

GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance scheme

Minimum Requirements Negative List

BA

BA3

3

Version: January 1st, 2012

EN

© GMP+ International B.V.

All rights reserved. The information in this publication may be consulted on the screen, downloaded and printed as long as this is done for your own, non-commercial use. For other desired uses, prior written permission should be obtained from the GMP+ International B.V.

Stadhoudersplantsoen 12
2517 JL The Hague
The Netherlands

Tel: +31 (0)70 370 86 70
Fax: +31 (0)70 370 86 71

info@gmplus.org
www.gmplus.org

History of the document

| Revision no. - Date of approval | Amendment | Concerns | Final implementation date |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0.0 / 09-2010 | Transfer of the document from PDV to GMP+ International | Entire document | 01-01-2011 |
| | Updated to the newest legislation | Section 4 animal proteins | 01-01-2011 |
| 0.1 / 05-2011 | Updating and addition of several type of fats, based on an evaluation of the dioxin crisis (2011) | Section 4 | 01-06-2011 |
| 0.2 / 09-2011 | Introduction has been updated | 1.1/1.2 | 01-01-2012 |
| | Updated to the newest legislation. | Several sections | 01-01-2012 |
| | Updating list of forbidden products and list of forbidden fuels. | Section 4 Section 5 | 01-01-2012 |

INDEX

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 4 |
| 1.1 | GENERAL | 4 |
| 1.2 | STRUCTURE OF THE GMP+ FEED SAFETY ASSURANCE SCHEME | 4 |
| 2 | REQUIREMENTS | 6 |
| 3 | ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE | 7 |
| 4 | FEED MATERIALS NEGATIVE LIST | 8 |
| 5 | NEGATIVE LIST OF FUELS | 13 |

1 Introduction

1.1 General

The GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance Scheme (GMP+ FSA scheme) was initiated and developed in 1992 by the Dutch feed industry in response to various more or less serious incidents involving contamination in feed materials. Although it started as a national scheme, it has developed to become an international scheme that is managed by GMP+ International in collaboration with various international stakeholders.

The GMP+ FSA scheme is a complete scheme for the assurance of feed safety in all the links of the feed chain. Demonstrable assurance of feed safety is a 'license to sell' in many countries and markets and participation in the GMP+ FSA scheme can facilitate this excellently.

The basic principle of the GMP+ FSA scheme is that the feed chain is part of the food production chain. Proper quality assurance of feed safety throughout the feed chain has a high priority. It is important that companies take their responsibilities in this respect by responding in a proper and convincing way to the need for safe feed materials in the food production chain.

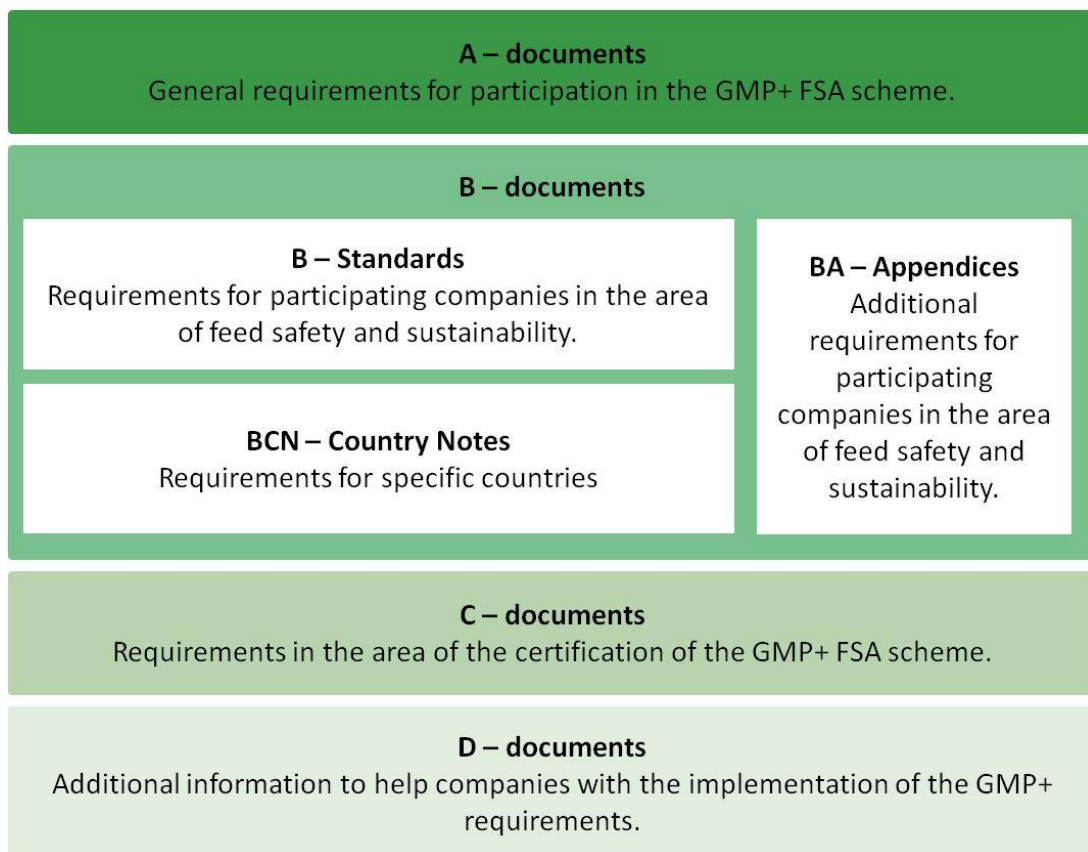
Based on needs in practice, multiple components have been integrated into the GMP+ FSA scheme, such as requirements for the quality management system (ISO 9001), HACCP, product standards, traceability, monitoring, prerequisites programmes, chain approach and the Early Warning System.

Together with the GMP+ partners, GMP+ International transparently sets clear requirements so that feed safety is guaranteed and certification bodies are able to carry out GMP+ certification independently.

GMP+ International supports the GMP+ participants with useful and practical information by way of its various databases, newsletters, Q&A lists and seminars.

1.2 Structure of the GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance scheme

The documents within the GMP+ FSA scheme are subdivided into a number of series. The next page shows a schematic representation of the contents of the GMP+ FSA scheme:



All these documents are available via the website of GMP+ International (www.gmpplus.org) .

This document is referred to as GMP+ BA3 *Minimum Requirements Negative List* and is part of the GMP+ FSA scheme.

2 Requirements

The GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance scheme requires that all products should comply with the applicable animal feed legislation and with the requirements of the GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance scheme. Products listed on the negative list may not be used in the preparation of animal feed by companies certified under the GMP+ FSA scheme.

Products which can nor or may not be fed to or processed in the preparation of animal feed (and which must be placed on the negative list) are products:

- a. which are forbidden under animal feed legislation (EU legislation and national legislation)
- b. for which there is no generic risk assessment in the Database Risk Assessment of Feed Materials of GMP+ International.
- c. for which there is a generic risk assessment but for which it is estimated that the risks are not controllable or only to an extent
- d. for which the risks cannot be estimated (also not by the manufacturer, treater or processor).

3 Assessment procedure

Products which are eligible for placing on the negative list may be provided by third parties or may be the result of a risk assessment.

The following steps will be gone through before a product is placed on the negative list:

- a. Drawing up of a fact sheet including the name, composition of the product and a risk assessment (in accordance with the HACCP manual);
- b. Assessment by the GMP+ International (Working Group Feed Safety Database) on the basis of the criteria described above;
- c. If necessary, a second opinion from external expert(s);
- d. Decision by the International Expert Committee;
- e. Adoption by the GMP+ International;
- f. Publication of the decision.

4 Feed materials negative list

| Prohibited product | Description & explanation | Source |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Animal proteins | <p>a. Feeding of <u>farmed animals</u>, with the exception of the feeding to carnivorous fur producing animals: The use of the following proteins is forbidden:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. processed animal protein (as defined in Reg. (EC) no. 1069/2009 and Reg. (EC) no. 142/2011 1774/2002); 2. gelatine of ruminant origin; 3. blood products 4. hydrolysed protein 5. dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin 6. feedingstuffs containing the proteins listed in points 1) to 5) <p>b. <u>Feed for ruminants</u> The use of the animal proteins (see a) and of feedingstuffs containing such protein is forbidden in the feeding of ruminants.</p> <p>The prohibitions specified above (under a. and b.) do not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The feeding to <u>farmed animals</u> (incl. ruminants) of the proteins referred to in points a to d and of feedingstuffs derived from such proteins: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. milk, milk-based products and colostrum; b. eggs and egg products c. gelatine derived from non-ruminants; d. hydrolysed proteins derived from parts of non-ruminants and from ruminant hides and skins; <p>These proteins in as far as applicable must be processed in accordance with article 14 19 of Regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009 1774/2002.</p> II. The feeding to non-ruminant farmed animals of the proteins referred to in points a to c and of products derived from such proteins as long as these proteins are where applicable processed in accordance with article 14 19 of Regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009 1774/2002 and the conditions specified in Annex IV of Directive (EC) no. 999/2001: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. fishmeal, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Annex IV section B; b. dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate in accordance with the conditions laid down in Annex IV section C; c. from blood products derived from non-ruminants in accordance with the conditions laid down in Annex IV section D. | Regulation (EC) no. 999/2001 (Amended by 1292/2005 and 163/2009) |

| Prohibited product | Description & explanation | Source |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>III The feeding to fish of blood meal derived from non-ruminants in accordance with the conditions laid down in Annex IV section D.</p> <p>IV The feeding to farmed animals of feed materials of plant origin and feedingstuffs containing such products following the detection of insignificant amounts of bone spicules may be permitted by the Member States if there has been a favourable risk assessment. The risk assessment shall take into account at least the amount and possible source of contamination and the final destination of the consignment.</p> <p>The feeding to productive livestock of feed materials of plant origin and animal feeds which contain such products if bone fragments are found as long as the member states have permitted this on the basis of a favourable risk assessment. In the risk assessment account is at least taken of the quantity and the possible source of the contamination and the final destination of the consignment.</p> | |
| Animal proteins | <p>It is forbidden to feed terrestrial animals of a given species other than fur animals with processed animal protein derived from the bodies or parts of bodies of animals of the same species</p> <p>It is forbidden to feed farmed fish with processed animal protein derived from the bodies or parts of bodies of farmed fish of the same species.</p> <p>With the exception of providing feed to fish with processed animal proteins which come from carcasses or parts thereof from animals of the same type.</p> <p>This exception does not apply to feeding cultivated fish of processed animal proteins from cultivated fish of the same type.</p> | Regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009 1774/2002 (Amended by 811/2003/EG) |
| Animal fats, derived from category 1 and 2 material | <p>Fat derivatives produced from melted fat from Category 1 and 2 material are not allowed in feed, cosmetics and medicinal products.</p> <p>According to Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 category 1 and 2 animal fats are not allowed in feed and feed</p> | Reg. (EC) no. 142/2011, Appendix XIII, Chapter XI EU Legislation |
| By-products from the oleo chemical industry | By-products from the oleo chemical industry from raw material which are prohibited for use in animal feed (like UCO) | GMP+ |
| Candida, protein and products of the yeast with the exception of guilliermondii | Protein and products obtained from yeast of the Candida variety brewed on n-alkanes. of the type "Candida". | Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009 Directive 82/471/EEG |

| Prohibited product | Description & explanation | Source |
|--|---|--|
| Kitchen Catering waste and food left-overs | Kitchen All waste and food left-overs all food remains including used deep-frying and frying cooking oil from originating in restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens including central kitchens and household kitchens; It is forbidden to feed farmed animals other than fur animals with catering waste or feed material containing or derived from catering waste. It is forbidden to feed anything other than fur-bearing animals with kitchen waste and food remains or feed which contains kitchen waste or food remains or which is derived from these. | Regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009 1774/2002 Regulation (EC) no. 142/2011 |
| Deodistillates, untreated | Untreated distillates from deodorization after chemical refining. These distillates can only be used in feed after a refining or fragmentation step (which means that they are treated or processed). Successful treatment must be verified by There must be a 100% monitoring with positive release on dioxin and dioxinlike PCB's. See for this GMP+ BA4 <i>'Minimum requirements sampling & analysis.</i> | GMP+ |
| Drainage fats | Drainage fats, meaning fats from fat separators that were not separated from waste water flows at the time of collection; | GMP |
| Faeces, urine | Faeces, urine and separated digestive tract content resulting from the emptying or removal of digestive tract, irrespective of any form of treatment or admixture. | Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III Decision 2004/217/EG |
| Fatty acids with methyl esters (fatty matter) from the biodiesel production | Fatty acids with methyl esters (also called fatty matter) collected after methanol recovery at biodiesel production are prohibited for feed purposes since liphophile additives used in biodiesel production concentrate in the fatty acids. | GMP+ |
| Fatty acids from biodiesel production, | Fatty acids from biodiesel production from raw material prohibited for use in animal feed (like UCO) are prohibited to be used in feed. | GMP+ |
| Fat products released during the cleaning of tankers | Fat products released during the cleaning of tanker vehicles | GMP+ |
| Fat products released during the cleaning of domestic waterway barges ('slobs') and storage tanks ('tank bottoms') | Fat products which are released during the cleaning of domestic waterway barges and storage tanks | GMP+ |

| Prohibited product | Description & explanation | Source |
|--|---|---|
| Fat products released during the cleaning of seagoing ships and coasters | Fat products released during the cleaning of seagoing ships and coasters unless it can be shown that these are fat remains from seagoing ships or coasters in which fats suitable for human consumption have been transported which are pumped directly using a pump used in the discharge process and pipeline to a separate system on land and that the cleaning took place using only water or steam. | GMP+ |
| Fish oil distillates | Distillates from deodorization after chemical refining of fish oil | GMP+ |
| Glycerol from biodiesel production | Glycerol from biodiesel production from raw material prohibited for use in animal feed (like UCO) are prohibited to be used in feed. | GMP+ |
| Mushroom trimmings, mushroom pomace | <p>Mushroom trimmings are products from the mushroom processing industry. During the mechanical harvesting of mushrooms these are cut off just above the compost bed. The remaining trimmings are then removed from the bed and the compost is removed or the bed is made ready for a second or third harvest.</p> <p>The intensive cultivation of mushrooms is sensitive to damage by, among other things, moulds, insects, Clostridia and requires the use of soil decontaminants and relatively many crop protection agents, including Prochloraz.</p> <p>For mushroom pomace, daily fresh mushroom trimmings are assumed. At the production company the compost attached is removed as much as possible by shaking and vibration. The product must then be mashed and treated (with lactic acid bacteria) to achieve a pH lower than 4.</p> | GMP+ |
| Packaging materials | The packaging and parts of packaging from the use of products from the agri-food industry | Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III Decision 2004/217/EG |
| Seeds and plant material treated with plant protection products | Seeds and other plant-propagating materials which, after harvest, have undergone specific treatment with plant protection products for their intended use (propagation), and any by-products derived therefrom. | Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III Decision 2004/217/EG |
| Skins treated with tanning extracts | Hide treated with tanning substances, including its waste. | Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III Decision 2004/217/EG |

| Prohibited product | Description & explanation | Source |
|--|---|---|
| Sludge from the processing of urban, domestic and industrial waste water. | <p>All wastes obtained from the various phases of the urban, domestic and industrial waste water as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC (2) treatment process, irrespective of any further processing of these wastes and irrespective also of the origin of the waste waters</p> <p>The term “waste water” does not refer to “process water” which is water from independent circuits in foodstuffs or animal feed companies; these circuits may only be filled with water; in the animal feed there may only be use made of clean, healthy water (as specified in Article 4 of Directive 98/83/EG). In the fisheries sector the circuits may also be filled with clean sea water as defined in Article 2 of Reg. (EG) no. 852/2004 of the European parliament and the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs. Directive 91/493/EEG of the Council dated 22 July 1991 to adopt health instructions for the production and trading of fish products (PB 268 of 24.9.1991, page 15). Process water may only be used in animal feeds if it contains material from animal feeds or from foodstuffs and must be technically free from cleaning agents and disinfectants or other components which are not permitted under the animal feed legislation.</p> | Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III Decision 2004/217/EG |
| Untreated oils recovered from used bleaching earth/perlite from stand alone refineries | <p>Untreated recovery of oils from used filter material / processing aids.</p> <p>These oils can only be used in feed after a refining or fragmentation step. There must be a 100% monitoring with positive release. See for this GMP+ BA4 'Minimum requirements sampling & analysis.</p> | GMP+ |
| Urban waste, solid | <p>Solid urban waste, such as household waste.</p> <p>The definition “solid urban waste” does not refer to kitchen waste and food waste as defined in Reg. (EC) no. 1069/2009.</p> | Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III Decision 2004/217/EG |
| Used cooking oil (UCO) | From households, restaurants and industry | GMP+ |
| Wood, treated with wood preservative | Wood, including sawdust or other products derived from wood, which has been treated with wood preservatives as defined in Appendix V of Directive 98/8/EG from the European Parliament and the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market. | Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III Decision 2004/217/EG |

5 Negative list of fuels

In case of direct drying of feed the following products are not allowed as fuels:

| Prohibited product | Description & explanation | Source |
|---|--|--|
| Lubricating oil, engine oil and hydraulic oil | Lubricating oil, engine oil and hydraulic oil are not intended for use as a fuel. Not as such and not as "waste oil" | 'Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004 |
| Mixed urban waste, mixed industrial waste and dried purification sludge | Mixed urban waste, mixed industrial waste and dried purification sludge are and will remain formally waste products (report "Refuse Derived Fuel; current practice and perspectives, 2003). Member states of the EU may only issue a licence in special cases and for specific purposes to use this as fuel. These waste materials may unintentionally have high levels of persistently contaminating substances. The use of these in a direct may, because of the risks and also from the point of view of GMP and HACCP, may not be tolerated. | 'Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004 |
| Petcoke | Petcoke is a residue of distillation from petroleum refinery. It is unsuitable as a fuel for direct dryers | 'Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004 |
| Plastic | PVC / plastic, PET bottles etc. | "Emissions of hazardous compounds from fires", RIVM, 2007 |
| Recycling oils (used oils, etc.) | Recycling oils (used oils, etc.) are often mixtures of unknown origin and within an unknown composition. Deliberate mixing with combustible chemical residues was observed regularly in the past (including the TCR affair). | 'Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004 |
| Recycling products. | Recycling products. These include, for example, preserved wood and demolition wood. Vegetable materials contaminated with preservation agents, insecticides or which are contaminated with oil or chemicals (for example sawdust). | 'Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004 |
| Tires | (Used) tires from cars, trucks, etc. whole or shredded. | "Emissions of hazardous compounds from fires", RIVM, 2007 |
| Wood, preserved | Wood whose lifespan is extended by adding biocides or treated with paint, stain, creosote or wolman salts. Wood which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coating. | Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004; Directive 2000/76/EC |