



GMP⁺ Certification Scheme Animal Feed Sector 2006

Feed Materials Cultivation

GMP⁺ Standard B6

© **Productschap Diervoeder (The Hague, The Netherlands)**

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 Product Board Animal Feed.

Approved by the Animal Feed Sector Central College of Experts	15 December 2005
Adopted by the board of the Product Board Animal Feed	15 February 2006
Applicable / published	1 May 2006
Effective date	1 July 2006

Table of contents

1.	SUBJECT AND AREA OF APPLICABILITY	3
1.1	GENERAL	3
1.2	APPLICATION	4
2.	NORMATIVE REFERENCES	4
3.	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	4
4.	FEED SAFETY SYSTEM	4
5.	MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY	4
6.	IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY OF PRODUCTS	5
7.	PROCESS CONTROL	5
7.1	CULTIVATION.....	5
7.2	HARVEST AND MILLING.....	6
7.3	STORAGE.....	6
7.3.1	<i>Business set-up</i>	6
7.3.2	<i>Hygienic operation</i>	6
7.3.3	<i>Birds, pets and vermin</i>	7
7.4	TRANSPORT	7
7.4.1	<i>Delivery by the farm itself</i>	8
7.4.2	<i>Delivery by third parties</i>	8
7.5	AGRICULTURAL CONTRACTORS	8
8.	CALAMITIES	9

1. SUBJECT AND AREA OF APPLICABILITY

1.1 General

The GMP+ Certification Scheme for the Animal Feed Sector 2006 has been drawn up for the production of, trade in, transport and the storage and transshipment of feed materials, animal feeds, premixes and additives. GMP+ standards (GMP+ B 1 to B 7.3) cover these various links in the animal feed supply chain. This GMP+ standard for the cultivation of feed materials (B6) provides the necessary guarantees with regard to the first link in the animal feed chain, namely the agricultural production of feed materials by agricultural businesses. The standard applies from 1 July 2005.

The aim of the GMP+ certification scheme is to create products and services in a manner that consistently assures that the suppliers of these products and services meet the requirements as laid down by law, with regard to human, animal and environmental safety (basic quality) for animal feeds and meet additional requirements which have been agreed with the buyers in the chain, within the framework of Integral Chain Management regulations for livestock, meat, eggs and the Milk Quality Chain regulation in the dairy sector or supplementary quality regulations.

The ability of the company itself to show that the basic quality is assured via a quality assurance system is the basis for the integral chain management (IKB) in the livestock holder sectors. Animal feeds supplied by GMP-certified businesses are a precondition in IKB programmes for the various animal sectors.

The GMP+ certification scheme includes the requirements under which the feed materials may be obtained from a grower. GMP+-certified companies may only purchase from growers who:

- are certified in accordance with the GMP standard for the cultivation of feed materials (B6) or in accordance with a quality standard which has been declared by the Product Board to be compatible, or
- The GMP+-certified customer fulfils the so-called Gatekeeper's role. The GMP+-certified customer should then carry out an intensive entry check which is based on the risk assessment carried out and also the quality assurance used by the grower and a contract should be entered into with the grower.

The intention was to harmonise with a basic certificate for quality assurance in the agricultural sector. This has currently not, however, been established. For this reason the potato processing and sugar beet processing industries decided to set up their own food safety standard and to implement it from mid-2003. This ties in with this GMP+ standard for the cultivation of animal feedstuffs. The basic assumption is that the assessment of compliance with this standard will be carried out alongside the assessment under any other applicable standard.

The intention is to tie this present standard in with a basic certification scheme ensuring food safety for the whole agricultural sector, as soon as that is in place.

This standard is linked to the development of quality control in agriculture in the Netherlands. In the present circumstances it applies to the purchase of products by GMP+-certified businesses. As the participation in the GMP+ scheme spreads to other countries, discussions will take place with the countries involved about the creation of similar linkages to developments there.

The acquisition of products from growers applying quality assurance as set out in this standard will reduce the potential risks and allow the GMP⁺-certified organisation to modify his goods-inward checking procedures accordingly.

This standard contains a number of practical control measures which are based on a HACCP-based risk assessment of feeds in the production phase. In HACCP (Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points) all links in the production process are analysed and potential hazards to product quality and safety are identified and documented. All possible risks for product quality and safety must be properly controlled by means of prescribed procedures and instructions

1.2 Application

The target groups for this GMP standard are:

- a) businesses which cultivate feed materials for sale to businesses which intend the products for use in animal feed
- b) businesses cultivating feedstuffs for feeding to animals within their own enterprise.

2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

This GMP⁺ standard is one component of the GMP⁺ certification scheme for the animal feed sector.

The aim is to comply with the basic feed safety requirements. These include standards and instructions as set out in the animal feedstuffs legislation, supplemented with additional standards agreed at sectoral level with participants in the animal product supply chain, within the framework of the GMP⁺ certification scheme for the animal feed sector.

The legal norms and also the norms and instructions which should be assured within the framework of this GMP⁺ standard, have been laid down under this GMP⁺ certification scheme for the animal feed sector (GMP⁺ Appendix 1. Product Norms)

3. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See GMP⁺ A2. Supplementary list of definitions

4. FEED SAFETY SYSTEM

-

5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The grower must always be aware of his responsibility for the safety of the product being cultivated during the period during which he grows the products on his farm, harvests them and stores, keeps and delivers them. The grower must be aware that he is the first link in the animal feed chain and is also part of the animal feed production chain.

By implementing the requirements of this standard he is demonstrating that feed safety is assured which is the basis for Integrated Chain Management (IKB/KKM) in the cattle farming sector.

6. IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY OF PRODUCTS

Feed materials should be traceable from the purchase of the raw materials (including additives like crop protection agents or fertilisers) through to sale, including transportation.

The grower must include the following data in his administrative system, as a minimum:

- a. *which plots are used for the cultivation of feed materials for the animal feed sector (**for example:** Area application = McSharry application)*
- b. *bought-in products (including sowing seed, seed potatoes and onion sets, crop protection agents or fertilisers) For example: Tax records*
- c. *for each crop (by plot if necessary), the date of treatment, the treatment used (including quantity and type of agent) as shown in the farm's own administrative records, for example their **Crop spraying book***
- d. *names of customers and quantity of product delivered (for example: the tax records)*
- e. *In addition, records of checks and inspections, as well as analyses and certificates should be retained for a minimum of 3 years unless this is no longer required by statutory regulations. The documents should be kept in such a way that that they are easily accessible.*

7. PROCESS CONTROL

7.1 Cultivation

The grower must meet the standards for residues as set down in the legislation relating to animal feeds, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and fertilisers.

a. Selection of raw materials

a1. With arable crops, preferably use 100% uncontaminated seed (to prevent the occurrence of fungal infection);

b. Plots

b1. Indisputable history of the use of the plot

b2. In case of doubt relating to the history of the plot, the soil should be analysed by a laboratory certified in the soil investigation field (e.g. Oosterbeek)

c. Use of crop protection agent / grain decontamination agents

c1. Use legally registered agents exclusively, with a permission for crop in question

c2. Apply the agent in accordance with any legal prescription and the instructions on the packaging

*c3. Maintenance of an administrative system of the agents used (including after harvest (see 6), as in the own administrative system, such as the **spraying book***

c4. Make use of a properly adjusted and properly operating spray and, if applicable, an approved nozzle and spraying permit

d. Fertilisers

d1. Follow fertiliser recommendations (preferably by means of analysis results);

d2. For GFT compost there must be a BOOM declaration so that there is no ___contamination with heavy metals above the legally-permitted level.

And analysis shows that there is no contamination with glass

d3. Make use of a properly operating and, if necessary, approved spreader

*d4. Maintain administrative records of the fertilisers used (see 6) (for example **the tax records**).*

e. Fungal infections

e1. Inform the customer / service provider of the presence of any fungal infection

f. Undesirable substances

f1. In the event of contamination with weed seeds, false flax and black mustard, report this to the customer / service provider

g. GMOs

g1. Cultivation of GMO varieties is permissible only where these meet the legal requirements

g2. The use of GMO varieties is to be agreed with the customer / service provider.

7.2 Harvest and milling

Damage to the product during harvesting and milling and the introduction of foreign materials (such as glass, stones, machine parts due to wear, GMO products) must be prevented.

7.3 Storage

7.3.1 Business set-up

Where products are placed in interim storage prior to delivery, the storage arrangements should be such that the harvested product cannot come into contact with other feed materials.

Products which are not placed into interim storage on the farm must be stored by a business must be stored by a business which is GMP⁺-certified by the Product Board Animal Feed.

7.3.2 Hygienic operation

The products may not come into contact with products which are not usual in cattle feed products such as fertilisers, crop protection agents, glass, wood, machine parts, etc. The company should take the following control measures into consideration in this respect:

a. The harvested product should be stored hygienically in clean, dry areas. This is to prevent microbiological contamination and overheating;

Where the products are dried **artificially**¹, the following precautionary measures are to be taken to prevent contact with toxic elements from combustion gases, incomplete combustion and contaminated fuels (such as dioxins, PAHs):

- b. Specification of the quality of the fuels is to be specified and agreed with the suppliers, on the basis of a risk assessment. The basic principle is that fuels must demonstrably contain no undesirable substances which could get into the feed material (in the event of direct drying). In principle only fuels such as those in appendix 1 are acceptable. All other fuels are not permitted unless it is shown by way of a risk analysis that there is no risk to the safety of the feed material. In any event the fuels in appendix 2 are not permitted.*
- c. Specification of control measures to prevent contamination of fuels during storage and transport*
- d. Specification of checks on the quality of the fuels*
- e. Specification of the settings for the burner and dryer installations so as to prevent the formation of undesirable substances.*

7.3.3 Birds, pets and vermin

The business should take measures to prevent the presence of domestic animals, birds, vermin and insects and their excreta. The company should take the following control measures into consideration in this respect:

- a. Contact between birds and domestic animals and their excreta and the stored product, as well as their nesting among it, must be prevented (including closing doors and windows and covering the product)*
- b. Vermin must be prevented through the use of mesh screens at inlet and outlet hatches*
- c. Stocks of pesticides should be stored in segregated areas.*

7.4 Transport

The entry of rainwater and contamination with bird droppings is to be prevented by covering the load during loading up and transport to the customer. In addition, the load space and the technical aids on the transport used must be clean.

- a. All products which fail to meet the standard for cultivation of feed materials for the animal feed sector must be removed before delivery*
- b. Only clean and properly maintained equipment must be used which is:
 - b1. free from residues and odour from previous loads*
 - b2. free from residues from cleaning and/or disinfection agents*
 - b3. dry.**
- c. The grower is responsible for this and for supervision of loading of the correct consignment.*

¹ **Other than sun and air drying**

7.4.1 Delivery by the farm itself

Where delivery is carried out by the farm itself, the cleaning of vehicles should be carried out in accordance with the cleaning and decontamination regime specified in the GMP⁺ standard for transport. This means that prior to transportation of raw materials for animal feed the vehicle, equipment and packaging must as a minimum be cleaned in accordance with the requirements stated below.

Following carriage of:

- a. *animal feed raw materials: sweeping*
- b. *earth/stones: high pressure water cleaning*
- c. *artificial fertilisers: clean with water*
- d. *dry, stackable poultry and horse manure: clean with water + disinfection.*
- e. *liquid manure, slurry: cleaning, disinfection and release following inspection by an inspection agency designated by the Product Board Animal Feed*
- f. *packaged products: sweeping*

7.4.2 Delivery by third parties

Where the transport is provided on contract to the farmer by an external (transport) company, this company must demonstrably meet the standards contained in the GMP⁺ standard for transport.

- a. *The transport company must have a GMP⁺ certificate*
- b. *A copy of this must be held in the grower's administrative records.*

7.5 Agricultural contractors

Activities carried out by agricultural contractors must be completed in accordance with the requirements of this standard or by a agricultural contractor who is certified in accordance with the standard Feed Quality Contracting (VKL).

- a. *The grower is responsible for ensuring that the contractor works in accordance with the requirements, and must supervise this*
- b. *The administrative records must show what work (activities and date) has been carried out by the contractor;*
- c. *The grower is responsible for ensuring that the same records are kept to cover the contractor's activities.*

8. CALAMITIES

In the case of accidents or incidents on the farm or in the immediate environment, the risks to the feed materials must be assessed.

In all cases the business must:

- a. take corrective measures, in the case of fire, accidents or the discovery of possible glass, oil, chemicals, organisms subject to quarantine etc.*
- b. record any emergencies*
- c. record the corrective measures taken.*

Appendix 1 Permissible fuels

The following are permissible:

1. Gaseous fuels:

- Natural Gas – NG or CNG (“Compressed Natural Gas”)

2. Liquid Natural Gas – LNG (“Liquid Natural Gas”):

- Bio-gas (“Land Fill Gas”)
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG or refinery gas)

3. Liquid fuels:

- Petroleum
- Light fuel oil
- Diesel oil
- Heavy fuel oil if it complies with the statutory norms (which are not uniform in Europe).

4. Solid fossil fuels:

- Thermal coal
- Metallurgical coal
- Anthracite
- Coal products for domestic use including briquettes.

5. Bio fuels:

- Non-fossil products of animal or vegetable origin such as straw, (clean) wood chips, coconut husks and cacao shells, bagasse. In some areas (including Brazil) “fuel wood” is grown on a large scale and used in the agro-industry.
These types of fuels can be characterised as vegetable / fibrous / wooden with respect to their structure and composition. If these fuels are clean and dry then the risk is relatively low.
- Vegetable and animal fats

Appendix 2: Forbidden fuels

The following fuels are forbidden on the basis of scientific research into the drying processes (Quality Series 101, PDV, The Hague):

1. Petcoke:

This is a residue of distillation from the petroleum refinery. It is unsuitable as a fuel for direct dryers

2. Lubricating oil, engine oil and hydraulic oil:

These are not intended for use as fuel. Not as such and not as “waste oil”

3. Recycling oils (used oils, etc.):

These are often mixes of unknown origin and with an unknown composition. Deliberate mixing with combustible chemical residues was observed regularly in the past (including the TCR affair).

4. Mixed urban waste, mixed industrial waste and dried purification sludge:

These are and continue to be 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.

5. 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).