

*GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance scheme*

## **Minimum Requirements Negative List**

**BA**

### **GMP+ BA3**

**3**

**EN**

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## 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

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 General

The GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance scheme (GMP+ FSA) has been developed since 1992. It was managed from 1992 up until 2009 by the Product Board Animal Feed, The Hague, The Netherlands. Since 2010, this scheme is managed by GMP+ International.

It is a scheme for assuring feed safety in all the links in the feed chain. It is also an international scheme, applicable worldwide.

The establishment and development of the scheme was primarily the result of demand from the subsequent links in the animal production chain for better control of feed safety. Another contributory factor was the damage caused by more and less serious contamination incidents.

In the initial phase the demand arose for better differentiation in an increasingly saturated European sales market for animal products. Since 1999, feed & food safety has been a top issue internationally both politically and commercially, because of serious incidents in the feed sector. Because of this, demonstrable assurance of feed safety has become a sales prerequisite.

The basic principle of the GMP+ FSA scheme is that the feed chain is part of the whole animal production chain. Proper assurance of feed safety worldwide is a high priority. Companies must live up to their responsibilities and respond properly and convincingly to the needs of animal production. The GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance scheme is an aid to realise this.

## 1.2 Structure of the GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance scheme

The documents within the GMP+ FSA scheme are subdivided into a number of series. A description follows of these:

**A**  
General (framework) documents

These documents contain the requirements for participation in the certification scheme for companies and certification bodies (framework regulation, the use of logo's, etc.). This series also includes a general list of definitions and abbreviations.

**B**  
Normative documents.

These documents contain the international standards and additional country notes for use by companies with respect to the various feed products and production phases including cultivation and industrial production, treatment and processing, collection, trade, means of transport, storage and transhipment.

These documents are divided in several subgroups, with a code and a name

<b>Document</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>
⇒ Standard	GMP+ Bxx	
⇒ Appendix	GMP+ BAxx	e.g. GMP+ BA3 <i>Minimum requirements Negative List</i>
⇒ Country Note	GMP+ BCNxx	

**C**  
Certification requirements

These documents contain the Rules of Certification including those for the approval of certification bodies and auditors, the frequency of audits, minimum audit time, assessment criteria, checklists, etc. There is also an explanation of how the supervision by certification bodies is implemented and of how GMP+ International supervises the certification process.

**D**  
Interpretations and accompanying texts

In addition to the above-mentioned standard documents, there are also supporting documents in the D series including a list of frequently-asked questions, manuals and guidances with additional information.

All these documents are available through the website of GMP+ International ([www.gmpplus.org](http://www.gmpplus.org)).

The document in the present case is referred to as appendix GMP+ BA3 *Minimum Requirements Negative List* and is part of the GMP+ FSA scheme. It has a structure of its own.

GMP+ Appendices (GMP+ BAxx), to which there are also references, are separate GMP+ documents within the B segment of the GMP+ FSA scheme. If there is a reference to such an GMP+ BAxx-appendix, then it applies within the framework of this standard. GMP+ BAxx-appendices are indicated as such.

Next to this, also reference to a number of other appendices may be made. These appendices are in that case only part of this document, and are attached to it. To indicate them, only the word 'appendix' is used.

## 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
Candida, end products of the yeast with the exception of <i>guilliermondii</i>	End products which are obtained from yeast brewed on N-alkanes of the type "Candida".	Directive 82/471/EEG
Kitchen waste and food left-overs	<p>Kitchen waste and food left-overs all food remains including used deep-frying and frying oil from restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens including central kitchens and household kitchens;</p> <p>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.</p>	Regulation (EC) no. 1774/2002
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+

<p>Animal proteins</p>	<p>a. <i>Feeding of <u>productive livestock including ruminants with the exception of carnivorous fur-bearing animals</u>:</i>  The use of the following proteins is forbidden:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. processed animal proteins (as defined in Reg. (EC) no. 1774/2002);</li> <li>2. gelatin from ruminants</li> <li>3. blood products</li> <li>4. hydrolysed proteins</li> <li>5. dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin</li> <li>6. animal feeds which contain products specified in 1) to 5)</li> </ol> <p>b. <i>Feed for <u>ruminants</u></i>  The use of the animal proteins and animal feeds which contain such proteins 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"> <li>I. Feeding to <u>productive livestock</u> (incl. ruminants) of the products specified under a to d and the animal feeds produced from them: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. milk, products on the basis of milk and colostrum</li> <li>b. eggs and egg products</li> <li>c. gelatin from non-ruminants</li> <li>d. hydrolysed proteins from parts of non-ruminants or from skins of ruminants</li> </ol> These proteins in as far as applicable must be processed in accordance with article 19 of Regulation (EG) no. 1774/2002.</li> <li>II. the feeding to <u>non-ruminant productive livestock</u> of the products specified under a to c and products manufactured from them as long as these proteins are where applicable processed in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EC) no. 1774/2002 and the conditions specified in Appendix IV of Directive (EG) 999/2001: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. fishmeal (in accordance with Appendix IV section B)</li> <li>b. dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate (in accordance with Appendix IV section C)</li> <li>c. from blood products from non-ruminants (in accordance with Appendix IV section D)</li> </ol> </li> <li>III. The feeding to <u>fish</u> of blood products from non-ruminants (in accordance with Appendix IV section D)</li> </ol>	<p>Regulation (EC) no. 999/2001 (Amended by 1292/2005 and 163/2009)</p>
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	<p>IV. 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 a type of animal with processed animal proteins which come from carcasses or parts thereof from animals of the same type.</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. 1774/2002 (Amended by 811/2003/EG)
Faeces, urine	Faeces, urine and the content of the digestive tract which is released when the digestive tract is emptied or removed irrespective of the treatment which is applied or the mixture in which it is processed.	Decision 2004/217/EG
Wood, treated with wood preservative	Wood, including sawdust or other products derived from wood, which is treated with wood preservative as defined in Appendix V of Directive 98/8/EG from the European Parliament and the Council	Decision 2004/217/EG
Skins treated with tanning extracts	Skins and waste treated with tanning extracts.	Decision 2004/217/EG
Sludge from the treatment of urban, domestic and industrial waste water.	<p>All waste obtained in the various stages of the treatment of urban, domestic and industrial waste water as defined in Article 2 of Directive 91/271/EEG from the Council, irrespective of the further treatment of the waste and irrespective of the source of the waste water.</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 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>	Decision 2004/217/EG

Urban waste, solid	Solid urban waste, for example household waste.	Decision 2004/217/EG
Seeds and plant material treated with plant protection products	After harvesting and treatment of seeds or plant material or other vegetable growing material and other derived by-products treated with phytopharmaceutical products according to their destination.	Decision 2004/217/EG
Packaging materials	Packaging and packaging components originating from the use of products from the foodstuff industry.	Decision 2004/217/EG
Drainage fats	drainage fats, meaning fats from fat separators that were not separated from waste water flows at the time of collection;	GMP
Used cooking oil (UCO)	From households, restaurants and industry	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+
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+
Untreated oils recovered from used bleaching earth/perlite from stand alone refineries	Untreated recovery of oils from used filter material / processing aids. 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.	GMP+
Distillates, untreated	Untreated. distillates from deodorization after chemical refining. These distillates 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.	GMP+
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 lipophilic additives used in biodiesel production concentrate in the fatty acids.	GMP+

Glycerol from bio-diesel production	Glycerol from biodiesel production from raw material prohibited for use in animal feed (like UCO) are prohibited to be used in feed.	GMP+
Animal fats, Category 1 and 2	According to Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 category 1 and 2 animal fats are not allowed in food and feed	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+
Fish oil distillates	Distillates from deodorization after chemical refining of fish oil	GMP+

## 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
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
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
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