



TS 1.4 Forbidden Products and Fuels

TS 1.4 *Final Draft*



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Index

1. PRODUCTS NOT ALLOWED TO BE USED IN FEED.....	3
2. FORBIDDEN FUELS FOR DIRECT DRYING.....	8

FINAL DRAFT

Welcome

This Feed Certification Scheme document helps you to provide feed safety worldwide. By meeting the requirements set by GMP+ International together with our GMP+ Community, we aim to help you get the feed certification you need. Please read the information in this document carefully.

Let's make this work together!

1. Products not allowed to be used in feed

The GMP+ certified company is not allowed to use the products listed in this document. These requirements are applicable to all certified companies, including those located outside the European Union.

Products not allowed to be used in feed	Description & Explanation
Animal proteins	<p>Animal proteins as laid down in Regulation (EC) no. 999/2001 (Amended by 1292/2005, 163/2009 and 56/2013).</p> <p>Article 7</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The feeding to ruminants of protein derived from animals shall be prohibited. 2. The prohibition provided for in paragraph 1 shall be extended to animals other than ruminants and restricted, as regards the feeding of those animals with products of animal origin, in accordance with Annex IV. <p>ANNEX IV CHAPTER I Extensions of the prohibition provided for in Article 7(1)</p> <p>In accordance with Article 7(2), the prohibition provided for in Article 7(1) shall be extended to the feeding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) to ruminants of dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin and compound feed containing these products; b) to non-ruminant farmed animals, other than fur animals, of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. processed animal protein; ii. collagen and gelatine of ruminant origin; iii. blood products; iv. hydrolysed protein of animal origin; v. dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin; vi. feed containing the products listed in (i) to (v).

Products not allowed to be used in feed	Description & Explanation
	<p>CHAPTER II Derogations from the prohibitions provided for in Article 7(1) and in Chapter I</p> <p>In accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 7(3), the prohibitions provided for in Article 7(1) and in Chapter I shall not apply to the feeding to:</p> <p>a) ruminants of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. milk, milk-based products, milk-derived products, colostrum and colostrum products; ii. eggs and egg products; iii. collagen and gelatine derived from non-ruminants; iv. hydrolysed proteins derived from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — parts of non-ruminants, or — ruminant hides and skins; v. compound feed containing the products listed in points (i) to (iv) above; <p>b) non-ruminant farmed animals of the following feed materials and compound feed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. hydrolysed proteins derived from parts of non-ruminants or from ruminant hides and skins; ii. fishmeal and compound feed containing fishmeal which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Section A of Chapter IV; iii. dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin and compound feed containing such phosphates which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Section B of Chapter IV; iv. blood products derived from non-ruminants and compound feed containing such blood products which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Section C of Chapter IV; <p>c) aquaculture animals of processed animal protein, other than fishmeal, derived from non-ruminants and compound feed containing such processed animal protein which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Section D of Chapter IV;</p> <p>d) unweaned ruminants of milk replacers containing fishmeal and which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with specific conditions laid down in Section E of Chapter IV;</p>

Products not allowed to be used in feed	Description & Explanation
	e) farmed animals of feed materials of plant origin and compound feed containing such feed materials contaminated with insignificant amount of bone spicules derived from unauthorised animal species. Member States may only use this derogation if they have carried out a risk assessment beforehand which has confirmed there is a negligible risk for animal health. That risk assessment must take into account at least the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the level of the contamination; ii. the nature and the source of the contamination; iii. the intended use of the contaminated feed.
Animal proteins	It is forbidden to feed terrestrial animals of a given species other than fur animals with processed animal protein derived from the bodies or parts of bodies of animals of the same species It is forbidden to feed farmed fish with processed animal protein derived from the bodies or parts of bodies of farmed fish of the same species.
Animal fats, derived from category 1 and 2 material	Fat derivatives produced from melted fat from Category 1 and 2 materials are not allowed in feed, cosmetics and medicinal products.
Candida, protein products of the yeast	Protein products obtained from yeast of the Candida variety brewed on n-alkanes.
Catering waste and food leftovers	All waste and food leftovers all food remains including used cooking oil originating in restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens including central kitchens and household kitchens; It is forbidden to feed farmed animals other than fur animals with catering waste or feed material containing or derived from catering waste.
Deodistillates	Deodistillates from chemical refining is the by-product of the deodorisation of crude oils that have undergone chemical refining. The production process of the product is described in the document " <i>The safe feed application of deodistillates</i> " (cf. www.fediol.eu) Deodistillates from chemical refining are forbidden for use in feed unless they have been treated so as to ensure that contaminants levels are conform the feed safety limits and particularly those for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dioxin and - pesticide residues, - and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). These treated deodistillates from chemical refining can only be marketed under positive release (GMP+ TS1.8 <i>Monitoring</i> , Chapter 8).
Drainage fats	Drainage fats, once out of a closed system. Possible contamination with waste water or technical agents cannot be excluded.

Products not allowed to be used in feed	Description & Explanation
Faeces, urine	Faeces, urine and separated digestive tract content resulting from the emptying or removal of digestive tract, irrespective of any form of treatment or admixture.
Fat products from biodiesel production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refinery by products (acid oils, fatty acid distillates and deodistillates), produced during biodiesel production from or with products mentioned in this negative list. • Glycerol, produced during biodiesel production, from or with products mentioned in this negative list. • Fatty acids with methyl esters (also called fatty matter), collected after methanol recovery at biodiesel production.
Fat products released during the cleaning of ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tankers • domestic waterway barges ('slops') • storage tanks ('tank bottoms') • seagoing ships and coasters
Fatty by-products from the oleo chemical industry	Fatty by-products from the oleo chemical industry, produced from or with products mentioned in this negative list
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>
Oils recovered from used bleaching earth or other filter material with active carbon	Oils recovered from used bleaching earth or other filter material, from stand-alone refineries.
Packaging materials	The packaging and parts of packaging from the use of products from the agri-food industry
POME (Palm Oil Mill Effluent; Sludge)	Pome is the waste water generated at the palm oil mills. All products derived thereof or produced from POME are forbidden.

Products not allowed to be used in feed	Description & Explanation
Seeds and plant material treated with plant protection products	Seeds and other plant-propagating materials which, after harvest, have undergone specific treatment with plant protection products for their intended use (propagation), and any by-products derived there from.
Skins treated with tanning extracts	Hide treated with tanning substances, including its waste.
Sludge from the processing of urban, domestic and industrial waste water.	<p>All wastes obtained from the various phases of the urban, domestic and industrial waste water as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC (2) treatment process, irrespective of any further processing of these wastes and irrespective also of the origin of the waste waters</p> <p>The term "waste water" does not refer to "process water" which is water from independent circuits in foodstuffs or feed companies; these circuits may only be filled with water; in the feed there may only be use made of clean, healthy water (as specified in Article 4 of Directive 98/83/EG). In the fisheries sector the circuits may also be filled with clean sea water as defined in Article 2 of Reg. (EG) no. 852/2004 of the European parliament and the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs.</p> <p>Process water may only be used in feed if it contains material from feed or from foodstuffs and must be technically free from cleaning agents and disinfectants or other components which are not permitted under the feed legislation.</p>
Urban waste, solid	<p>Solid urban waste, such as household waste.</p> <p>The definition "solid urban waste" does not refer to kitchen waste and food waste as defined in Reg. (EC) no. 1069/2009.</p>
Used cooking oil (UCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used fats & oils from households and restaurants (= catering waste) • Used fats & oils from meat processing industry. • Used vegetable fats and oils-with the exception of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-heated oils recovered during a production process, e.g. the production of lecithin - vegetable oils having been used by food business operators in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 for cooking purposes and which have not been in contact with meat, animal fats, fish or aquatic animals.
Wood, treated with wood preservative	Wood, including sawdust or other products derived from wood, which has been treated with wood preservatives as defined in Appendix V of Directive 98/8/EG from the European Parliament and the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market.

2. Forbidden fuels for direct drying

The following fuels are forbidden to use for direct drying of feed:

Forbidden fuel	Description & explanation
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"
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.
Petcoke (Petroleum coke)	Petcoke is a residue of distillation from petroleum refinery. It is unsuitable as a fuel for direct dryers. Note: Petcoke may be used as a fuel in calcination processes (> 850 °C). Feed safety risks must be controlled and included in the HACCP system. It is important to register evidences of calcined temperatures and analysis results of undesirable substances (dioxins, PCB's, heavy metals and PAH's) in end-product. The dust entrained by the combustion gases and collected in the filters, cannot be destined for feed purpose.
Plastic	PVC / plastic, PET bottles etc.
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).
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).
Tires	(Used) tires from cars, trucks, etc. whole or shredded.
Wood, preserved	Wood whose lifespan is extended by adding biocides or treated with paint, stain, creosote or wolman salts. Wood which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coating.

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