established deserve particular attention. Refer to GMP Appendix 1 'Product norms'.		
Crop protection agents and pesticides	See, among others, Directive 91/414/EEG and Reg. (EC) 396/2005 as amended.	The inspection must be particularly focused on materials for which within the framework of EU foodstuff legislation or national legislation or regulations an MRL value has been established for meat, milk or eggs.
Heavy metals (Arsenic, Lead, Fluorine, Mercury, Cadmium)	See Dir. 2002/32/EEG or GMP Appendix 1 Product norms	Inspection is not always required for (all) heavy metals. If a heavy metal is not included in the monitoring programme then this should be supported by the hazard analysis.
In the event of artificial direct drying using another fuel than gas: analysis for contamination with toxic components. - Dioxins - Dioxin-like PCBs	See Reg. (EC)2002/32 or GMP Appendix 1 Product norms	The inspection for dioxin and PCBs is especially important if there is direct drying using certain fuels. Maize is dried a lot in particular. If the hazard analysis irrefutably shows that the fuels used in combination with the drying method do not represent a hazard of contamination with dioxin (or dioxin-like substances; see GMP Appendix 1 and also GMP Appendix 3), then the dioxin analysis does not have to be included in the monitoring programme. Dioxins: A screening using the Calux method is also permitted if (according to the applicable requirements) analysis is continued if the Calux method does not give a negative result.
Salmonella	Absent in 25 grams	If the product is defined as Salmonella -critical. See Protocol P4 for a list of Salmonella -critical feed materials. At this time (end of 2007) none of the feed materials in question (grains, (oil)seeds or legumes) is Salmonella-critical.

Mycotoxins	DON³	OTA	ZEA	AFLA
Wheat	X	X		
Barley		X		
Oats		X		
Rye		X		
Maize	X		X	X

Other types of grains (such as sorghum, millet, spelt, triticale) and other (oil-bearing) seeds and legumes: on the basis of a hazard analysis.

5. Sampling method

In accordance with GAFTA sampling rules. Extra requirements in addition to these rules are:

Sampling position: - As close as possible to the receiving hold (preferably in the flow)

Instructions to personnel: - As much as possible direct from the flow.
 - Use disinfected sampling scoop (alcohol)
 - If the scoop is not used then store in protective bag.
 - Personal hygiene: use sterile gloves.
 - Store interim samples in PE (polyethylene) bags

Equipment: - Scoop – of stainless steel.
 - Alcohol 95% to clean scoop in the flame
 - Bottles: Sterile glass or PET (Polyethylene tubes) of 500 CC

or

Samples: - Bags: PE bags of 1.5 litres.
 - Store interim samples as above.
 - Mix in sterile location and in sterile conditions.
 - Send in sterile bottle or bag as described above.
 - Avoid contact with heat / sunlight / damp / equipment.
 - Send samples immediately.

During the loading of inland waterway vessels, coasters, trains or road vehicles:

- Per inland waterway vessel, train, coaster at least 20 random sub-samples, via 'grabs/scoops' of max. 1 kg.
- by vehicle at least 10 random sub-samples, via 'grabs/scoops' of max. 1 kg.

The other working methods to be derived from the sampling method described above. The basic principle should be that a representative sample is taken. In addition, the sampling requirements in the GMP⁺ Certification Scheme for the Animal Feed Sector 2006 apply (see GMP Appendix 13)⁴.

6. ANALYSIS METHOD

The analyses will be carried out by a GMP B10-certified laboratory or by a laboratory deemed to be an equivalent by the Product Board Animal Feed in as far as the method is included in the scope of the certificate. See GMP Appendix 10

³ DON= Deoxynivalenol; OTA=Ochratoxin A ; ZEN=Zearalenon ; AFLA = Aflatoxin

⁴ N.B. Once GMP Appendix 13 has been published (Spring 2008) section 5 will be amended accordingly.

7. CORRECTIVE MEASURES

In accordance with the GMP⁺ requirements.

8. REPORTING ANALYSIS RESULTS

A GMP⁺-certified participant who uses this protocol should provide the results of the determinations at least once per month to the PDV Database of Undesirable Substances and Products via the instruction provided by the PDV: <http://dos.pdv.nl/>

Explanation

General

A prerequisite in the GMP⁺ scheme is that feed materials may only be obtained from GMP⁺-certified companies. The opportunity is created for each feed material to obtain it from a non-GMP⁺-certified company because of special market conditions. The buyer must then meet a number of additional requirements. For the purchase of grains, (oil)seeds and legumes an exception has been established to the prerequisite (this protocol).

Application

This protocol is intended to be used during the purchase of grains, (oil)seeds and legumes from a not fully (GMP⁺-) certified chain from outside the original countries of origin.

- This protocol can not be used if the feed materials in question come from the so-called original countries of origin. The purchase of the specified feed materials from these countries can only be done from a fully (GMP⁺-)-certified chain.
- A GMP⁺-certified trading company should, if his purchaser (as shipper) applies this protocol, comply with all other GMP⁺ requirements except the purchasing.

Transport

The following GMP⁺ standards have been adopted with respect to the guaranteeing of various forms of transport:

- GMP B 4.1 Road Transport of Animal Feeds
- GMP B 4.2 Short Sea Shipping and Inland Waterways Transport
- GMP B 4.3 Inland Waterways Hygiene Code
- GMP B 4.4 Sea Transport Affreightment
- GMP B 4.5 Rail Transport Affreightment

These standards can be found on the PDV website (www.pdv.nl) .

The GMP⁺ transport requirements apply during purchase according to this protocol.

APPENDIX 5: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PURCHASING OF INTERVENTION GRAIN

1. Target group

The 1st buyer of EU15⁴-intervention grains⁵

2. Products

Intervention grains from EU15⁴-intervention grains¹⁰

3. General additional conditions

The 1st buyer (usually the shipper) is the 1st link in the GMP⁺ chain who has to be certified. Prior to the purchase of the intervention grain the 1st buyer carries out his own risk analysis based on HACCP principles in which he makes use, for as far as possible, of the generic risk analysis which is published on the Product Board Animal Feed website. On the basis of this risk assessment and also quality assurance, which is made or can be guaranteed by the intervention office, he will make a selection and adjust his entry check accordingly. This entry check complies with at least the requirements of this protocol.

Transport and documentation

The transport of the grain should always take place in accordance with the provisions of the GMP⁺ standard for transport.

In addition to the relevant trading and other legally-required documents, the batches will also be accompanied in the event of transport by inland waterway vessel or vehicle by the relevant analysis certificates. These certificates will be reported in writing by the shipper to his customer by at the latest the moment of delivery. In many cases the analysis results will be reported long before the actual delivery to the customer.

If a final recipient (for example a compound feed manufacturer) ships the feed materials then he acts as shipper and should meet the requirements specified above.

4. Inspection frequency

4.1 Sampling

In the event of transport by inland waterway vessel, coaster or train one representative sample per lighter will be taken.

- For inland waterway vessels, coasters or trains of less than 500 tons, every 10th sample will be analysed using the following parameters.
- For inland waterway vessels, coasters or trains of more than 500 tons, every 5th sample will be analysed using the following parameters.

⁵ For grains from intervention stocks from the 10 new member states the same protocol applies as for the free market in those countries. See protocol P10.

In the event of a vehicle one representative end sample will be taken per vehicle. Every twentieth sample will be examined.

Batch sample from storage

Contrary to that which is stated above, use may also be made of a sample which is representative for a particular batch which is stored in a silo or shed (see also under 6). All sub-batches which are loaded from this batch should be provided with the batch certificate.

4.2 Analysis

The samples specified above will be analysed using the following parameters:

Parameter	Animal Feed Act / GMP ⁺ (ppm) target value
Heavy metals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arsenic - Lead - Fluorine - Mercury - Cadmium 	2 10 150 0.1 1
Contamination by toxic components (if artificial direct drying) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dioxins - PAHs 	0.75 pg/g
Microbiological quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Salmonella 	0+

Mycotoxins	DON3	OTA	ZEN
Wheat	X		X
Barley	X	X	
Oats	X		
Rye	X		
Maize	X		X

5. Additional corrective measures in the event of the norm being exceeded

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6. Sampling method

During the loading or unloading of the inland waterway vessel, coaster, train or road vehicle

- per inland waterway vessel, train, coaster at least 20 random sub-samples, via 'grabs/scoops' of max.1 kg.
- by road vehicle at least 10 random sub-samples, via 'grabs/scoops' of max. 1 kg.

The other method of working derives from that which is stated in Protocol P10 under Sampling. The basic principle should be that a representative sample is taken.

Batch sampling

A batch sample may represent a maximum of 5000 tons. A larger batch or lot should be split into batches of max. 5000 tons for batch sampling.

A representative sample should be taken of the batch by an independent sampler who is approved for that purpose.
The sampling should take place in accordance with the same principles as stated in Protocol P11 under Sampling⁶.

7. Analysis method

The method recorded in the Product Board Animal Feed documentation bundle “Inspection Methods”.

The analysis will be carried out by a laboratory certified under the GMP⁺ certification scheme, by a certified laboratory or laboratory deemed to be an equivalent by the Product Board Animal Feed.

8. Provision of results

The results of the determinations should be provided at least once per month to the Product Board Animal Feed Database of Undesirable Substances and Products via the procedure prescribed by the PDV.
<http://dos.pdv.nl/>

9. Background information

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⁶ The German BLE has, for example, drawn up a sampling protocol on the basis of these principles.

APPENDIX 6: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PURCHASING OF PALM OIL

1. Target group

Companies who receive cif lots of unrefined palm oil.

2. Products

Unrefined palm oil

3. General additional conditions

The palm oil which falls under this protocol must be of good merchantable quality (GHK or Good Merchantable Quality –GMQ-) as laid down in Fosfa contracts. The protocol applies to CIF contracts.

The GMP⁺ quality of palm oil for animal feed is guaranteed by a system of entry checks on import in accordance with this protocol. The main features of this are:

- entry check in the Netherlands on the basis of a risk analysis of the previous links; this means that:
 - an analysis per ships tank for possible diesel contamination and
 - a monitoring programme for pesticide residues, dioxin and heavy metals will be introduced.

- quality assurance of palm oil in accordance with the Fosfa conditions; this means, among other things:
 - the obligation that the batches supplied must be of good merchantable quality (“GMQ”)
 - a list of permitted immediately preceding cargoes during sea transport
 - the use of steam and hot water as a heating agent during sea transport
 - effective cleaning of ships tanks
 - loading and unloading inspection during sea transport by certified inspectors
 - sampling in accordance with ISO methods
 - tracing back to land tanks in the export ports

- that batches which appear to be unsuitable for processing as animal feeds and foodstuffs, are kept outside these chains in the manner described in the VERNOF-document “Procedure for the disposal of contaminated oils and fats including conditions for sale by tender” of March 1990.

4. Inspection frequency

4.1 Entry check

4.1.1 Quality assurance of sea transport

During sea transport the rules apply as laid down in the manual "Fosfa qualifications and procedures for ships engaged in the carriage of oils and fats in bulk for edible and oleochemical use". Fosfa is the global trading organisation for oil seeds and oils and fats.

The rules from the manual are the basis for the Fosfa-80 contracts for CIF delivery of palm oil.

With respect to quality, these rules include, among other things:

- the obligation that the batches supplied must be of good merchantable quality ("GMQ")
- the use of steam and hot water as a heating agent
- effective cleaning of ships tanks
- loading and unloading inspection by certified inspectors
- sampling
- tracing back to land tanks in the export ports
- previous cargoes:
 - in loading compartments of stainless steel or which are covered with epoxy resin or with a technically equivalent coating, then
 - the first cargo which is transported in the tank should be a foodstuff or should appear on the EU list of permitted cargoes (see section 9)
 - if the palm oil is transported in a ship with tanks of materials other than specified above then the previous three loads transported in the tank should be foodstuffs or should appear on the EU list of permitted prior cargoes;

4.1.2 Check on diesel contamination

On arrival of a seagoing ship in Rotterdam each ships tank is analysed for diesel contamination.

Substance	Diesel
Rejection limit	25 mg/kg total hydrocarbons calculated as diesel oil (PG) Modification of action plan version December '04 (= 400 mg/kg) or wait for next change?
Analysis method	GC-FID or GC-MS
Additional requirements for the analysis method	The method specified includes the use of Standard "Material 106" of the Community Office of the European Commission. This method is used by the Dr Verwey laboratory which will publish its method by the end of October 2002 at the latest. MVO will then organise a ring test which is expected to be finished by mid-2003.
Inspection frequency	Per incoming batch, each ships tank

4.2 Monitoring

Substance	Pesticides residues
Rejection limit	<p>Maximum residulimieten voor pesticiden zoals vastgelegd Ongewenste Stoffenrichtlijn 2002/32/EG en zoals geïmplementeerd in de Nederlandse Kaderwet Diervoeders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aldrin + Dieldrin: 0,2 mg/kg • Camphechlor: 0,1 mg/kg • Chlordane: 0,05 mg/kg • DDT: 0,5 mg/kg • Endosulfan: 0,5 mg/kg • Endrin: 0,05 mg/kg • Heptachlor: 0,2 mg/kg • Hexachlorobenzene (HCB): 0,2 mg/kg • Hexachloro-hexane: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alpha-isomers 0,2 mg/kg - beta-isomers 0,1 mg/kg - gamma-isomers 2,0 mg/kg <p>Een selectie van maximum residulimieten zoals vastgelegd in 1990/642/EG en geïmplementeerd in de Nederlandse Regeling van Residuen van Bestrijdingsmiddelen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monocrotophos: MRL op detectiegrens (0,05 mg/kg) • methamidophos: MRL op detectiegrens (0,01 mg/kg) • acephate: MRL op detectiegrens (0,02 mg/kg*) • glyphosate: MRL op detectiegrens (0,1 mg/kg) • metsulfuron methyl: MRL op detectiegrens (0,05 mg/kg**) • deltamethrin: MRL op detectiegrens (0,05 mg/kg) • cypermethrin: MRL op detectiegrens (0,05 mg/kg) • glufosinaat: MRL op detectiegrens (0,05 mg/kg) <p>* Detectiegrens volgens EU richtlijn 90/642: 0,05 mg/kg ** Detectiegrens volgens EU richtlijn 90/642: 0,1 mg/kg</p>
Analysis method	NEN-EN 1528-1/4:1997
Additional requirements for analysis	GMP B10 certification or equivalent. The method must be proven for use with unrefined vegetable fats and oils.
Inspection frequency	Every six months

Substance	Dioxin
Rejection limit	0.75 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg
Analysis method	Laboratories should comply with the directives on dioxin as laid down by the European Commission (Directive 2002/70/EC).
Inspection frequency	Once per 6 months, varying origins

Substance	Heavy metals
Rejection limit	Lead: 10 mg/kg Cadmium: 1 mg/kg Arsenic: 2 m/kg Mercury: 0.1 mg/kg
Analysis method	Lead: NEN-EN-ISO 12193 Cadmium: ISO 15774 Arsenic and Mercury: Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS)
Additional requirements for analysis	GMP B10 or Nofota certification or equivalent. The method must be proven for use with unrefined vegetable fats and oils.
Inspection frequency	Once per year

5. Additional corrective measures in the event of the norm being exceeded

Batches which do not comply with the Fosfa provisions will be kept outside the food and animal feed chain as described in the VERNOF-document "Procedure for the disposal of contaminated oils and fats including conditions for sale by tender" of March 1990.

6. Sampling method

Sampling in accordance with NEN-EN-ISO method 5555.

7. Analysis method

The method recorded in the Product Board Animal Feed documentation bundle "Inspection Methods".

The analysis will be carried out by a laboratory certified under the GMP⁺ certification scheme, by a certified laboratory or laboratory deemed to be an equivalent by the Product Board Animal Feed.

As far as the methods to be used are concerned, the laboratory may deviate from the methods laid down by the Product Board Animal Feed if it can be shown that the non-standard method has at least the same performance characteristics (determination limit, repeatability, reproducibility, etc.).

8. Provision of results

The results of the determinations should be provided at least once per month to the Product Board Animal Feed Database of Undesirable Substances and Products via the procedure prescribed by the PDV.

<http://dos.pdv.nl/>

9. Background information

Palm oil is important in the achievement of satisfactory fat consistency in the pig carcass which is less likely with other vegetable fats. Palm oil comes mainly from Malaysia and Indonesia. The sales of raw palm oil to the GMP+ compound feed manufacturers has stabilised at a level of 40 to 60,000 tons per year.

This volume amounts to less than 0.5% of the total exports of the oil from these countries. The total import volume of palm oil into the Netherlands grew in 2004 to more than 1 million tons. The import of raw palm oil for animal feed purposes therefore represents only a fraction of that for other applications such as foodstuffs, personal care products, washing powders and, recently, power generation.

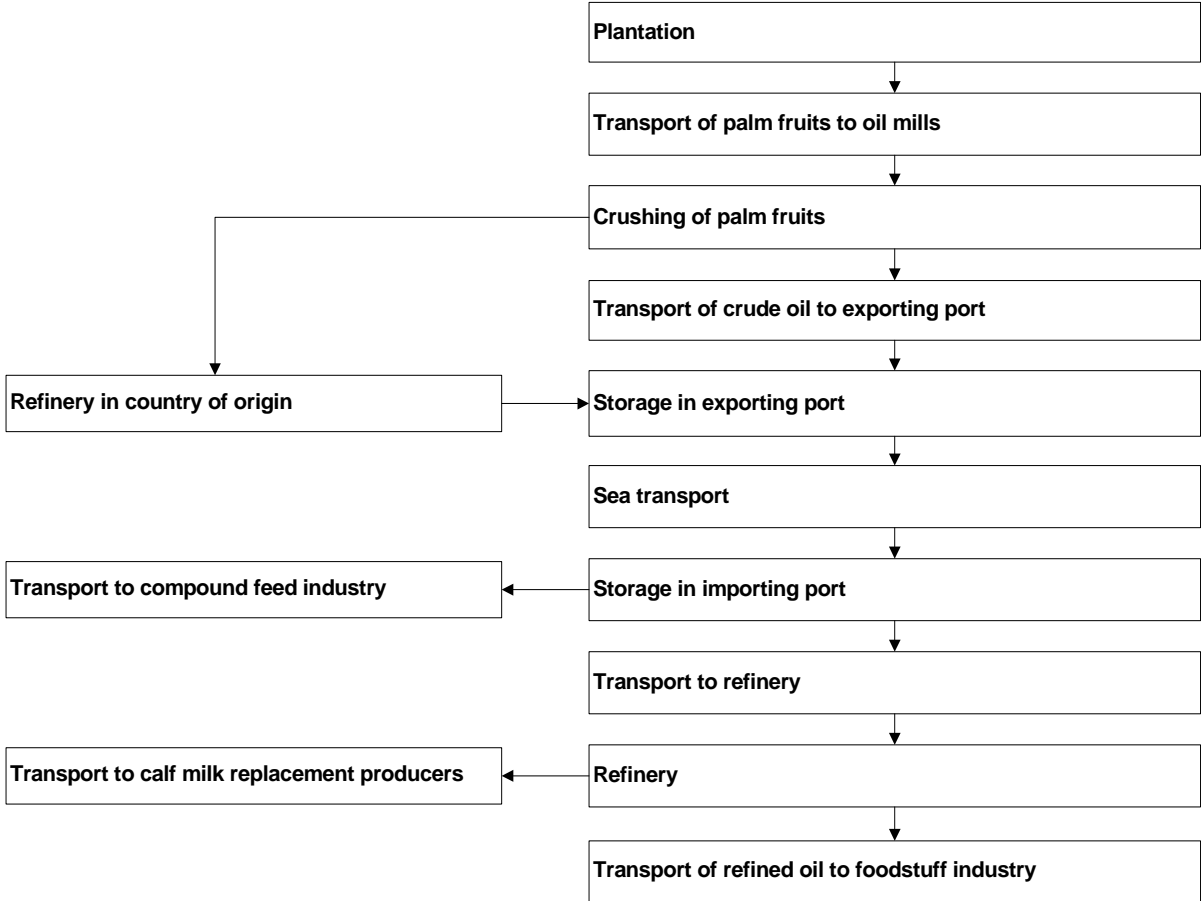
The objective is for all suppliers to be certified by an independent agency recognised for that purpose by the Product Board Animal Feed for one of the forms of quality assurance specified in the introduction.

The market position of the Dutch animal feed sector is insufficiently strong to be able to impose verifiable GMP+ requirements for palm oil on the market players in the countries of origin. This also currently applies, by the way, for the processors of palm oil for animal feed purposes (refinery industry) in the Netherlands. These parties guarantee the feed safety of palm oil by subjecting the product on being imported to the Netherlands to an entry check on the basis of a risk analysis of the links in question. Part of this is the use of worldwide standards for the safe transportation of palm oil by sea in the form of the so-called FOSFA contracts. Dutch power companies also make use of these contracts during the purchase of raw palm oil which marginalises the chances for a relatively small player such as the Dutch (or European) animal feed industry to set up its own palm oil flow

There is currently work at the European level on drawing up requirements for process and product checks in the countries of origin. The intention is that these requirements will be gradually introduced with proper inspection on the spot being a major item for attention. The first step in this process is the inspection of the arrival and storage of palm oil in the export ports. About 20% of the palm oil export from Indonesia and about 10% of the palm oil export from Malaysia goes to the EU. These are volumes which should make it worthwhile for Indonesia and Malaysia to comply with the requirements which are not applicable in other export markets for these countries.

Palm oil chain flow chart:

Flow chart: Palm oil chain



APPENDIX 7: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PURCHASING OF STRAW

1. Target group

The manufacturer / trader of straw

2. Products

Straw

3. General additional conditions

The trader of straw carries out a monitoring programme on the basis of the generic risk analysis which complies with the requirements in this protocol. In practice this will result in a minimum number of samples to be taken on an annual basis or per batch.

4. Inspection frequency

The manufacturer/trader takes a representative sample from every batch to be delivered. He examines it in accordance with the following table. The manufacturer/trader will take into account a spread of origin in choosing the samples to be inspected.

Parameter		Number of inspections per month	Remarks
Seeds	Enterobacteriaceae	1x	
	Salmonella	1x	
DON		1x	
Heavy metals	Arsenic	1x	
	Lead	1x	
	Cadmium	1x	

5. Additional corrective measures in the event of the norm being exceeded

In the event of non-conformities above the established norm there must be an examination of the cause and the product may not be delivered.

6. Sampling method

The sampling is in accordance with or based on a relevant ISO standard for sampling or on EU directives for sampling

7. Analysis method

The method recorded in the Product Board Animal Feed documentation bundle “Inspection Methods”.

The analysis will be carried out by a laboratory certified under the GMP⁺ certification scheme, by a certified laboratory or laboratory deemed to be an equivalent by the Product Board Animal Feed.

8. Provision of results

The results of the determinations should be provided at least once per month to the Product Board Animal Feed Database of Undesirable Substances and Products via the procedure prescribed by the PDV.

<http://dos.pdv.nl/>

9. Background information

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