



## FAQ Feed Support Products

GMP+ D 3.17

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**GMP+ Feed Certification scheme**



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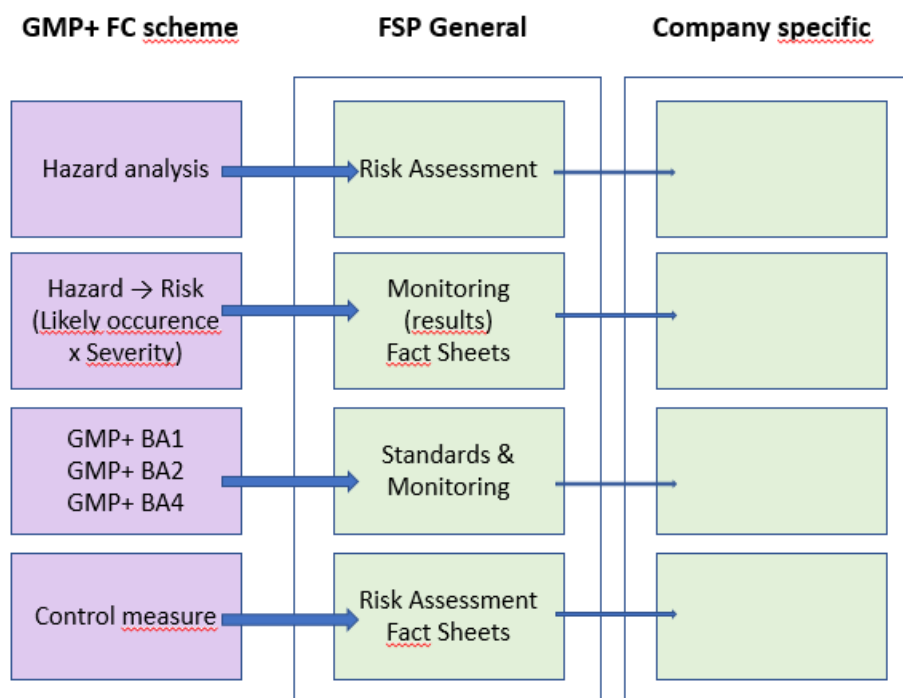
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# 1. What is the purpose of the FSP?

The Feed Support Products (FSP) is an interactive database which is part of the GMP+ FC Scheme. The FSP comprises various parts of the GMP+ FC scheme: product list, risk assessments, monitoring results, specific feed safety limits and fact sheets. The approved feed materials in the FSP product list are quality assured here.

The Feed Support Products is intended to support all (future) GMP+ companies when setting up their company-specific HACCP system. The Feed Support Products is a tool which the companies can use to make easier the setting up and implementation of their company-specific HACCP system. The responsibility for use and implementation remains with the GMP+ certified companies, the Feed Support Products can offer support in this process.

The following diagram shows which GMP+ products in the Feed Support Products can offer support for which part of the company-specific HACCP analysis.



## 2. Risk assessments

### 2.1. What is the purpose of including a risk assessment in the FSP?

The following are the four objectives of including a risk assessment in the FSP:

- a) which feed materials are considered to be controllable and can therefore be safely used in the feed sector;
- b) An aid to GMP+ companies in the drawing up of their company-specific risk assessments;
- c) the feed sector makes clear to interested parties how the production processes are assessed;
- d) the risk assessments serve as a reference for the auditors within the framework of GMP+ certification.

### 2.2. Which products can be included in the FSP?

The FSP is currently intended for all feed materials which are fed to food-producing animals.

#### 2.2.1. Feed materials?

Use can be made of the '[Feed Materials Decision Tree](#)' as an aid when categorizing a product. The decision tree uses the answers to a number of questions to categorize the product in question.

#### 2.2.2. Target animals?

With the arrival of the new trade regulation EC/767/2009 there is a new definition for productive livestock, namely food-producing animals. FSP will use this definition. The definition is as follows:

*"Any animal which is fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including animals that are not used for human consumption, but that belong to a species that is normally used for consumption in the Community."*

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Food-producing animals include, in addition to the usual productive livestock such as goats, poultry, cattle, sheep and pigs, also horses and rabbits.

(Farmed) fish can also be considered a food producing animal. (Farmed) fish fell outside of the scope of the FSP, because (farmed) fish were not included in the assessment of the severity of the hazards in the risk assessments. The reason for this is that (farmed) fish are much more sensitive to contaminants than other animal species. Currently, GMP+ International is working on updating the existing Fact sheets of undesirable substances. In this update of the fact sheets, (farmed) fish will also be addressed. In doing so, the severity of a hazard for this animal species will be determined as well.

Feed materials for pets do not, by the way, have to be included in the FSP. This is not a requirement of the GMP+ FC scheme.

### 2.3. Is it mandatory to include a feed material in the FSP?

The obligation applies to all standards with the scope production / trade of feeds for food-producing animals. The standard contains the following requirements:

For each type of feed material to be purchased or received, there should be a generic risk assessment in the Feed Support Products (FSP).

*If it is a feed material for which there is no risk assessment in the Feed Support Products of GMP+ International, then the participant should first offer a risk assessment to the GMP+ International for inclusion in the database referred to. Only after inclusion in the database may the feed material be sold or received.*

The GMP+ certified company determines whether a product is marketed as feed material. GMP+ International checks whether an application fits within the GMP+ FSA scheme. The foundation within the GMP+ FSA Scheme is EU legislation and in particular the 'Catalogue of Feed Materials (Regulation 68/2013)'. This process is critically assessed by TCFSP.

The document " Decision tree feed materials" provides help in the determination whether or not a product is a feed material according to EU legislation.

If a product is included in the 'Catalogue of Feed Materials (Regulation 68/2013), the product is considered to be a feed material by GMP+ International.

Note 1: The Feed Material Register is not an official list of feed materials. It is only a tool to provide transparency on new product classifications.

Note 2: If products within the EU are considered feed material, but outside the EU they aren't, the status of the feed material within the EU applies within the GMP+ FSA scheme and the FSP list.

The catalogue is not exhaustive. In other words, when a product is not included in the 'Catalogue of Feed Materials (Regulation 68/2013)' this product can still be considered to be a feed material by GMP+ International. In this, GMP+ International uses the following work method / principles:

- Looking for a similar product
- Or determining that a product is a specification of a "group product". For instance: the catalogue includes "Starch" (Catalogue code 13.3.1). In this, the names should also include the botanical origin, because they may introduce new hazards. In FSP we have corn starch, wheat starch, rice starch and tapioca starch.
- The combination of product origin (vegetable, mineral or animal) and the production process makes an entry in FSP

Example:

- Dicalcium phosphate (DCP) of animal origin and DCP of mineral origin must be included in FSP separately.
- Fish oil and rumen protected fish oil
- In case of mixtures of individual feed materials that together form a feed material, reference is made to the feed materials already included (where applicable). This prevents duplicate listings.
- In the event of doubt by the experts of the Technical Committee FSP about the status or purpose of a product, the company will have to obtain an official permit as a feed material in Brussels (EC). GMP+ International can handle the risk assessment on the basis of the official permit.
- Transparency towards the chain about what products are marketed as a feed material. Product or process information can be included in the product name or definition.

## 2.4. Is the information in a risk assessment binding?

The risk analyses in the database are of a generic nature and represent a worst-case scenario. The risk analyses can serve as a guideline for the company-specific assessment.

The **hazards** which are specified in the analysis do not self-evidently have to be applicable in the company-specific analysis as the generic risk analysis represents a worst case scenario. Each company must assess and properly justify when some specific hazards are not applicable for its company specific analysis.

**Likely occurrence** is the chance of a hazard being present in the finished product. Each individual GMP+ certified company should determine the likely occurrence itself.

The estimation of the **severity** is the same for all the hazards in all the risk assessments. It is a characteristic of the substance (for example a chemical contaminant) or the product (bacteria, glass, etc.).

The severity is determined by both the effect on the animal and the effect on humans. The effect on all food-producing animals is included as it is not known for which type of animal a raw material will be used. The degree of severity is determined by the most sensitive species and the sum of the severity (effect on humans and animals) is determined by the greatest effect on humans and animals.

The degree of severity is determined on the basis of scientific data. This data is laid down in fact sheets. Adapt the severity as stated in FSP. The company can deviate from the FSP severity. This deviation needs to be motivated.

## 2.5. What are the sections of a risk assessment?

Each risk assessment consists of four parts:

1. Data sheet
2. A global flow chart
3. A detailed flow chart
4. The risk analysis

An explanation of the various sections is to be found in Annex 1.

## 2.6. Why are herbs listed as a product group instead of all individual herbs?

Herbs are indeed listed on the FSP Product List as a product group instead of individual products per herb specifies. The reason for this is that it concerns a large group of products. The main principle is that the production of the herb is largely in accordance with the information of the Risk Assessment 'Herbs, dried and ground'. It concerns dried plants and/or dried parts thereof, whether or not ground. In the Risk Assessment, the cultivation, extraction and processing of herbs is described in general. The possible hazards are identified in the Risk Assessment as well.

However, the company must assess the realistic potential hazards of the individual herbs.

**Please Note:** The natural extracts, tinctures and oils of herbs must be considered feed additives

## 3. Fact Sheets

### 3.1. What are fact sheets?

Fact Sheets are information sheets with background information. There are fact sheets for undesirable substances and processing aids.

The undesirable substances are designated as hazards in the risk assessments. The fact sheets provide information about the hazard and the (substantiation of the) severity for animals and humans. The information in the fact sheets new style originate from scientific sources, such as the EFSA, WHO, etc. For more information about the structure and contents of the fact sheets, please see the reading guide below the Fact sheets button.

There is no complete fact sheet yet for every hazard with the section More Facts. These will be supplemented in the coming period.

### 3.2. Which fact sheets are available in FSP?

Fact sheets are available with regard to undesirable substances and technical auxiliary substances which are used in the production of feed materials.

A new style fact sheet is available for the following **undesirable substances**:

#### **Mycotoxin**

1. Aflatoxin
2. Don
3. Fumonisin B1 and B2
4. Ergot of rye
5. Orchratoxin
6. Zealarenon
7. T-2 and HT-2 toxins

#### **Crop protection agents (Pesticides which are not permitted in the EU)**

8. Camphechlor
9. Chlordane
10. DDT
11. Endosulfan
12. Endrin
13. Heptachlor
14. Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)
15. Hexachloreyclohexane (HCH)



**Toxic substances**

- 16. Dioxins, Furans and Dioxin like PCB's
- 17. Hydrocarbons (C10-C40))
- 18. Nox and DMNA
- 19. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH4)

**Heavy Metals**

- 20. Arsenic
- 21. Cadmium
- 22. Fluorine
- 23. Mercury
- 24. Lead
- 25. Nickel

**Antinutritional factors / Botanical impurities**

- 26. Ricinus-Ricinus commuc L.
- 27. Datura Stramonium L.
- 28. pyrrolizidine alkaloids
- 29. Theobromine
- 30. Vinylthiooxazolidon/various mustard seeds
- 31. Free gossypol

**Microbiological contamination**

- 32. Salmonella
- 33. Clostridia
- 34. Campylobacter
- 35. Moulds and yeasts

**Others**

- 36. Antibacterial inhibition/antibiotics
- 37. Biogenic Amines
- 38. Hydrocyanic acid
- 39. Animal Protein
- 40. Melamin
- 41. Radioactivity
- 42. Nitrate and nitrite

Fact sheets are available for the following groups **of technical auxiliary substances**:

1. Organic solvents
2. Mineral salts
3. Inorganic acids
4. Hydroxides
5. Coagulants and flocculants
6. Catalysts
7. Anti-foaming agents

The use of processing aids is allowed in GMP+ if it is demonstrated on the basis of a risk analysis that the unintended, but technically unavoidable presence of residues of these technical auxiliary substances or their derivatives in the end product do not have adverse consequences for the health of humans or animals or for the environment and do not have any technological effect on the end product.

For the above groups of processing aids the FSP includes fact sheets with information about the group of processing aids concerned which can be used by the GMP+ certified companies as input for the realization of the above-mentioned risk analyses.

## 4. Standards

For every hazard, the HACCP team of the GMP+ company establishes an acceptable level of presence in the feed, in which the limits documented in the GMP+ FSA module are met at the least. These limits are available in Appendix 1 of the GMP+ Feed Certification Scheme (GMP+ BA1 "Specific Feed Safety Limits").

Click here to download [GMP+ BA1 Specific Feed Safety Limits](#).

# Annex 1: Explanation of the sections of a risk assessment

## 1. Data sheet

The data sheet contains the following:

- a. List of products stating the products which are included in the risk analysis in question plus a definition of the product.
- b. List of processing aids used in the treatment and processing step

*Explanation:*

*Re. a. The (product) definitions match as far as possible the definitions used within the EU, Regulation EC (no) 767/2009 "Catalogue of feed materials".  
If no EU definition is available, then the German Positiv Liste is consulted.*

*Re.b. The use of processing aids is permitted in GMP+ if it is demonstrated on the basis of a hazards analysis that the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of these processing aids or their derivatives in the end product has no detrimental effects on animal health, human health or the environment and no technological effect at all on the end product.*

*Fact sheets have been included for the following groups of processing aids in the FSP with information about the group of processing aids in question which can serve as input for the GMP+ certified companies when carrying out the hazards analysis referred to earlier. These include the following processing aids:*

- *Organic solvents*
- *Mineral salts*
- *Inorganic acids*
- *Hydroxides*
- *Coagulants and flocculants*
- *Catalysts*
- *Anti-foaming agents*

## 2 Flow chart

### 2.1 Layout

A flow chart can be divided up into a main process and sub-processes. The drawing up of a main process can be useful if the process is complicated because of many process steps and/or if there are many input and output flows. The following main process steps are identified in a risk assessment:

1. Cultivation
2. Harvesting / preservation (at the farm)
3. Transport / storage
4. Treatment / processing

Each main process is then worked out in a more detailed subprocess where all the process steps are shown separately.

## 2.2 Use of color

Colors are used to clarify the input and output of a process. The colors have the following meanings:

<b>Color</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<i>black (color code 23)</i>	<i>Feed material. These products &amp; the definition are specified in the data sheet.</i>
<i>dark grey (color code 17)</i>	<i>Interim product which is not sold (directly) as a feed. The product is then processed or</i>
<i>light grey (color code 15):</i>	<i>Input: processing aids and/or feed additives</i>  <i>Output: these products are sold outside the feed sector.</i>

## 3 The (generic) risk analysis

The hazards in each production phase are summarized in the risk analysis. An estimate is then made of the likely occurrence that a hazard may occur and of the consequences (severity) involved. Where necessary suggestions are made for the control measures to be taken.

The new structure of the risk analysis contains the following sections:

### **Process step**

Each risk assessment contains a representation of the flow chart for a product.

The following main process steps are distinguished:

1. Cultivation / receipt / raw material harvest
2. harvesting and preservation at the farm
3. transport
4. storage
5. treatment / processing

The main stages are linked by numbers to the sub processes as specified in the sub process diagram

### **Hazard**

A hazard can be described as a contaminant in a feed material or a situation which can lead to it and which has adverse consequences for the health of humans and animals.

The potential hazards which may make animal nutrition or feed unsafe for consumption by humans or animals should be listed for each process step where account should be taken of:

1. Hazards from the raw materials (basic materials) and auxiliary agents (additives which are added during the process)
2. Hazards from the process steps (see the flow chart, 2.1)

**Category**

Hazards can be subdivided into three categories, physical, chemical and microbiological hazards.

**Risk estimation**

The risk estimation comprises the two elements Likely occurrence X Severity. The following applies:

**Severity**

Severity is the consequence for the health of the target animal and also the consequential damage to humans when products of animal origin are consumed. The severity should be based on literature, practical experience and/or experimental data, etc., and is classified into three levels: small, moderate and great. (Source: HACCP manual 2008)

**Likely occurrence**

The likely occurrence is the probability that the hazard will occur in the end product at the moment of consumption by humans and/or the target animal. The likely occurrence is based on measurements, observations or expectations in a company-specific situation and it is divided into three levels: small, moderate and great. (Source: HACCP manual 2008)

**Standards**

This column contains a specification of the standards which apply under EU feed legislation and/or GMP+, as specified in Appendix 1 of the GMP+ FC scheme (GMP+ BA1 Specific Feed Safety Limits). If there is no standard in appendix 1 then another standard should be used. Consider the advice from EFSA.

**Note:**

The user is referred to the standards which apply to all types of feeds such as complete feeds, etc. This is because feed materials as such may be fed to animals but they can also be used for further processing.

**Suggestion for control measure**

This column makes a suggestion for a control measure. Account should be taken of the fact that: a single hazard may be controlled by multiple control measures, and a single control measure can control multiple hazards.

**GMP+ International**

Braillelaan 9

2289 CL Rijswijk

The Netherlands

t. +31 (0)70 – 307 41 20 (Office)

+31 (0)70 – 307 41 44 (Help Desk)

e. [info@gmpplus.org](mailto:info@gmpplus.org)

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