

# S9.8 - How to develop traceability systems

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## 1. Introduction

Within the R 1.0 *Feed Safety Management Systems Requirements* and the TS 1.1 *Prerequisite program* requirements are set regarding the traceability of feed throughout the whole feed chain process. This document will give a guideline on how to do this.

The information in this document can be used as input and guidance. A record should be made in each business situation of which process steps apply and consequently which record requirements are applicable. For more information on the definitions used in this document consult the document F 0.2 *Definition list*.



## 2. General guidelines

In general some guidelines can be given on how to interpret the requirements from the GMP+ normative documents:

- a. The name and address data of loading and unloading addresses are allowed to be recorded in code, provided that in the administrative system an insight into the data behind the codes used can be given.
- b. The batch number can be designated using the batch number of the manufacturer, a reference number, an own batch number or other number.
- c. Applicable for production activities In R 1.0 chapter 8.3 it is described that a company should take retained samples. In case of certification for trading activities (the company does not physically receive a product), there can be made use of the retained samples that are taken by the suppliers.
- d. Applicable for storage activities: If the GMP+ certified company stores feed as a service then he should consider suppliers and customers as the originators of the feed.
- e. Applicable for transport activities: There is a suitable identification of each load compartment and the sequence of transported products in each load compartments. For example codes to identify each load compartment and journey sheets of each load compartment, whether or not in electronic form, registering all products transported.

### 2.1. Minimum traceability guidelines for trade

The following actions should be carried out by the company and/or the following information should be recorded by the company.

A1	A1. Purchase or feed		
•	Record of the quantity and type of feed		
•	Record of the name and address data for the supplier		
•	Record of the purchasing contract number for the batch		
•	Record of the date and place of shipment		
•	Demonstrable separation of suspected batches of feed and a record of all deviations observed before shipping		
•	The registration of the combination of batches data		
•	Record of the results of organoleptic checking of all purchased feed		
•	The taking of samples of all batches of feed		
<b>A</b> 8	A8. Sales or feed		
•	The allocation of a unique batch of feed to a delivery address		
•	Records of the delivery of necessary information to the client: information about the product – delivery method, transport conditions, storage conditions – and also information about the seller.		



The size of a recall in 1 <sup>st</sup> instance is done on the basis of the recall of the product on the basis of the unique batch identification and data. If applicable on the basis of FIFO delivery from the product silo / tank with a safety margin of 30%. A lower margin should be set by the company on the basis of its own research.

## 2.2. Minimum traceability guidelines for storage & transshipment

A5. Tra	ansshipment or feed
• Re	cord of the loading and transport sequences
• Re	cord of the route from unloading to embarkation / storage in silo / tank
• Re	cord of reporting empty routes and means of transport
A6. Sto	prage or feed
• The	e allocation of a unique code to every storage location and silo / tank.
• Ide	entification of the stored batch using a unique code.
• Re	cord of the pumping over or turnover of feed to other silos
• Re	cord of the storage and transport sequences
• Re	cord of deviations during storage
• Re	cord of date of silo reported empty in the event of a change of product

### 2.3. Minimum traceability guidelines for transport

A2. Loading of feed (FOB purchase)	
Identification of the loaded batch by using a unique code.	
Record of unloading vessel's hold number changes related to batches of feed	
The allocation of a unique code to all production resources	
Records of checks on agreement between loading specifications and purchasing specifications;	
Record of embarkation date and bill of lading date	
Record of the storage and transport sequences	
Record of the route from unloading to embarkation	
Record of complications during loading activities	
A3. Transport of feed (FOB purchase)	
Registration of name and address details of carrier	
Record of loading vessel's hold number changes related to batches of feed	
Record of the planned and actual port of unloading	
Record of the owner of the batch of feed	
Registration and copies of all bills of lading and LCIs	



•	Record of deviations during loading, unloading and transport of feed (captain's logbook)		
A7	A7.1 Delivery of feed via road transport		
•	Registration of name and address details of carrier carrying out the actual transport		
•	Identification of the delivered batch using a unique code. In the event of delivery to a livestock farmer the (legal) mandatory registration of the livestock farmer.		
•	Records of the delivered batches and which identified load compartments were used.		
A7	A7.2 Delivery of feed via inland waterway transport		
•	Registration of name and address details of carrier carrying out the actual transport		
•	Identification of the delivered batch using a unique code.		
A7	A7.2 Delivery of feed via rail transport		
•	Registration of name and address details of carrier carrying out the actual transport		
•	Identification of the delivered batch using a unique code		

## 2.4. Minimum traceability guidelines for the production of compound feeds, premixtures, feed materials and feed additives

<b>B1</b>	. Reception of raw materials/ ingredients
•	Record of the name, quantity, batch number, actual delivery date and best before date of incoming product
•	Record of the time of delivery (if more than one batch of the same product will be delivered per day)
•	Record of the name and address data for the supplier
•	Record of the charge number
•	Record of the verification of the received raw materials/ingredients against the purchased specification
•	Demonstrable separation of non-conforming products and a record of all deviations observed
•	Registration of the name and address details of the transport company
•	Record of received external returns, record of the product's intended species and the amount of feed
•	Identification of the received batch using a unique code
•	Record of the date of the silo or tank empty measurement
B2	. Storage of raw materials / ingredients
•	The allocation of a unique code to every storage silo and storage tank.
•	Record of which silo/ tank was used to store each batch of received raw material/ ingredient.
•	Record of which silo/ tank was used to store each batch of external returns of raw material/ ingredient/ products.
•	Record of the pumping over or turnover of product to other silos / tanks.
•	Record of the storage and transport sequences



- Record of article number / production date by finished product silo / tank (number)
- Record of date of silo / tank empty report
- Samples should be taken from each batch or, in the event of continuous production, from each production segment (max. the daily production).

### **B10.** Distribution

- · Record of the name and address details of the transporter carrying out the transport
- The recording of a loading silo number to customer number / delivery address with the (legal) mandatory
  registration number of the livestock farmer.
- The recording of a loading silo / tank number to the license number of the truck

### B11. The manufacturer's whole business process

- The necessary information from customer to article number / production date should be available within 4 hours (recall 1 st instance).
- The required information from article number / production date to raw materials to article number / production date should be available within 24 hours (recall 2 <sup>nd</sup> instance).
- The retrieved data should be handed over in writing on paper or in digital form within the time limit set
- The size of a 2nd <sup>instance</sup> recall is based on the recall of all article numbers with raw materials from the faulty article number / production date. This is done on the basis of FIFO for raw materials from the raw materials silos with the



safety margin set for this purpose of 30%. A lower margin should be set by the company on the basis of its own research.



## We enable every company in the feed chain to take responsibility for safe and sustainable feed.

### **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

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