GUIDANCE NOTE ON FEED CONTROLS IN THE TSE REGULATIONS 2002

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department
National Assembly for Wales Agriculture Department
April 2002
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Abbreviations

The Regulations
The TSE (England) Regulations 2002
The TSE (Scotland) Regulations 2002
The TSE (Wales) Regulations 2002

BSE No.2 Order
The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (No.2) Order 1996 (as amended)

ABPR
Animal By-Products Regulations 2003

The Council Decision
Council Decision 2000/766/EC concerning certain protection measures with regard to transmissible spongiform encephalopathies and the feeding of animal protein

The Commission Decision
GUIDANCE NOTE TO THE FEED CONTROLS IN THE TSE REGULATIONS 2002

Introduction

1. The aim of this note is to provide guidance on the legislation relating to:
   - the ban on feeding mammalian protein to ruminants, and mammalian meat and bonemeal to all farmed livestock, whether or not they are intended for food production,
   - the prohibition on the feeding of processed animal proteins (which includes mammalian protein) to farmed animals kept, fattened or bred for the production of food,
   - the specific exemptions to the ban on the use of processed animal proteins, and
   - the rules governing the manufacture, transportation and processing of feedingstuffs, and the controls on derogated and non-derogated processed animal proteins.

2. The note is primarily intended to be used by those with enforcement responsibilities relating to the manufacture, transport and use of animal feedingstuffs, and as guidance for industry. It is suggested that enforcement authorities use it to co-ordinate policy at a local level, for example to establish the circumstances under which the manufacture of animal feedingstuffs containing those processed animal proteins which are exempt from the Decision may be permitted in their areas. It is not an authoritative document on the law as only the Courts can ultimately interpret the law.

3. In relation to Animal Feeding the TSE Regulations have replaced the following legislation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>‘Animal Feeding’ section replaces:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (No. 2) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/3183)</td>
<td>The whole Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fertilisers (Mammalian Meat and Bone Meal) Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998/954)</td>
<td>The whole Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fertilisers (Mammalian Meat and Bone Meal) (Conditions of Manufacture) Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998/955)</td>
<td>The whole Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Feeding Stuffs and Surveillance) Regulations 1999 (S.I. 1999/882)</td>
<td>The whole Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Processed Animal Protein (England) Regulations 2001 (S.I. 2001/2376)</td>
<td>Regulations 4 to 9, 12 to 16 and Schedules 1, 2 and 3*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   * Remaining trade provisions are to be incorporated into a separate trade SI.

4. To ensure that the aim of eliminating cross-contamination of feedingstuffs is achieved, the State Veterinary Service has extended the feed sampling survey to cover all the prohibited proteins, to continue to detect breaches in feed controls and provide details of infringements to the to manufacture fishmeal, animal-derived dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins under the Regulations, and for the registration of manufacturers of feed (including enforcement authorities. Agriculture Departments will be responsible for approving plants home and mobile mixers) who buy in or process straight fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate and hydrolysed proteins, and hauliers and storage facilities that handle processed animal proteins or mammalian MBM in bulk.
5. The role of the local authorities will be to continue to carry out the same enforcement function for the Regulations as they carried out for the BSE No.2 Order and the Processed Animal Protein Regulations. It is not therefore envisaged that the new Regulations will result in additional work or costs for the local authorities.

6. This document is based upon the former Processed Animal Protein Regulation guidance which was prepared by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department and the National Assembly of Wales Agriculture Department in consultation with the Local Authorities’ Coordinating Body on Food and Trading Standards (LACOTS) and the Food Standards Agency.

7. This note cannot answer all the questions that may arise. Where enforcement bodies or those needing to regulate BSE-related feed controls have queries they should contact:

− the Divisional Veterinary Manager at the local Animal Health Divisional Office, about animal feed controls (see contact details in the Annex to this Guidance),
− the local authority (County, Unitary or Metropolitan Authorities), about compliance with the Regulations,
− the local authority (District, Unitary or Metropolitan Authorities), about determining whether feeding, manufacturing or transporting processed animal proteins has constituted an offence under the Regulations

Background

8. Prior to the introduction of the processed animal protein controls in August 2001, since 1996 UK BSE related controls on animal feed were set out in the BSE No.2 Order 1996, maintaining the controls on mammalian protein and mammalian meat and bonemeal (MBM). In November 2000, however, the European Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) was asked to examine national measures adopted by Member States in response to the increase in the number of cases of BSE being reported in Europe, and the arguments for an EU-wide general feed ban covering all animal proteins.

9. The SSC published an opinion following its meeting of 27-28 November 2000 which was discussed by the Agriculture Council on 4 December who agreed that the feeding of processed animal proteins to all farmed animals which are kept, fattened or bred for the production of food would be prohibited for a limited period. Detailed implementing rules setting out the manufacturing, storage and transportation requirements of those processed animal proteins derogated for non-ruminant use in Council Decision 2000/766 were agreed at the SVC on 20 December and adopted on 29 December 2000 in Commission Decision 2001/9/EC.

10. Regulation No. 1234/2003, adopted in July 2003 and amending the TSE Regulation (No. 999/2001) from 1 September 2003, makes the current EU-wide feed controls (with a few amendments) permanent. Any changes to domestic feed controls resulting from implementing the amending Regulation will be included in a consultation exercise planned for a number of changes required to the TSE (England) Regulations 2002, and should come into force around January 2004. Regulation 1234/2003 states that when the appropriate control tools are available (i.e. new or improved testing methods), and there is reasonable evidence that the implementation of the current provisions is satisfactory in all
Member States, the prohibition on the use of fishmeal in ruminant feed (and later, the ban on avian and porcine proteins in non-ruminant feed) will be reviewed.

**BSE-related Feed Controls Legislation**

11. In order to maintain the effective control measures which have previously been introduced in the UK against BSE, and to ensure the continued decline in the BSE epidemic, it remains essential, in addition to the basic ban on mammalian protein in ruminant feed, to prevent the feeding of mammalian meat and bone meal (MMBM) to all farmed livestock. The controls to achieve this were set out in the BSE (No.2) Order, and these controls are now incorporated into the TSE Regulations. The additional EU-wide controls covering all animal proteins, including those from fish and avian sources, were implemented in Great Britain on 1 August 2001 in the Processed Animal Protein Regulations 2001, and these controls were consolidated into and replaced by the TSE Regulations.

12. Our domestic legislation on the EU-wide requirements for processed animal protein was made under section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 and implemented:


13. Controls on the feeding of mammalian protein and MBM to farmed animals (whether or not they are kept, fattened or bred for the production of food) remain as previously set out in the BSE No.2 Order 1996 – now incorporated into the TSE Regulations 2002. These previously established controls consist of:

- a prohibition on all mammalian protein (except milk) in ruminant feed;
- prohibition on the incorporation of MMBM in any farmed livestock feed;
- a ban except in tightly defined circumstances, on having MMBM material on premises where livestock feed is used, produced or stored;
- and a requirement for those handling MMBM material to thoroughly clean and disinfect their premises/equipment and keep comprehensive records.

14. In addition to the above, the TSE Regulations incorporate the processed animal protein requirements in the Processed Animal Protein Regulations 2001. These controls apply to ruminant species and to all other farmed livestock species, including horses and farmed fish, but do not apply to non-farmed animal species not normally used for human food production, such as cats and dogs. A summary of the application of these controls is provided on the next page:
### Application of feed controls in the TSE Regulations 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed product</th>
<th>Ruminant species ▲</th>
<th>Farmed Livestock (includes horses &amp; farmed fish) ▲</th>
<th>Non-farmed livestock species (eg pets such as cats, dogs, etc)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Mammalian protein (in forms other than MBM)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mammalian Meat Bonemeal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Processed Animal Protein * (other than 2 above, or 4, 5 &amp; 6 below)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Fishmeal**</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Animal-derived dicalcium phosphate**</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Hydrolysed Protein**</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

▲ Includes pet and zoo ruminants, and pet and zoo non-ruminant farmed livestock species, and horses. In the case of feeding non-ruminant pet or zoo animals with processed animal protein as described at item 3 (although it could be argued an offence would only have taken place if, having been fed processed animal protein, such animals, or their offspring, or products derived from such animals (such as eggs from a pet chicken) were subsequently actually used for human food) the controls will include the feeding of all animal species commonly used for food production, because the possibility of their use as food cannot be excluded. Also, the ban on feeding mammalian MBM to all farmed livestock, and mammalian protein to all ruminants, applies irrespective of whether or not the animals are intended for food production.

** NB. may be fed to non-ruminant livestock only when produced, transported, and stored in accordance with the Regulations

* NB. see definition of Processed Animal Protein in paragraph 16, and exemptions from feeding prohibitions in paragraph 17

15. Council Decision 2000/766 provides a number of specific exemptions to the ban on the feeding of processed animal proteins to livestock which are kept bred or fattened for
the production of food. These exemptions are included in the TSE Regulations 2002, and permit:

- the feeding of fishmeal to non-ruminants, in accordance with control measures set out in Decision 2001/9,
- the use of non-ruminant gelatin as a coating for feed additives,
- the feeding of animal-derived dicalcium phosphate and hydrolysed protein obtained in accordance with conditions set out in Decision 2001/9, and
- the feeding of milk and milk products.

Scope

16. This note describes the ‘Animal Feeding’ section in the TSE Regulations 2002 which covers:

- the prohibition on feeding mammalian protein to ruminants, and mammalian meat and bonemeal to all farmed livestock, whether or not intended for food production,
- the prohibition on the feeding of processed animal proteins* to farmed animals which are kept, fattened or bred for the production of food,
- the exemptions where the prohibitions do not apply,

* “processed animal protein” means meat and bone meal, meat meal, bone meal, blood meal, dried plasma and other blood products, hydrolysed protein, hoof meal, horn meal, poultry offal meal, feather meal, dry greaves, fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate, gelatin and any other similar products including mixtures, feed additives and premixtures, containing these products. (NB. Mammalian MBM is defined separately for the purpose of these Regulations because of the longer-standing UK different application of controls on the product in relation to all farmed livestock, irrespective of whether or not the livestock is intended for food production – see paragraph 14 above, and the summary table).

17. Under the TSE Regulations 2002 the following may continue to be fed to livestock:

- fishmeal which is produced and handled in accordance with the ABPR and the TSE Regulations may be fed to non-ruminants only,
- low-risk milk and milk products (high risk milk may be fed after rendering in accordance with the ABPR),
- after processing in accordance with the ABPR, eggs and egg products,
- animal-derived dicalcium phosphate and hydrolysed proteins manufactured in accordance with the Regulations when fed to non-ruminants.
- dicalcium phosphate of mineral origin and other products not of animal origin (e.g. synthetic amino acids),
- gelatin which is derived from non-ruminants and used for enveloping feed additives,
- catering waste which does not contain, has not been in contact with and does not originate on premises handling animal carcases, parts of animal carcases or products of animal origin (other than milk or milk products, eggs, rennet, gelatin or melted fat which have been incorporated into another product) in accordance with the ABPR.

18. Each person who imports, manufactures, transports or feeds processed animal proteins or mammalian MBM must comply with the legislation described in this note (and any other relevant legislation). In accordance with the legislation they must also keep records of the quantities of processed animal proteins manufactured, transported and used in animal feedingstuffs.

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19. Local authority staff are asked to ensure that their colleagues in appropriate departments are made aware of the Regulations and of this note.
Advice Note 1  Production of fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate and hydrolysed proteins

1. Producers of fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate and hydrolysed proteins are required to ensure that any premises which used for the production of fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or of hydrolysed proteins for feeding to farmed animals other than ruminants are approved for this purpose under the Regulations. In this context "farmed animals" includes farmed fish.

2. Applications for approvals must be sent in writing to:

(England & Wales)
The Veterinary Adviser
(GB Feed Survey)
State Veterinary Service
Room 204, 1A Page Street
London, SW1P 4PQ

(Scotland):
Mr M Morgan
Scottish Executive
Pentland House
47 Robb’s Loan
Edinburgh, EH14 1TY
Approval will normally involve a visit from a representative from the local Animal Health Office.

3. Any premises used for the production of fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins may only be used in accordance with the conditions specified below.

**Fishmeal**

- Producers must be ABPR-approved, and be able to show that fishmeal will be transported in accordance with the conditions in the Schedule 2 to the Regulations.
- Plants producing fishmeal which are to be used in animal feedingstuffs must be wholly dedicated to the manufacture of fishmeal. Manufacturers may not render or produce any products other than fishmeal at such plants.

**Dicalcium Phosphate (See Schedule 3 of the Regulations)**

- Dicalcium phosphate produced from mineral sources is not covered by the Regulations.
- Dicalcium phosphate for feeding to farmed animals shall be produced from defatted bones at premises which are ABPR-approved.
- The dicalcium phosphate shall be derived from bones derived from animals fit for human consumption following ante- and post-mortem inspection.
- The dicalcium phosphate shall be produced by a process which ensures that all bone material is finely crushed and degreased with hot water and treated with dilute hydrochloric acid (at a minimum concentration of 4% and pH < 1.5) over a period of at least two days followed by a treatment of the obtained phosphoric liquor with lime, resulting in a precipitate of dicalcium phosphate at pH 4 to 7, which is finally air dried with inlet temperature of 65°C-325°C and end temperature between 30°C and 65°C or by an equivalent process approved in accordance with the procedure of article 17 of Council Directive 89/662/EC concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market.

**Hydrolysed Proteins (See Schedule 4 of the Regulations)**

- Plants producing hydrolysed proteins which are to be used in animal feedingstuffs must be wholly dedicated to the manufacture of hydrolysed proteins, and must be ABPR-approved.
- Hydrolysed protein from hides and skins shall:
  i. be derived from hides and skins obtained from animals which have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and whose carcases have been found fit for human consumption following ante- and post-mortem inspection, and
  ii. be produced by a production process which involves appropriate measures to minimise contamination of hides and skins, preparation of the raw material by brining, liming and intensive washing followed by exposure of the material to a pH of over 11 for over 3 hours at temperature of over 80°C and followed by heat treatment at over 140°C for 30 minutes at over 3.6 bar; or by an equivalent production process approved in accordance with the procedure of article 17 of Council Directive 89/662/EC concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market.
- Hydrolysed protein from fish, feather, hides and skins shall be sampled after processing and must have a molecular weight below 10,000 Dalton.
5. The operator of a plant producing fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins is responsible for ensuring that any person employed by him, and any person visiting the premises, complies with the Regulations. Producers should provide guidance to staff and visitors either through a training programme, circulation of literature, demonstration of procedures, or any combination of these or equivalent processes.

6. The operator must also provide any inspector, or any person acting under the responsibility of an inspector, adequate facilities to enable him to carry out his functions under these Regulations in relation to the premises. Access to records (including any records held in electronic form) must also be made available at any reasonable time. This can be realistically be expected at any point during the working day and week and within 12 hours of notice being given during the non working days.

7. The company names and addresses of premises approved under these arrangements will be notified to the European Commission and other Member States in accordance with Decision 2001/9/EC, Article 1, paragraph 5.
Advice note 2  Sale or Supply of processed animal protein intended for the feeding of farmed animals

General

1. The Regulations prohibit the sale or supply of any processed animal protein intended for the feeding of any farmed animal which is kept, fattened or bred for the production of food. The only exemptions to this are set out in paragraph 3 below.

2. The Regulations in relation to processed animal proteins cover the feeding of any animals from which food products may be derived, and will include all animals where the use as food cannot be excluded. This includes animals kept for the production of meat, milk, embryos, ova, eggs etc., and farmed animal species such as horses, pet pigs and goats whose meat may be used for human food. See paragraph 14 (and its summary table), of the Introduction to this guidance for the overall application of controls to different types of farmed livestock.

Exemptions to the prohibition on sale or supply of processed animal proteins for feed.

3. The exemptions to the prohibition on the sale or supply of processed animal proteins apply to the following:
   – processed animal protein not intended for the feeding of any animal kept, fattened or bred for the production of food,
   – fishmeal for feeding to farmed animals other than ruminants,
   – gelatin derived from non-ruminant animals for coating additives within the meaning of Council Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs,
   – dicalcium phosphate for feeding to farmed animals produced in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Regulations,
   – hydrolysed protein for feeding to farmed animals produced in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Regulations, or
   – milk, milk products, eggs and egg products.

4. The Regulations do not apply to catering waste, but the feeding to livestock of catering waste is controlled under ABPR.
Advice Note 3  Manufacture of feedingstuffs for animals not kept, fattened or bred for the production of food (e.g. pet food)

1. Any feedingstuffs, including pet food, which contain processed animal protein and which are destined for animals which are not kept, fattened or bred for the production of food may be manufactured only in dedicated premises (i.e. premises which prepare feed exclusively for animal species which are not kept, fattened or bred for the production of food - e.g. cats and dogs). If, however, the only processed animal proteins which are used are fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed protein, the same premises could also be used for the production of feed for non-ruminants.

2. Pre-packaged feed for farmed animals (including ruminants) may be stored on the same premises where feed for animals which are not kept, fattened or bred for the production of food is produced, provided that suitable steps are taken to ensure that the possibility of cross contamination of the farmed animal feed is excluded. There should be a systematic control programme for rodents and other pests in place in all feed storage areas.

3. Open or damaged packages of farmed animal feed must not be accepted for storage on the premises. Any damaged packs of feed or spilt material must be cleared as soon as possible, treated as containing processed animal protein, and not fed to farmed animals.
Advice Note 4  Production of feedingstuffs containing fishmeal

1. Manufacture of ruminant feed must be completely separate from any operations involving fishmeal. This requirement could be met in several ways:
   - the premises manufactures only ruminant feed, or
   - the premises manufactures only feed which does not include fishmeal, or
   - the production of ruminant feed and the production of non-ruminant feed containing fishmeal are carried out in completely separate premises, or
   - physical separation (see paragraph 3) exists between any operation involving the use of fishmeal and the manufacture of ruminant feed on the same premises.

2. Premises using fishmeal in non-ruminant feedingstuffs must meet the following conditions:
   - the fishmeal used must be produced in an approved, dedicated plant in the UK or another member State, or, if it is imported from a third country, it has been tested in accordance with Commission Directive 98/88 and has been transported directly from the border inspection post and stored in accordance with the conditions set out in Schedule 2 of the Regulations,
   and, where ruminant feed and non-ruminant feed containing fishmeal are produced on the same premises:
   - the transport and storage of bulk feed material destined for ruminant animals must be completely separate from feed material prohibited for feeding to ruminant animals,
   - the storage, transport, manufacturing and packaging facilities for bulk compound feedingstuffs destined for ruminant animals must be completely separate, and
   - routine tests on the feedingstuffs destined for ruminant animals must be carried out to ensure that there is no prohibited processed animal protein in those feedingstuffs.

3. Where storage, manufacturing and/or packaging operations involving ruminant feed are carried out on the same site as operations involving feed containing fish meal, complete physical separation between the two operations is required. This requirement includes separation of all equipment, and of all stages of the process from reception through to despatch. Such separation must be sufficient to preclude all risk of cross-contamination of ruminant feed with either fishmeal or feed containing fishmeal. Physical separation may include, for example, separate buildings, floor to ceiling partitions between operations or completely enclosed equipment. Since dust from fishmeal or feed containing fishmeal may be transferred to ruminant feed, such feed products should not be exposed in the same airspace as ruminant feed. Separate equipment, utensils and protective clothing should be used for ruminant feed. The use of common loading points, feed lines, augers, mixers etc on a “time separation” and/or “flushing” basis is not acceptable.

4. Where fishmeal and ruminant feed are handled on the same site, management must carry out a risk assessment to ensure that there is no possibility of cross contamination, and this risk assessment must be made available to inspectors. In addition, staff working at the plant must be given clear written instructions on all aspects of the avoidance of cross contamination, and these instructions must be followed at all times. The instructions must cover, at least, normal working practices to be followed, avoidance of contamination between areas by dust, movements between separate areas of the site, dealing with spillages or sweepings and action to be followed in the event of a breakdown of equipment.
5. Any feedingstuffs containing fishmeal must be labelled clearly and prominently with the words “contains fishmeal – cannot be fed to ruminant animals”. This legal requirement is to ensure that the purchaser has no reason to be confused as to which animals may be fed the contents. The labelling should be easily visible even once the container/packaging has been opened. This statement should stand alone in order to be clearly seen, and separately from any statutory statement required under the Feeding Stuffs Regulations, or other text.

6. There is a registration requirement for feed manufacturing premises (including feed mills, on-farm mixers (and mobile mixers - see Advice Note 4a)) that incorporate straight fishmeal, and the hauliers that transport it – see Advice Note 13. See also Advice Note 10 for record-keeping requirement for consignments of processed animal protein (including fishmeal).

7. Once registered, it is a condition of registration that any plans to switch (i.e. re-dedicate) permanently or long-term a production line or equipment from the production of feed containing fishmeal to ruminant feed production, or vice versa, must be notified at least four weeks in advance to the registration office – see the attached Annex I for details.

8. Registered production lines or premises need to achieve the following objectives in support of an application to switch to manufacturing feedingstuffs intended for ruminants. All stocks of ingredients, mixes, finished product and returns containing fishmeal must be removed off site, or meet the separation standards set out in paragraph 3. All production and storage areas where fishmeal has been present; and all utensils, equipment, machinery and vehicles which have been used for, or in contact with, fishmeal, must be cleansed so as to remove all traces of fishmeal from external and internal surfaces. Loose material obtained during the cleansing process must be removed off site, or meet the separation standards set out in paragraph 3. The method proposed to be employed to achieve these objectives must be described in the application for altered registration (see attached Annex II for a more comprehensive description of the basic clean-down protocol).
Annex I: Applying to change the use of production lines or premises

In addition to continuing to comply with Advice Note 4, it is a condition of registration that you must notify your registration office (see Advice Note 13, paragraph 6, or your registration confirmation letter, for your registration office address), at least four weeks in advance of any long-term or permanent changes of the use of manufacturing premises or equipment registered under the TSE Regulations 2002. This means you must apply to your registration office if you intend to switch (i.e. re-dedicate) a production line or equipment from the production of feed containing fishmeal to ruminant feed production, or vice versa.

Your registration office will liaise with the Veterinary Adviser with responsibility for the feed audit in GB (VA (Feed Audit), who will arrange for an officer from your local Animal Health Divisional Office to carry out an inspection of the cleandown process, before ruminant feed production can re-commence at a premises or production line after previous fishmeal-related production has ceased. The purpose of this is to comply with EU separation standards by ensuring that there is no risk of fishmeal being incorporated into ruminant feed. Adequate measures must therefore be taken upon change-over (see Annex II), or in the case of switching back to production of feed containing fishmeal, to record the altered use of premises or individual production lines.

Please also note that switching production lines or equipment from one use to another without following the above procedure or not awaiting the outcome of your application and inspection would be in breach of your registration conditions and the required separation standard, and may mean that recent ruminant feed production would not be eligible for sale; recall of recent ruminant feed produced may well be required, as well as withdrawal of registration, with the probability of prosecution.

Information required

The following information should be provided to your registration office at least four weeks in advance of any planned changes at a registered premises:

(a) The types of feed being produced now and proposed for the future
(b) The number of production lines on site
(c) The existing and proposed use of each production line
(d) The existing and proposed separation methods
(e) The proposed cleandown method and date
(f) The date proposed for the change

- If changing from production of feed containing fishmeal to ruminant feed production, following your application you will be contacted by your local Animal Health Divisional Office to arrange an inspection of the cleandown process. Recommencing ruminant feed production will be subject to satisfactory completion of all the stages set out below in Annex II, paragraph 8.

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1 Use the feed production line description options a – e in paragraph 2 of Advice Note 13
2 See paragraph 3 of this Advice Note

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Following an application to change a production line from ruminant feed manufacture to manufacture of feed containing fishmeal, which will not normally require inspection, you will receive a confirmation of altered registration letter from your registration office.
Annex II: Cleansing and Inspection Protocol

Applicable to structures and equipment used for the production of farmed animal feeds containing fishmeal

1. All fishmeal must be removed off site or placed in sealed packaging before final cleansing commences.

2. All production & storage areas which have been used for fishmeal or products containing fishmeal (or which may have been contaminated by adjacent areas so used) must be cleansed of fishmeal and fishmeal dust from the overhead steelwork downwards, in such a way that a clean hand run over a surface does not pick up any fishmeal or dust which may contain fishmeal. Wet, dry or vacuum methods of cleansing may be used, provided that any fishmeal or dust dislodged is subsequently completely removed and that surfaces are dry when presented for inspection.

3. The outer and inner surfaces of all machinery and equipment used for fishmeal or products containing fishmeal must then be cleansed to the standard above. Where access to inner surfaces is restricted, equipment must be dismantled for cleansing. Pelleting presses must be fully dismantled, and the dies redrilled. Equipment must not be reassembled until it has been inspected by an SVS officer.

4. All fishmeal or product containing fishmeal removed during cleansing should be placed in sealed containers at the point of cleansing, and surfaces which may have been recontaminated during the cleansing process should then be re-cleansed.

5. All workwear and protective clothing used in the production of feed containing fishmeal should be laundered or cleansed.

6. Disinfectants are ineffective against the BSE agent and may be used only if their use does not interfere with the cleansing process, e.g. by restricting the use of adequate clean water to remove fishmeal/debris etc during wet cleansing.

7. Flushing is ineffective as a means of cleansing and all equipment must be cleansed as above, regardless of any flushing which may have taken place.

8. Use of the cleansed production line/s may resume only when an inspection report by the SVS officer has been endorsed by the VA (Feed Audit). Official samples will be taken from the first batch of material processed through these production line/s after the cleansing procedure is complete. The sale/supply of ruminant feed may, however, not resume until written approval is granted by the VA (Feed Audit). This approval will be conditional upon satisfactory test results for the samples taken after cleansing.
Advice Note 4 (a) Production of feedingstuffs containing fishmeal by mobile mixers

1. Manufacture of ruminant feed must take place completely separately from any operations involving fishmeal. This requirement could be met in several ways:
   – the mobile mixing equipment is used to manufacture only ruminant or only non-ruminant feed, or
   – the mobile mixing equipment is used to manufacture only feed which does not contain fishmeal, or
   – the production of ruminant feed and the production of non-ruminant feed containing fishmeal are carried out with completely separate mixing equipment.

2. Mobile mixers producing non-ruminant feedingstuffs containing fishmeal must meet the following conditions:
   – the fishmeal used must have been produced in an approved, dedicated plant in the UK or another member State, or, if it is imported from a third country, it must have been tested in accordance with Commission Directive 98/88 and have been transported directly from the border inspection post and stored in accordance with the conditions set out in Schedule 2 of the TSE Regulations;
   – as a feed manufacturer the mixer operator is responsible for compliance with these requirements, even where fishmeal is supplied by a client.

3. Mobile mixers who use completely separate mixing equipment to produce ruminant feed and non-ruminant feed containing fishmeal for the same client must meet the following conditions:
   – where ruminant feed is being processed on the same premises as non-ruminant feed containing fishmeal, routine tests on the feedingstuffs destined for ruminant animals must be carried out to ensure that there is no prohibited processed animal protein in ruminant feedingstuffs. These tests will be carried out by the State Veterinary Service, provided that the local Animal Health Office is advised.
   – separate equipment, utensils and protective clothing should be used for ruminant feed. The use of common loading points, augers, mixers etc on a “time separation” and/or “flushing” basis is not acceptable.
   – management must carry out a risk assessment on the production practices to ensure that there is no possibility of cross contamination, and this risk assessment must be made available to inspectors. In addition, staff working with the equipment must be given clear written instructions on all aspects of the avoidance of cross contamination, and these instructions must be followed at all times. The instructions must cover, at least, normal working practices to be followed, dealing with spillages or sweepings and action to be followed in the event of a breakdown of equipment.

4. If the feedingstuffs are packaged after mixing, each package of feed containing fishmeal must be labelled clearly with the words “contains fishmeal – cannot be fed to ruminant animals”. This is to ensure that any user of the packaged mixed material has no reason to be confused as to which animals may be fed the contents. The labelling should be easily visible even once the container/packaging has been opened. This statement should be separate from any statutory statement required under the Feeding Stuffs Regulations.
5. Where fishmeal has been used in mobile mixing equipment, and it is no longer intended to use that equipment for fishmeal, the mixer must be thoroughly cleansed as follows before being used in future to manufacture feedingstuffs intended for ruminants. All utensils, equipment, or machinery which have been used for, or in contact with, fishmeal, must be cleansed so as to remove all traces of fishmeal from external and internal surfaces and the material removed must be removed off site and used only for non-ruminants. NB. These measures relate to a permanent change in use, and may not be used for alternation between producing feed containing fishmeal and ruminant feed on the same equipment.

7. There is a registration requirement for feed manufacturing premises including mobile mixers that incorporate straight fishmeal – see Advice Note 13.

8. There is also a record-keeping requirement for anyone receiving a consignment of processed animal protein (including fishmeal) which applies to mobile mixers when they accept such material for mixing – see Advice Note 10.
Advice Note 5  Transport and storage of processed animal proteins and mammalian MBM

See Advice Note 13 for details of the registration requirement for bulk hauliers of unmixed ingredients.

This Advice Note includes:

Transport of bulk fishmeal for feed purposes, from the rendering premises where it is produced or the point of importation, to a feed mill, merchant or farm (paras 1 –3)

Transport from the renderer/manufacturer of fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate, or hydrolysed proteins, or feedingstuffs containing these materials (paras 4 – 7)

Storage of packaged fishmeal, or feedingstuffs containing it (para 8)

Records relating to transport of processed animal proteins (paras 9 – 12)

The transport of mammalian meat and bone meal (MBM) (paras 13 – 15)

The transport of other prohibited processed animal proteins (para 16)

Summary Guide (page 25)
Transport of bulk fishmeal for feed purposes from the rendering premises where it is produced or the point of importation to a feed mill, merchant or farm

1. When transporting bulk fishmeal (NB see paras 4 - 7 for packaged fishmeal), for feed purposes, either:
   (a) from the premises where the fishmeal is produced; or
   (b) imported fishmeal being transported in bulk from the shipping vessel in which it was imported; or
   (c) from intermediate storage following production or importation;

to a feed manufacturer, e.g. a feed mill, merchant, or farm, the vehicle used can carry only that bulk fishmeal, and nothing else. The storage premises and haulier transporting the bulk fishmeal must also be registered – see Advice Note 13.

2. If a vehicle is to be used for the transport of bulk fishmeal, it must first be thoroughly cleansed. While the vehicle is being used for fishmeal transport it must be dedicated to the purpose. Before that vehicle is subsequently used for any other purpose it must be cleansed to remove all traces of fishmeal. The cleansing should include the tarpaulin or ‘easy sheet’ used to cover the material. Inspections of these cleansing processes should be carried out by management/supervisors. Records of these inspections should be kept (see paragraphs 9 - 12).

3. If the fishmeal is delivered in bulk to a storage facility between the renderer and the feedmill, merchant or farm, that storage facility must be dedicated to the purpose (NB. see Advice Note 6 which sets out the requirements for such dedicated storage). These dedicated requirements do not apply to storage of packaged fishmeal, which is covered below in paragraph 8.

Transport from the renderer/ manufacturer of packaged fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate of animal origin, or hydrolysed proteins, or feedingstuffs containing these materials

4. The transport of bulk feedingstuffs containing fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins for feeding to farmed animals other than ruminants is not permitted if the vehicle is being used at the same time for the transport of any feed for ruminant animals.

5. Before a vehicle which has been used for the transport of bulk feedingstuffs containing fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins is used for the transport of other animal feed products, that vehicle must be thoroughly cleansed so as to remove all traces of fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins. The cleansing should include the tarpaulin or ‘easy sheet’ used to cover the material. The vehicle should be inspected before and after the transport of the bulk feedingstuffs referred to above, and records of these inspections should be kept (see paragraphs 9-12).

6. The transport of packaged fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate of animal origin or hydrolysed proteins, or feedingstuffs containing these materials, in the same vehicle as ruminant feed will be allowed only if all feed products on the vehicle are securely packaged, each package is sealed, and the exterior of the packages is free from feed material. Each package of fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins, or
of feed containing these ingredients must bear a label stating: “contains fishmeal/dicalcium phosphate/hydrolysed protein – cannot be fed to ruminant animals.” Open or damaged packages must not be accepted for transport or storage, and no loose feeds containing fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins may be carried on the same vehicle as ruminant feed.

7. Packages of feed or feed ingredients must be transported in such a way that there is no risk of damage to the packages or contamination of ruminant feeds. Packages should be firmly secured, to prevent movement and fracture. Any packages damaged during transport of loads carrying ruminant and non-ruminant feed, or any spilt material, must be cleared as soon as possible, treated as containing fishmeal, and not fed to ruminants.

Storage of packaged fishmeal, or feedingstuffs containing it

8. This may be undertaken on the same basis as the transport of such materials set out at paragraph 6 above.

Records relating to transport of processed animal proteins

9. The legislation requires records to be kept of the destination and use of all processed animal proteins (see definition in paragraph 16 of the Introduction to this Guidance) leaving any premises or entering Great Britain. This requirement also applies to fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate of animal origin and hydrolysed protein, or to any mammalian MBM intended not for farmed animal feed but for petfood, non-agricultural fertiliser or landfill. It does not apply once MMBM or other processed animal proteins have been incorporated into animal feeds, petfood, or fertiliser, and, if packaged, the packages have been labelled accordingly.

10. Any person who controls a vehicle in which processed animal protein is transported shall keep, for two years from the date on which transport of a particular consignment of such protein commenced (or, in the case of an import, from the date on which that material entered Great Britain), a record of:
   • the person and place from which that consignment was transported
   • the nature of the processed animal protein consigned
   • the weight consigned and, unless consigned loose, the number and weight of the packages, pallets or other containers in which it is consigned
   • the registration number (or, if the vehicle does not have a registration number, other details which permit the identification of the vehicle in which the consignment was transported), and the name and address of the driver, of the vehicle in which it was transported and, if the vehicle includes a trailer, the number of the trailer
   • the person and place to which it was to be or was delivered,
   • the date or intended date of delivery to that person, and
   • the cleansing of the vehicle before and after it is used to transport fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate derived from defatted bones or hydrolysed protein or feed containing these.

11. The driver of a vehicle in which a consignment of processed animal protein is transported shall have a document recording the information required by paragraph 10 above in his possession at all times when he is in charge of that vehicle.

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12. All records must be held for two years and must be made available to an inspector upon request.

The transport of mammalian meat and bonemeal (MBM)

13. Mammalian MBM or material containing it must not be transported with livestock feed unless both types of material are securely packaged and adequate precautions are taken to ensure that no leakage or spillage occurs. Records of the transport must be maintained as described above in paragraphs 9 - 12. There is also a registration requirement for bulk storage premises and hauliers handling unmixed mammalian MBM – see Advice Note 13.

14. The legislation requires the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles which have been in contact with mammalian MBM or material containing mammalian MBM. This must take place before the vehicle is used for another purpose and as soon as possible after the MBM has been transported, by brushing out, thorough disinfection and drying. The cleansing should include the tarpaulin /'easy sheet' covering the material.

15. Alternatively, vehicles should be cleaned by pressure cleaning with a 1% hot (70-80°C) solution of any food grade combined detergent/sanitiser. Particular care should be taken to clean the blower units on blower vehicles and the delivery pipe. No vehicle should be used for the transport of feed material unless it is inspected at the time of loading and found to be clean and dry.

The transport of other prohibited processed animal proteins

16. The transport of bulk processed animal proteins which are not covered in paragraphs 1-7 and 13-15 above (see definition of processed animal proteins in paragraph 16 of the Introduction to this Guidance, or para. 1 of Advice Note 13) is not permitted if the vehicle is being used at the same time for the transport of any feed for livestock animals. There is also a registration requirement for the haulier – see Advice Note 13, and the record keeping requirement in Advice Note 10. The same vehicle cleansing and inspection requirements described in paragraph 5 will apply.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product for Transport</th>
<th>Main Requirement</th>
<th>Other Conditions</th>
<th>Para</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Fishmeal</td>
<td>Vehicle must be dedicated while used for fishmeal transport</td>
<td>Record-keeping &amp; cleansing / inspection before transport, &amp; before using vehicle for another purpose.</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Dicalcium Phosphate or Hydrolysed Protein</td>
<td>Cannot be transported at the same time as ruminant feed</td>
<td>Record-keeping and cleansing/inspection before transport, and before using the vehicle for another purpose.</td>
<td>4-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaged Fishmeal, Dicalcium Phosphate or Hydrolysed Protein</td>
<td>Secure packaging, labelled 'contains Fishmeal/ Dicalcium Phosphate/ Hydrolysed Protein – cannot be fed to ruminants’</td>
<td>Record-keeping – and any material from split bags of any feed material on the load must be cleared up to ensure it cannot be fed to ruminants</td>
<td>4-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Feedingstuffs containing Fishmeal, Dicalcium Phosphate or Hydrolysed Protein</td>
<td>Cannot be transported at the same time as ruminant feed</td>
<td>Cleansing/inspection before transport, and before using the vehicle for another purpose.</td>
<td>4-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaged Feedingstuffs containing Fishmeal, Dicalcium Phosphate or Hydrolysed Protein</td>
<td>Secure packaging, labelled 'contains Fishmeal/ Dicalcium Phosphate/ Hydrolysed Protein – cannot be fed to ruminants’</td>
<td>Any material from split bags of any feed material on the load must be cleared up to ensure it cannot be fed to ruminants</td>
<td>4-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk mammalian meat &amp; bonemeal, or bulk products containing it</td>
<td>Cannot be transported at the same time as any livestock feed. Registration (unmixed MMBM only) *</td>
<td>Record-keeping – special cleansing and disinfection requirement &amp; inspection</td>
<td>13–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaged mammalian meat and bonemeal</td>
<td>Secure packaging</td>
<td>Record-keeping and any material from split bags of any material on the load must be cleared up to ensure it cannot be fed to any farmed livestock.</td>
<td>13–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaged products containing mammalian meat and bonemeal</td>
<td>Secure packaging</td>
<td>Any material from split bags of any material on the load must be cleared up to ensure it cannot be fed to any farmed livestock</td>
<td>13–15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Registration needed for bulk hauliers/stores of unmixed material–see Advice Note 13
Advice Note 6  Dedicated intermediate storage of bulk fishmeal intended for non-ruminant farmed livestock feed

1. Schedule 2 of the TSE Regulations 2002 prescribes conditions for the intermediate storage of fishmeal. This relates to any intermediate storage facilities to which the fishmeal is sent after leaving the production premises or the point of import, and before it reaches the premises where it will be manufactured into feed. Such intermediate storage is permitted only in “dedicated storage plants”. This implements European Community requirements for dedicated storage, which are designed to ensure that fishmeal (which is banned from ruminant feed) will not get into other feed, or potential feed products from which it is prohibited, or itself be contaminated by other prohibited materials. For the purposes of this legislation, the dedicated intermediate storage requirement does not apply to packaged fishmeal, only to the bulk product.

2. The primary requirement for the dedicated storage of bulk fishmeal is physical separation of all stages of the storage process from reception through to despatch. Physical separation may be achieved by the use of separate buildings on a single site, provided that movement around the site does not create a risk of cross-contamination. Shared buildings will be permissible only where the fishmeal storage space has separate access from the exterior, and is divided from other access and storage areas by floor-to-ceiling partitions. These partitions must be capable of preventing dust contamination in the building through ventilation systems or open air. Further requirements are for dedicated handling equipment (see paragraph 5 below) and containers; and for protective clothing for staff, to be worn only for work in the fishmeal store.

3. In proposed dedicated fishmeal stores, management must carry out a risk assessment to ensure that there will be no possibility of cross contamination. A copy of this risk assessment must accompany the application for registration (see paragraph 6 below), and must also be available on the premises for official inspectors. In addition, staff working in the fishmeal storage facility must have clear written instructions on the avoidance of cross contamination, and these instructions must be followed at all times. The instructions must cover, at least, normal working practices to be followed, including avoidance of contamination between areas by dust; movements between separate areas of the site; changing of protective clothing; dealing with spillages or sweepings, and action to be followed in the event of a breakdown of equipment.

4. In proposed dedicated fishmeal stores which have been used for other purposes, the storage area and any handling equipment must first be cleansed so as to remove all traces of any other material from external and internal surfaces. Material obtained during the cleansing process must be removed off site (see Advice Note 14 for steps to take following storage of mammalian MBM). There should also be a systematic control programme for rodents and other pests in place.

5. Where major items of handling equipment such as grab unloaders, front end loaders, mechanical buckets, etc. are used for the handling of both fishmeal and other feed materials, thorough cleansing of the equipment must be carried out before and after it is used for fishmeal, so as to remove all traces of any material from external and internal surfaces. Records of inspections by the management/supervisors of the store of any such cleansings of the equipment should be kept available for examination by official inspectors.
6. Dedicated fishmeal stores must be registered under the TSE Regulations 2002. See Advice Note 13 for advice on applying for registration.

7. Records must be kept of all movements of fishmeal (and any other feed materials under special arrangements as in paragraph 9 below) into and out of the store, including the origins, destinations, quantities and owners (See Advice Note 10 for the record keeping requirements).

8. Once a store is dedicated to fishmeal, no other feed materials or other products may be kept in that store. The alternation of fishmeal and other materials in the same store while it is registered as a dedicated fishmeal storage facility will not be permitted. If a registered store is no longer to be used as a dedicated fishmeal storage unit, the operator must send details to the processed animal protein registrations addresses given in Advice Note 13 before the store is used for other purposes, in order to be de-registered. Should the operator wish at a later stage to re-register the storage facility as a dedicated fishmeal store, the criteria and procedures described above in paragraphs 2 – 6 must again be met and carried out.

9. Dedicated storage methods which do not match the criteria set out here may be acceptable in some cases. For example, intermediate storage dedicated to fishmeal and other ingredients intended for manufacture into one feed product may be acceptable, subject to specific conditions which may need to be applied under an individual registration. Details of such proposals should be included with the registration application.
Advice Note 7  Storage of fishmeal, animal-derived dicalcium phosphate, or hydrolysed proteins, or feedingstuffs containing these materials

1. See Advice Note 6 which covers bulk storage of straight fishmeal. Storage of bulk* animal-derived dicalcium phosphate, or hydrolysed proteins or feedingstuffs containing any of the three ingredients for feeding to farmed animals other than ruminants is not permitted without physical separation** if the premises is being used at the same time for the storage of any feed for ruminant animals (see Advice Note 11 for on-farm use and storage of feedingstuffs containing fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate, and hydrolysed proteins). There should be a systematic control programme for rodents and other pests in place at the storage premises.

2. The storage of packaged fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate of animal origin or hydrolysed proteins, or feedingstuffs containing these materials, in the same building as ruminant feed will only be allowed if all feed products are securely packaged, each package is sealed, and the exterior of the packages is free from feed material. Each package of fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins, or of feed containing these ingredients must bear a label stating: “contains fishmeal/dicalcium phosphate/hydrolysed protein – cannot be fed to ruminant animals.” Open or damaged packages must not be accepted for storage. Any packs damaged during storage or spilt material must be cleared as soon as possible, treated as containing fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate of animal origin, or hydrolysed proteins and not fed to ruminants.

3. There are record keeping requirements for premises receiving consignments of processed animal protein or mammalian MBM – see Advice Note 10.

4. There is a registration requirement for storage premises storing the unmixed materials in bulk, and the hauliers transporting the material – see Advice Note 13.

* In this context “bulk” means material which is not contained in sealed packages.
** Physical separation of bulk materials may be achieved by the use of separate buildings on a single site, provided that movement around the site does not create a risk of cross-contamination. Shared buildings will be permissible only where the storage space has separate access from the exterior, and is divided from other access and storage areas by floor-to-ceiling partitions. These partitions must be capable of preventing dust contamination in the building through ventilation systems or open air. Further requirements are for handling equipment to be either dedicated or thorough cleansing of the equipment must be carried out before and after it is used for the prohibited material, so as to remove all traces of any material from external and internal surfaces, and records kept of the cleansing processes. Protective clothing is required for staff, to be worn only for work in the store where material prohibited from ruminant feed is kept.
Advice Note 8  Storage of prohibited processed animal proteins, and mammalian MBM, or products containing these materials

1. See fishmeal storage, covered in Advice Note 6, or dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins storage covered in Advice Note 7. Storage of other bulk* processed animal proteins (see Advice Note 13, paragraph 1 for a definition) or bulk mammalian MBM, or products containing these materials, which are prohibited from feeding to farmed animals, is not permitted on the same premises where farmed animal feed is being stored, without physical separation*. These materials may not be stored in bulk at all on any premises which produces livestock feed.

2. The storage of packaged processed animal proteins (see also fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins storage covered in Advice Notes 6 & 7) or mammalian MBM, or products containing these materials, in the same building as farmed animal feed will only be allowed if all the products are securely packaged, each package is sealed, and the exterior of the packages is free from loose material. Open or damaged packages must not be accepted for storage. Any packs damaged during storage or spilt material must be cleared as soon as possible, and if it was intended as a feed product, the split package or spilt material must be treated as containing processed animal proteins or mammalian MBM, and every precaution taken to ensure it cannot be fed to farmed animals.

3. There are record keeping requirements for premises receiving consignments of processed animal protein or mammalian MBM – see Advice Note 10.

4. There is a registration requirement for intermediate storage premises storing the unmixed material in bulk, and the hauliers of the bulk material – see Advice Note 13.

5. See Advice Note 14 for guidance on cleansing and disinfecting a store which has held bulk mammalian MBM or products containing it, before that store is used for any other purpose.

* In this context “bulk” means material which is not contained in sealed packages.
**Physical separation of bulk materials may be achieved by the use of separate buildings on a single site, provided that movement around the site does not create a risk of cross-contamination. Shared buildings will be permissible only where the storage space has separate access from the exterior, and is divided from other access and storage areas by floor-to-ceiling partitions. These partitions must be capable of preventing dust contamination in the building through ventilation systems or open air. Further requirements are for handling equipment to be either dedicated or thorough cleansing of the equipment must be carried out before and after it is used for the prohibited material, so as to remove all traces of any material from external and internal surfaces, and records kept of the cleansing processes. Protective clothing is required for staff, to be worn only for work in the store where material prohibited from farmed animal feed is kept.
Advice Note 9  Production of feedingstuffs containing dicalcium phosphate and hydrolysed proteins.

1. Manufacture of ruminant feed must be completely separate from any operations involving dicalcium phosphate produced from defatted bones and hydrolysed proteins of animal origin unless:
   − the dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed protein is produced in an approved plant in the UK or in another member State,
   − the transport and storage of bulk feed material destined for ruminant animals is completely separate from feed material prohibited for feeding to ruminant animals,
   − the bulk storage and transport, and the manufacturing and packaging facilities for compound feedingstuffs destined for ruminant animals is completely separate, and
   − routine tests on the feedingstuffs destined for ruminant animals are carried out to ensure that there is no processed animal protein in those feedingstuffs.

2. Any packaged feedingstuffs containing dicalcium phosphate from defatted bones must be clearly labelled “contains dicalcium phosphate from defatted bones - cannot be fed to ruminant animals”. Any packaged feedingstuffs containing hydrolysed protein must be clearly labelled “contains hydrolysed protein - cannot be fed to ruminant animals”. The marking of the packaging must be clear and remain so even after the packaging has been opened.

3. There is a registration requirement for feed manufacturing premises (including mobile mixers) that incorporate straight animal derived dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins – see Advice Note 13.

4. There is also a record-keeping requirement for anyone receiving a consignment of processed animal protein including animal-derived dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins (which also applies to mobile mixers when they accept such material for mixing) – see Advice Note 10.
Advice Note 10  Records relating to processed animal proteins

1. The legislation requires records to be kept of the destination and use of all processed animal proteins leaving any premises or entering Great Britain. Anyone who dispatches processed animal proteins will be required to record (from the point of dispatch or from the point of entry to Great Britain):
   - the date of consignment and the nature of the processed animal protein consigned,
   - the weight consigned and, unless consigned loose, the number and weight of the packages, pallets or other containers in which it is consigned,
   - the destination of the consignment,
   - the name and address of the consignee,
   - the registration number of the vehicle in which the consignment is transported or, if the vehicle does not have a registration number, other details which permit the identification of the vehicle in which the consignment was transported, and
   - the name and address of the operator of that vehicle.

2. Anyone receiving a consignment of processed animal proteins must keep a record on its arrival of:
   - the date on which it was received and the nature of the processed animal protein received,
   - its weight on receipt and, unless consigned loose, the number and weight of the packages, pallets or other containers in which it was consigned,
   - the place from which it was consigned,
   - the name and address of the person by whom it was consigned,
   - the registration number of the vehicle in which it was consigned or, if the vehicle does not have a registration number, other details which permit the identification of the vehicle in which the consignment was transported, and
   - the name and address of the operator of that vehicle.

3. Any person receiving a consignment of processed animal protein shall keep for two years from the date of any use, disposal or further consignment a record indicating:
   - in the case of any use, the nature of the processed animal protein used and details of each use, the weight of any part of the consignment incorporated into a product and the nature and date of manufacture of any such product;
   - in the case of disposal, the weight disposed of, the date of such disposal, and the place in which, method by which and name of the person by whom it was disposed of; and
   - in the case of further consignment, the information required by paragraph 1 above.

4. Any person who controls a vehicle in which processed animal protein is transported shall keep, for two years from the date on which transport of a particular consignment of such protein commenced (or, in the case of an import, from the date on which that material entered Great Britain), a record of:
   - the person and place from which that consignment was transported and the nature of the processed animal protein consigned,
   - the date on which it was collected from that person,
   - the weight consigned and, unless consigned loose, the number and weight of the packages, pallets or other containers in which it is consigned,
   - the registration number (or, if the vehicle does not have a registration number, other details which permit the identification of the vehicle in which the consignment was...
transported), and the name and address of the operator of the vehicle in which it was transported; and, if the vehicle includes a trailer, the number of the trailer,
- the person and place to which it was to be or was delivered,
- the date or intended date of delivery to that person, and
- the cleansing of the vehicle before and after it is used to transport fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate derived from defatted bones or hydrolysed protein or feed containing these.

5. The driver of a vehicle in which a consignment of processed animal protein is transported shall have a document recording the information required by paragraph 4 above in his possession at all times when he is in charge of that vehicle.

6. All records must be held for two years and must be made available to an inspector upon request.
Advice Note 11  On-farm storage and use of feedingstuffs containing fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed protein

1. Feedingstuffs containing fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate derived from defatted bones or hydrolysed protein, may not be used or kept on a farm where ruminant animals are kept, fattened or bred for the production of food unless effective measures are taken to prevent the feedingstuff being fed to ruminant animals or contaminating feed intended for ruminants.

2. Farmers who keep both ruminant animals, and non-ruminant animals whose feedingstuffs contain fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate derived from defatted bones or hydrolysed protein will be expected to be able to demonstrate that they have routine working procedures which effectively prevent the exposure of ruminants to these prohibited materials and that they have instructed all farm staff in these procedures.

3. Recommended procedures for storage include the secure packaging of both types of feed, or physical separation* of loose feeds or open packages containing restricted material from ruminant feeds, and the exclusion of restricted feeds from any place to which ruminant animals have access.

4. * “Physical separation” is not defined in the legislation; but it is essential that for any loose feed products (ie. opened packages or in storage bins), the physical separation must be sufficient to prevent any possibility of cross-contamination of the ruminant feed with prohibited materials. If the same building has to be used to store these different products, the separation would have to be at least an aisle of approximately 1.2 metres (four feet) in width between different types of opened packaged feeds or between storage bins. In addition, separate utensils should be used for each product to ensure that accidental mixing does not occur.

5. Pet food products should not be kept in the same store on farm as any livestock feed products, and the feeding of pets or working dogs must be restricted to an area where livestock animals do not have access at any time.
Advice Note 12 Enforcement

1. The legislation is made under powers provided to Ministers by section 2 of the European Communities Act. The State Veterinary Service (SVS) carries out a surveillance programme to monitor compliance at farms, at feed mills and at renderers. They will pass any information on possible infringements of the legislation to local authorities who are responsible for enforcement. This procedure has been followed in respect of SVS investigations under previously established BSE legislation and local authorities will be familiar with the procedures involved.

2. The controls on storage of processed animal proteins apply to all stages of production, sale and use. Checks on sales outlets should be carried out by enforcement authorities during routine inspections for other purposes.
Advice Note 13  Registration requirement for feed manufacturers, storage facilities and hauliers

1. There is a registration requirement in the TSE Regulations for:

- Feed manufacturers (i.e. feed mills, mobile mixers and on-farm mixers) who use the following straight (i.e. unmixed) ingredients: fishmeal, animal-derived dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins, to mix into a farmed livestock feed;

- Hauliers, storage facilities and sales outlets that handle, transport or store in bulk (i.e. unpackaged), straight fishmeal, animal-derived dicalcium phosphate, or hydrolysed proteins intended for non-ruminant farmed livestock feed, or any processed animal protein* such as poultrymeal, or mammalian MBM not incorporated into petfood or fertiliser.

- Petfood manufacturers who incorporate processed animal protein* or mammalian MBM into their products, or hold such material in storage.

* “processed animal protein” means meat and bone meal, meat meal, bone meal, blood meal, dried plasma and other blood products, hydrolysed protein, hoof meal, horn meal, poultry offal meal, feather meal, dry greaves, fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate, gelatin or any other similar products (the legal definition also includes mixtures, feedingstuffs, feed additives and premixtures containing these products, but the transport and storage registration requirement only applies to unmixed, unpackaged ‘straight’ materials).

2. The following details are required for the registration of feed manufacturers (i.e. feed mills, mobile mixers and on-farm mixers) using any of these straight ingredients: fishmeal, animal-derived dicalcium phosphate (i.e. not mineral-derived dicalcium phosphate) or hydrolysed proteins:

- type of manufacturer: feed mill, mobile mixer, on farm-mixer
- which material is used: fishmeal, animal-derived dicalcium phosphate, or hydrolysed proteins (specify which)
- the name and contact details of the person in charge
- the name and address of the manufacturing premises or, in the case of mobile mixers, the operating base
- estimated annual usage of fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate, or hydrolysed proteins
- the number of feed production lines on site and the use of those lines, selecting one of the following options (a – e) to describe each line:
  (a) ruminant feed only
  (b) non-ruminant feed not containing fishmeal (or other derogated protein)
  (c) non-ruminant feed containing fishmeal (or other derogated protein)
  (d) a + b
  (e) b + c
- a signed confirmation that the feed manufacturing process complies with the requirements set out in Advice Note 4 (fishmeal), or Advice Note 4a (for mobile mixers who mix fishmeal into a feed product) or Advice Note 9 (dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins).

NB. Many feed manufacturers will have already been satisfactorily inspected, and are therefore eligible for registration upon application. Any unregistered premises or
production lines which are **new** to producing feed containing fishmeal, however, or **returning to** such production, will be subject to official inspection and registration **before** production can commence. For those already registered, full details of how to apply to re-dedicate registered premises or production lines can be found in Annex I of Advice Note 4.

3. Registration details required for dedicated bulk fishmeal **storage facilities** are as follows:
   - the name and contact details of the person in charge
   - the name of the store, postal and physical address
   - a site diagram showing road access and surrounding buildings
   - whether or not the store is registered on the UKASTA/GAFTA Stores List
   - a copy of the risk assessment prepared as described in paragraph 3 of Advice Note 6, and,
   - a signed confirmation that the store complies with the requirements set out in Advice Note 6.

4. Registration details required for **storage facilities** that handle bulk ‘straight’ processed animal protein or mammalian MBM (other than dedicated bulk fishmeal stores covered above in paragraph 3) are as follows:
   - the name and contact details of the person in charge
   - the name of the store, postal and physical address
   - the type/s of material being stored
   - whether or not the store is registered on the UKASTA/GAFTA Stores List
   - a signed confirmation that the store complies with the requirements for unpackaged materials set out in Advice Note 7 for animal-derived dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins, or Advice Note 8 for unpackaged processed animal proteins or mammalian MBM prohibited from all livestock feed.

5. Registration details required for **hauliers** of unmixed and unpackaged fishmeal, animal-derived dicalcium phosphate or hydrolysed proteins, other processed animal proteins (see paragraph 1 for details) or mammalian MBM, are as follows
   - the name and contact details of the person in charge
   - the name of the haulage company, and address
   - the type of material being transported (see paragraph 1 above, second part)
   - the premises the material is usually transported to and from
   - a signed confirmation that the transport complies with the relevant requirements set out in guidance note 5

6. The following details are required for the registration of **petfood manufacturers** who incorporate ‘straight’ processed animal proteins or mammalian MBM in their products, or store such material on their premises
   - the name and address of the manufacturing premises
   - the name and contact details of the person in charge
   - which type/s of processed animal protein or meat & bone meal are used or stored on site
   - estimation of annual throughput of these material/s
• a signed confirmation that the petfood manufacturing process complies with the requirements set out in Advice Note 3 and the transport and storage provisions in Advice Note 5.

7. Applications for registrations must be sent in writing by post to:

**Applicants in England & Wales:**

Mr R Smith  
Processed Animal Protein Registrations  
State Veterinary Service  
Area 307, 1A Page Street  
London, SW1P 4PQ

**Applicants in Scotland:**

Mr M Morgan  
Processed Animal Protein Registrations  
Scottish Executive  
Pentland House  
47 Robb’s Loan  
Edinburgh, EH14 1TY
A letter confirming your registration will be issued. The information obtained from the registration process will also assist the State Veterinary Service’s feed surveillance and audit activity in England, Scotland and Wales. A list of the company names and addresses of registered hauliers or storage facilities will be made available upon request. Lists of feed manufacturers (except on-farm/mobile mixers) are provided to the EC and all Member States, and to Portal inspectors in GB, to fulfil obligations on international trade (e.g. to identify registered destinations eligible for receiving imports, and for export).
Advice Note 14  CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION REQUIREMENTS AFTER HANDLING MAMMALIAN MBM AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING IT

1. This Note has been written to provide non-statutory guidelines for the safe removal of possible residual traces of mammalian meat and bone meal (MBM).

2. Some premises and vehicles may have already been subjected to a cleansing routine following the last contact with mammalian MBM or material containing MBM. If this routine followed the procedures set out in these guidelines, then it will be sufficient to record the date on which the cleansing was completed. If the routine was less stringent than these guidelines, a further cleansing, using this guidance, should be completed and records maintained as detailed.

3. Full regard should be paid to health and safety aspects when carrying out any parts of this programme.

4. Any cleaning programme required following the removal of mammalian MBM or material which may have contained it is at the expense of the person responsible for the premises or vehicle.

Storage Areas

5. Storage facilities keeping bulk unmixed mammalian MBM must be registered – see Advice Note 13. All storage areas previously used for raw materials and finished feed which may have contained mammalian MBM should be completely emptied and cleansed and disinfected before further use. The areas should be brushed to ensure removal of all debris. Alternatively an industrial vacuum cleaner may be used. Following brushing/vacuum-cleaning the area should be thoroughly disinfected and dried before further use.

6. Any material recovered should be collected in a suitable leak-proof and sealable receptacle, stored adequately segregated to prevent contamination of any other material and then destroyed. Small quantities may be destroyed by burial or incineration but it will be necessary for large quantities to be disposed of at a registered landfill site. It is important that storage areas for both raw materials and finished products, following the cleansing and disinfection procedure, are dry before being used for further storage in order to prevent multiplication of the salmonella organism.

7. Silos, storage bins and tote bins used for both MBM and products incorporating MBM should be emptied and cleaned as above.

8. Full regard should be paid to health and safety aspects during all cleaning procedures. The cleaning of enclosed bins and silos is especially hazardous.

9. Full documentary records of the procedures undertaken following the removal of mammalian MBM and products containing mammalian MBM should be retained for two years and produced for inspection on request.
Equipment

10. All equipment used for handling mammalian MBM or products containing it should be adequately cleansed, so as to remove all traces of any material from external and internal surfaces, and disinfected using the above guidance before being used for any other purpose.

11. All disposable packaging which may have been in contact with material which may have contained mammalian MBM should be removed and destroyed.

12. Protective clothing used whilst handling mammalian MBM and products containing it should be laundered prior to re-use.

13. Full detailed documentary records of the procedures undertaken following the removal of mammalian MBM should be retained for two years and produced for inspection on request.

Vehicles

14. See Advice Note 5, paragraphs 13 – 15 for cleansing and disinfection requirements relating to transport, and Advice Note 13 for details of the registration requirement for hauliers of bulk unmixed mammalian MBM.
ANNEX
CONTACT POINTS

Local Authorities’ Co-ordinating Body on Food and Trading Standards
Les Bailey Tel: 020 7840 7209
LACOTS Fax: 020 7735 9977
10 Albert Embankment e-mail: les.bailey@lacots.org.uk
London SE1 7SP Web: http://www.lacots.org.uk

State Veterinary Service

Animal Health Offices in Scotland

Ayr
Russell House, King Street, Ayr, KA8 0BE
Telephone: 01292 268525
Fax: 01292 611724

Galashiels
Cotgreen Road, Tweedbank, Galashiels, TD1 3SG.
Telephone: 01896 758806
Fax: 01896 756803

Inverurie
Thainstone Court, Inverurie, AB51 5YA
Telephone: 01467 626300
Fax: 01467 626321

Inverness
Longman House, 28 Longman Road, Inverness, IV1 1SF.
Telephone: 01463 234141
Fax: 01463 711495

Perth
Jeanfield House, 4 Jeanfield Road, Perth, PH1 1PQ.
Telephone: 01738 625148
Fax: 01738 637920
Animal Health Offices in England

Carlisle
(Cumbria, Durham, Cleveland, Tyne & Wear, Northumberland)

Hadrian House,
Wavell Drive,
Rosehill Industrial Estate,
Carlisle CA1 2TB
Telephone: 01228 591999
Fax: 01228 591900

Preston
(Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside)

Barton Hall,
Garstang Road, Barton,
Preston PR3 5HE
Tel: 01772 861144
Fax: 01772 861798

Leeds
(South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, Humberside)

Government Buildings
Otley Road,
Lawnswood,
Leeds LS16 5PZ
Tel: 0113 2300100
Fax: 0113 2610212

Stafford
(Staffordshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire)

Castle House,
Newport Road,
Stafford ST16 1DL
Tel: 01785 251147
Fax: 01785 259377

Lincoln
(Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, East Yorkshire)

Animal Health Office,
Ceres House,
No 2 Searby Road,
Lincoln, LN2 4DW
Tel: 01522 529951
Fax: 01522 560668

Bury St Edmunds
(Cambridgeshire, Norfolk & Suffolk)

Southgate Street,
Bury St Edmunds IP33 2BD
Telephone: 01284 754323
Fax: 01284 705684
Chelmsford
(Bedfordshire, Essex, Hertfordshire,
City of London, City of Westminster,
Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney,
Haringey, Tower Hamlets, Barking,
Havering, Newham, Redbridge, Waltham
Forest).

Beeches Road,
Chelmsford CM1 2RU
Telephone 01245 358383
Nightline (answerphone) 01245 353632
Fax: 01245 351162

Reading (Oxfordshire, Berkshire,
Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight,
Hillingdon, Brent)

Coley Park
Reading RG1 6LY
Tel: 01189 596695
Fax: 01189 392500

Leicester (Leicestershire, Northamptonshire,
Warwickshire, West Midlands)

Government Buildings
Tigers Road,
Wigston,
Leicester, LE18 4UY
Tel: 01162 787451/9
Fax: 01162 770153

Reigate (Surrey, West Sussex, Kent & East Sussex,
Ealing, Hounslow, Kingston-upon Thames,
Sutton, Richmond-upon-Thames, Croydon,
Hammersmith, Kensington, Chelsea,
Wandsworth, Lambeth, Southwark, Merton,
Harrow, Bromley, Lewisham, Greenwich,
Bexley)

Liberty House
105 Bell Street
Reigate, Surrey RH2 7JB
Tel: 01737 242242
Fax: 01737 241189

Exeter (Devon)

Clyst House,
Winslade Park, Clyst St Mary,
Exeter EX5 1DY
Telephone: 01392 266373
Fax: 01392 266375

Gloucester, Wiltshire and Avon

Elmbridge Court,
Cheltenham Road,
Gloucester GL3 1AG
Telephone: 01452 316400
Fax: 01452 316483
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taunton (Somerset Council</td>
<td>Quantock House,</td>
<td>01823 337922</td>
<td>01823 338170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area and Dorset)</td>
<td>Paul Street, Taunton TA1 3NX</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Truro (Cornwall)</td>
<td>Pydar House, Pydar Street, Truro, Cornwall</td>
<td>01872 265500</td>
<td>01872 265555</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester (Hereford,</td>
<td>Block C, Government Buildings</td>
<td>01905 767111</td>
<td>01905 764352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcestershire and Shropshire)</td>
<td>Whittington Road, Worcester WR5 2LO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Animal Health Offices in Wales

Caernarfon
(Unitary authorities of Aberconwy & Colwyn, Wrexham, Caernarfonshire and Merionethshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Anglesey and part of Powys (Montgomeryshire)
Crown Building,
Penrallt,
Caernarfon, Gwynedd LL55 1EP
Telephone: 01286 674144
Fax: 01286 674626

Carmarthen
(Unitary authorities of Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire)
Government Buildings,
Picton Terrace,
Carmarthen, Dyfed SA31 3BT.
Telephone: 01267 225300
Fax: 01267 223019

Cardiff
(Unitary authorities of Vale of Glamorgan, Swansea, Bridgend, Newport, Merthyr Tydfil, Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Neath & Port Talbot, Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Torfaen and Rhondda-Cynon-Taff and part of Powys (Brecknock & Radnor))
Government Buildings
66 Ty Glas Road,
Llanishen,
Cardiff CF14 5ZB.
Telephone: 029 2032 5200
Fax: 029 2032 6526