

GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance scheme

Minimum Requirements for Purchasing

BA

GMP+ BA10

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History of the document

Revision no. / Date of approval	Amendment	Concerns	Final implementation date
0.0 / 01-01-2010	Transfer of the document from PDV to GMP+ International and some restructuring.	Entire document	01-01-2010
0.1 / 22-03-2010	Updating of Appendix 4 (so-called grain protocol)	Appendix 4	01-07-2010
	Registration of users of the gatekeepers protocol for feed additives, grains, seeds and legumes and palm oil during audit.	Section 3	01-07-2010
0.2 / 09-07-2010	The acceptance of TASCSC Merchants for trade in combinable crops - correction	Section 3	09-07-2010
0.3 / 09-2010	The acceptance of the Hygiene Code for whey from farmers	Section 3	05-08-2010
	The termination of the temporary acceptance of the GTP-certificate (Transition period runs up to 1 October 2011)	Section 3, Appendix 1	01-10-2010
	Change in the names of the accepted VVAK-modules		01-01-2011
	Exception of transport of packaged products from requirement for certified transport (Clarification of the existing requirements)	Section 3	01-01-2011
	Purchase of mineral feed materials (Clarification of the existing requirements)	Section 3	01-01-2011

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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 transshipment.

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

Document	Code	Name
⇒ Standard	GMP+ Bxx	
⇒ Appendix	GMP+ BAxx	e.g. GMP+ BA10 <i>Minimum Requirements for Purchasing</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 guidelines with additional information.

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

The document in the present case is referred to as appendix GMP+ BA10 *Minimum requirements for purchasing* 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 Purchasing requirements ¹

A number of GMP+ standards require that a participant may purchase products or services if they

- a. are covered under a GMP+ certificate, or
- b. are covered under a certificate which is accepted as being equivalent

In addition, specific feeds may be purchased under so-called Gatekeeper conditions.

This appendix shows further requirements for each of these options.

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

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

Some products and services are not specified in the table. These products or services can be purchased by a GMP+-certified participant on the condition that the participant carries out his own risk assessment based on HACCP principles and, on the basis of this risk assessment and also the quality assurance implemented by the participant, makes a supplier selection and matches his (entry) check to this.

¹ This refers to purchasing by a participant in the GMP+ FSA 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 (GMP+ B1 / GMP+ B2 / GMP+ B3(2006) / GMP+ B3(2007))	Ovocom-BC-02 (MP, production of compound feeds) Ovocom-BC-03 (MH, trading of compound feeds)
		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. (<i>GMP+ International anerkannte Betriebe</i>).
		UFAS Compound Feed UFAS Merchants <i>Note: see appendix 8</i>
Semi-finished product	Trade, production or processing of semi-finished products (GMP+ B1 / GMP+ B2 / GMP+ B3(2006) / GMP+ B3(2007))	Ovocom-BC-02 (MP, production of compound feeds), Ovocom-BC-03 (MH, trading of compound feeds)
		UFAS Compound Feed UFAS Merchants <i>Note: see appendix 8</i>
Premix	Trade, production or processing of premixes (GMP+ B1 / GMP+ B2 / GMP+ B3(2006) / GMP+ B3(2007))	Ovocom-BC-02 (VP, production of premixes), Ovocom-BC-03 (VH, trading of premixes)
		FAMI-QS
		UFAS Compound Feed UFAS Merchants <i>Note: see appendix 8</i>
Feed Additive	Trade, production or processing of additives (GMP+ B1 / GMP+ B2 / GMP+ B2(2010) / GMP+ B3(2006) / GMP+ B3(2007))	Ovocom-BC-02 (TP, production of feed additives), Ovocom-BC-03 (TH, trading of feed additives)
		FAMI-QS
		UFAS Merchants

1	2	3
Purchase of feeds	The scope of the GMP+ certificate of the supplier includes	Approved certificates
		<p>FEMAS Core standard FEMAS Intermediate Supplier</p> <p>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 GMP+ BA10 <i>Minimum requirements for purchasing</i></p>
Feed material	<p>The GMP+ participant must verify and make demonstrable that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a generic risk assessment for the feed material is included in the Feed Safety Database. • mineral feed materials are only purchased from the manufacturers whose name is listed in the Feed Safety Database, next to the mineral feed in question <p>Trade, production or processing of feed materials (GMP+ B1 / GMP+ B2 / GMP+ B2(2010) / GMP+ B3(2006) / GMP+ B3(2007) / GMP+ B6)</p>	<p>Ovocom-BC-02 (GP, production of feed materials), Ovocom-BC-03 (GH, trading of feed materials)</p> <p>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. (GMP+ International anerkannte Betriebe).</p> <p>FEMAS Core standard FEMAS Intermediate Supplier UFAS Merchants (Scope: trade of feed materials)</p> <p><i>Note: See appendix 8</i></p> <p>IFSA Standard for the Production of Feed Ingredients (IFSA) under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport to the GMP-certified company takes place under the GMP+ transport certificate (or transport which has been declared to be equivalent) <p>GTP (Coceral) Valid until 1 October 2011.</p> <p><i>Note: see appendix 1</i></p>

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 (Certification CSA)
	See appendix 4 for the purchase of grains, seeds and legumes from uncertified origin.
Combinable crops	TASCC Merchants Trading of whole unprocessed combinable crops for food and feed use <i>Note: see appendix 8</i>
Consumption potatoes directly from the growers	VVAK Consumption potatoes module VVA Consumption potatoes certificate
Industrial vegetables directly from the growers	VVAK Industrial vegetables module VIGEF Industrial vegetables certificate
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 Arable products)
Starch potatoes	VVAK Starch potatoes module
Sugar beets	VVAK Sugar beets module
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 4 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/ISACert)
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 must register with GMP+ International. See the appendix 6 for further requirements.

Straw	See appendix 7 for the purchase of straw.
Whey from farmers	The farmer needs to be admitted to the list of accepted farmers found on www.boerenkaas.nl .

Other products and services	The scope of the GMP+ certificate of the supplier includes	Accepted certificates or other requirements
Foodstuffs	-	- 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 (GMP+ B1) of animal feeds, or Production of feed materials (GMP+ B2(2010))	Corresponding Ovocom certificate
Storage and transhipment	Storage and transhipment (GMP+ B5, GMP+ B1, GMP+ B2 or GMP+ B3(2007))	Ovocom-BC-06 (Storage and transhipment of feeds)
		TASCC Storage
<p>Storage and transhipment may also take place in the following cases at non-certified companies, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> temporary (less than 6 consecutive months) bulk storage or transhipment immediately following the harvesting of vegetable primary products. storage / transhipment of <u>packaged feeds</u> storage / transhipment in bulk of feeds <u>abroad</u> (meaning outside the Netherlands). <p>In these exceptional case, the participant should</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> have an inspection carried out before usage of the control of feed safety establish that the storage and transhipment company complies with all the applicable legal obligations relating to feed.² Lay down agreements in a contract on the relevant prerequisites (hygiene, T&T, etc.), control measures to be carried out and audits. This should offer guarantees to GMP+ equivalents with respect to the storage of the feeds. <p>have periodic inspections carried out of compliance with the agreements made.</p>		

² For Europe, for example, there is a duty of registration under Reg. (EC) 1831/2005.

APPENDIX 1: Additional requirements with respect to the good trade practice code (GTP)

When purchasing feed materials of vegetable origin from a GTP-certified trader the GMP+-certified participant should ensure that there is compliance with the following additional requirements.

- a. The product comes from a certified manufacturer who participates in the GMP+ FSA scheme with:
 1. GMP+ B1 with feed materials production in the scope, or GMP+ B2
 2. A GMP-certified trader (GMP+ B3 2006/2007)
 3. a manufacturer with a GMP+-equivalent certificate
- b. The product complies with the product standards in GMP+ BA01 *Product Standards*
- c. Where transport takes place on the responsibility of the GTP-certified company, this is transport under the GMP+ B4 certificate (or equivalent).
- d. Where storage and transshipment takes place on the responsibility of the GTP-certified company, this complies with the GMP+ requirements (GMP+ B5, GMP+B3(2007), GMP+ B2 or GMP+ B1 or equivalent)

The acceptance will be valid until 1 October 2011. As of that date, neither the purchase, nor the reception of feed by GMP+ certified companies from GTP-certified traders will be allowed any more.

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

- a. is not GMP+-certified, or
- b. is not certified in accordance with an approved standard in the GMP+ FSA 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 additives³ 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:

- a. Specification of the feed additive including its origin and method of production.
- b. 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.
- c. Hazard identification + risk assessment per process step.
- d. Summary of the available general and specific control measures to control the identified risks.
- e. Monitoring plan + results. Compliance with minimum monitoring requirements – if established in the GMP+ FSA scheme – is necessary.
- f. The written agreement with the supplier (contract).
- g. Results of audits by or on behalf of the participant at the supplier/producer. The audits may be carried out by:
 1. the participant himself
 2. 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.

³ This includes feed additives with one or more carriers and/or technological additives.

APPENDIX 3: Additional requirements for the purchasing of untreated agricultural products from uncertified origin

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:

- a. 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).
- b. Making clear how these risks are assured
- c. The control measures which the grower should take should be recorded in a contract with the grower.
- d. The check on compliance should take place by or on behalf of the participant.
- e. 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 uncertified origin

1. Target group

- a) 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.~~
- b) The GMP+-certified company purchasing intervention grain

2. Feed materials

Grains, (oil-bearing) seeds and legumes in untreated form in as far as these appear in the **Feed Safety Database**.

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) 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 (see the following schedule), or
- b) a GMP+-certified company purchases intervention grain from a non-GMP+-certified intervention agency, ~~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: - The Netherlands - UK - Belgium - Denmark - Luxembourg - Austria - Germany - Ireland - France - Greece - Italy - Canada	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: - Hungary - Estonia - Poland - Latvia - Czech Republic - Lithuania - Slovenia - Spain - Slovak Republic - Portugal - Finland - Sweden - Romania - Bulgaria	The feed materials in question may be purchased until 30 June 2010 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".
	e) b) <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 these countries of origin on the basis of this protocol until a date to be determined.
With respect to the purchase of intervention grain:		
	d) c) EU countries	Intervention grain can, until a date to be determined, be purchased from EU countries on the basis of this protocol.

Each year (end of September, beginning of October), GMP+ International 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 website of GMP+ International show that the following risks can be well controlled but do require the necessary attention:

- a. residues of crop protection agents
- b. residues of pesticides
- c. microbiological quality
- d. mycotoxins
- e. heavy metals.
- f. 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 make 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:

- a. 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
- b. The batch should be kept in quarantine (separate and identifiable) at the storage location.
- c. 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
<p>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+ BA1 <i>Product standards</i>.</p>		
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, Mercury, Cadmium)	See Dir. 2002/32/EEG or GMP+ BA1 <i>Product Standards</i>	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.
<p>In the event of artificial direct drying using another fuel than gas: analysis for contamination with toxic components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dioxins - Dioxin-like PCBs 	See Reg. (EC)2002/32 or GMP+ BA1 <i>Product Standards</i>	<p>The inspection for dioxin and PCBs is especially important if there is direct drying using certain fuels. Maize is dried a lot in particular.</p> <p>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+ BA1 <i>Product Standards</i> and also GMP+ BA3 <i>Minimum Requirements Negative List</i>, then the dioxin analysis does not have to be included in the monitoring programme.</p> <p>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.</p>
Salmonella	Absent in 25 grams	<p>If the product is defined as Salmonella-critical. See GMP+ BA4 <i>Minimum Requirements for Sampling and Analysis</i> (Protocol P4) for a list of Salmonella-critical feed materials.</p> <p>At this time (end of 2007) none of the feed materials in question (grains, (oil)seeds or legumes) is Salmonella-critical.</p>

Mycotoxins	DON⁴	OTA	ZEA	AFLA
Wheat	X	X		
Barley		X		
Oats		X		
Rye		X		
Maize	X	X	X	X
Sorghum	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 **No. 124**. 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
 - Bags: PE bags of 1.5 litres.
- Samples: - 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+ Feed Safety Assurance scheme apply (see GMP+ BA13 *Minimum Requirements for Sampling*).

⁴ DON= Deoxynivalenol; OTA=Ochratoxin A ; ZEN=Zearalenon ; AFLA = Aflatoxin

6. Analysis method

The analyses will be carried out by a GMP+ B10-certified laboratory⁵ or one declared to be equivalent by GMP+ International. See GMP+ BA10 *Minimum requirements for Purchasing*.

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 GMP+ International's Database of Undesirable Substances via the instruction provided by GMP+ International:
<http://dos.pdv.nl/>

9. Informing customers

A GMP+ certified participant who applies this protocol must on request inform his customer of the results of the tests on the delivered batch. Should several certificates of analysis relate to a certain batch (compound batch), all these certificates must be delivered to the customer.

Explanation

General

A prerequisite in the GMP+ FSA 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.

- a. 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.
- b. 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 transportation of a batch once the (final) samples have been taken must comply with the relevant GMP+ transport requirements. The following GMP+ standards have been adopted with respect to the guaranteeing of various forms of transport:

- a. GMP+ B 4.1 *Road Transport*
- b. GMP+ B 4.2 *Short Sea Shipping and Inland Waterways Transport*
- c. GMP+ B 4.3 *Inland Waterways Transport*
- d. GMP+ B 4.4 *Sea Transport Affreightment*
- e. GMP+ B 4.5 *Rail Transport Affreightment*

These standards can be found on the GMP+ International's website (www.gmpplus.org).

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

APPENDIX 5: Additional requirements for the purchasing of intervention grain

This protocol has been deleted. For the purchase of intervention grain see appendix 4 of this appendix GMP+ BA10 *Minimum requirements for Purchasing*.

APPENDIX 6: Additional requirements for the purchasing of palm oil from uncertified origin

1. Target group

This protocol applies to companies which receive CIF batches of crude, refined and/or fractionated palm (kernel) oil.

2. Products

Crude, refined and/or fractionated palm (kernel) oil, referred to hereafter by the term 'palm oil'.

Guidance: This means the fats and oils from the palm (kernel) oil industry. These may be the crude oils and fats or also fractionated (oleins and stearine fraction) and refined oils and fats. This protocol can not be used for the remainder fractions such as palm oil fatty acids - fatty acid distillates.

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:

- a. entry check in the Netherlands
- b. quality assurance of palm oil in accordance with the Fosfa conditions; this means, among other things:
 1. the obligation that the batches supplied must be of good merchantable quality ("GMQ")
 2. a list of permitted immediately preceding cargoes during sea transport
 3. the use of steam and hot water as a heating agent during sea transport
 4. effective cleaning of ships tanks
 5. loading and unloading inspection during sea transport by certified inspectors
 6. sampling in accordance with ISO methods
 7. tracing back to land tanks in the export ports
- c. 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 VER-NOF- 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:

- a. the obligation that the batches supplied must be of good merchantable quality (“GMQ”)
- b. the use of steam and hot water as a heating agent
- c. effective cleaning of ships tanks
- d. loading and unloading inspection by certified inspectors
- e. sampling
- f. tracing back to land tanks in the export ports
- g. previous cargoes:
 1. in loading compartments of stainless steel or which are covered with epoxy resin or with a technically equivalent coating, then
 2. the last cargo which is transported in the tank should be a foodstuff or should appear on the EU list of permitted cargoes (see EU Directive 1996/3);
 3. if the palm oil is transported in a vessel 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 (see EU Directive 1996/3);

4.1.2 Batch control

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

Substance	Diesel	
Rejection limit	25 mg/kg total hydrocarbon compounds (C10-C24)calculated as diesel oil	400 mg/kg total hydrocarbons (C10-C40)
Analysis method	GC-MS	GC-FID
Additional requirements for the analysis method	The method specified includes the use of Standard “Material 106” of the Community Office of the European Commission. The method is the subject of standardisation within ISO (project ISO/CD 21034/35). .	The specified method includes the use of the RIVM mineral oil standard. “LOC-001”.
Inspection frequency	Each ships tank, per incoming batch	Per incoming batch, each ships tank

Substance	Pesticides residues
Rejection limit	Maximum residue limits for pesticides as laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005 and Directive 2002/32/EC
Analysis method	NEN-EN 1528-1/4:1997
Additional requirements for analysis ⁵	GMP+ B10 certification or equivalent. The method must be proven for use with unrefined vegetable fats and oils.
Inspection frequency	Every half year

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 in 6 months, varied 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 ⁵	GMP+ B10 or Nofota certification or equivalent. The method must be proven for use with unrefined vegetable fats and oils.
Inspection frequency	On the basis of a hazard analysis but at least 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" (www.pdv.nl).

The analysis will be carried out by a laboratory certified under the GMP+ FSA scheme for the determination of Salmonella or by an equivalent laboratory. See for further information this appendix GMP+ BA10 *Minimum Requirements for Purchasing*

⁵ Note: If these analyses are also used to show that there is compliance with the minimum sampling and analysis requirements (GMP+ BA4) then they should comply with the requirements which apply. Refer to GMP+ BA4 'Minimum Requirements for Sampling and Analysis'

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 GMP+ International's Database of Undesirable Substances via the procedure prescribed by GMP+ International. <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 GMP+ International 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.

APPENDIX 7: Additional requirements for the purchasing of straw of uncertified origin

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
Germs	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” (www.pdv.nl).

The analysis will be carried out by a laboratory certified under the GMP+ FSA scheme for the determination of Salmonella or by an equivalent laboratory. See this appendix GMP+ BA10 *Minimum Requirements for Purchasing*

8. Provision of results

The results of the determinations should be provided at least once per month to the GMP+ International’s Database of Undesirable Substances via the procedure prescribed by GMP+ International.
<http://dos.pdv.nl/>

9. Background information

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APPENDIX 8: Additional requirements for the TASC Road Haulage

During the process of agreement on compatibility between the British UFAS/TASC/FEMAS scheme and the GMP+ FSA scheme the following was agreed with respect to road transport:

- a. GMP+-certified companies may only obtain feed materials from participants in the AIC scheme if a generic risk assessment has been published in the **Feed Safety Database**. Further to this, compound feeds may only be obtained if the feed materials used in their processing have a generic risk assessment in the **Feed Safety Database**.
- b. The TASC Road Haulage certificate will be accepted within the GMP+ FSA scheme on the following conditions
 1. The transport to the GMP+ company will be carried out by a transport company which is *itself* TASC Road Haulage certified and not by a transport company which carries out transport *on behalf of* a TASC Road Haulage certified company (a so-called subcontractor).
 2. The TASC-certified transport company which carries goods to a GMP+ company will apply the cleaning regimes recorded in the International Database Transport for Feed
Reciprocally, the GMP+-certified company will, when transporting goods to participants in the AIC scheme, demonstrably apply the cleaning regimes recorded in the *TASC Code of Practice for Road Haulage of Combinable Crops and Animal Feeds*, in particular the Exclusion List (Appendix 1) and the Sensitive List (Appendix 2).