Guidance Note on Feed Controls in the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Regulations

March 2009
Guidance note on the BSE-related Feed Ban in Schedule 6 of the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Regulations

Introduction

1. This note is intended to be used as guidance for industry on the requirements of the transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE)-related feed ban as it affects the manufacture, storage, transport and use of animal feedingstuffs, and for those with enforcement responsibilities for the feed ban in Great Britain. Enforcement authorities may wish to use this guidance to co-ordinate policy at a local level. **It is not an authoritative document on the law. Only the Courts can give authoritative and binding views on how the law is to be interpreted.**

NB: The guidance is based on the provisions in the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008 No.1881) although the legal requirements in Wales and Scotland are similar if not identical. Please contact the relevant devolved administration in case of any queries (see Useful Contacts).

2. Schedule 6 on ‘Feedingstuffs’ in the above legislation (abbreviated in this guidance to ‘the TSE Regulations 2008’) administers Article 7 and Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No.999/2001 as amended (referred to in this guidance as the ‘EU TSE Regulation’). This document can be found on the Defra web site, where other information on the feed ban is available:

www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/bse/controls-eradication/feed-ban.html
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Page 26: Registrations, Authorisations and Permissions; Legislation; and Useful Contacts
Advice Note 1: The BSE-related feed ban – what animals it applies to and what it is

The feed ban applies to:

**Ruminant animals**, in addition to farmed ruminants includes those kept as pets and those kept at zoos or safari parks. ‘Ruminants' for the purposes of the application of the feed ban includes cattle, goats, sheep, camels, llamas, giraffes, bison, buffalos, deer, wildebeest, and antelope.

**Non-ruminant farmed animals**, which includes:

- any animal, including fish, of a species that is kept, fattened or bred and used for the production of food, wool, feathers, skins or any other product of animal origin;
- any pig, poultry, horse or fish.

(The above two points include pet, companion, performance or commercial animals which belong to ruminant or farmed animal species. They do not, however, include domestic pet rabbits or pet or ornamental fish species not used for food production).

Under the feed ban:

- Ruminants or non-ruminant farmed animals, **cannot** be fed the following **prohibited processed animal proteins**, directly or in feedingstuffs:
  - Processed animal protein (includes mammalian meat and bonemeal, poultry meal, feather meal etc);
  - Gelatine from ruminants

- Ruminants **cannot** be fed **any** animal protein or any feedingstuff which contains animal protein, except the following **permitted proteins** (also permitted for non-ruminant feed), when sourced and processed in accordance with the Animal By-Product controls:
  - Milk, milk-based products and colostrum,
  - Eggs & egg products,
  - Gelatine from non-ruminants,
  - Hydrolysed proteins\(^1\) derived from non-ruminants or from ruminant hides and skins.

- But the following protein products (called in this guidance ‘**restricted proteins**’) may be used (see Advice Note 2) for feeding to **non-ruminant** farmed animals only:
  - Fishmeal;
  - Blood products;
  - Blood meal, only where fed to farmed fish;
  - Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of **animal origin**, (mineral-derived versions are permitted for all livestock and are most commonly used – feed labels not specifying ‘animal origin’ can be taken to be mineral).

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\(^1\) i.e. ‘hydrolysed proteins’ as defined in Animal By-Products legislation (EC No. 1774/2002). Must have been processed down to a molecular weight of less than 10,000 Dalton. This is technically difficult to achieve, so such products are not commonly available.
- **NB** – Fishmeal is defined as **processed animal protein derived from sea animals, except sea mammals** under Regulation (EC) No.1774/2002. However, in order to avoid intraspecies recycling, Regulation (EC) No. 811/2003 and regulation 10(2) of the Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 require that where fish/fish by-products are used in feed for farmed fish, they must originate from **wild fish**.

### At a glance: Application of feed controls in the TSE Regulations 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed product</th>
<th>Ruminants</th>
<th>Non-ruminant farmed animals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permitted animal proteins</strong></td>
<td>Permitted – subject to required sourcing and processing standards under Animal By-Product controls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milk, milk-based products and colostrum;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eggs &amp; egg products;</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gelatine from non-ruminants;</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydrolysed proteins derived from non-ruminants or from ruminant hides and skins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prohibited processed animal protein</strong></td>
<td>Banned (In addition to the restricted proteins listed below, and any animal protein not on the permitted list above)</td>
<td>Banned (Unprocessed animal by-products are also banned from feeding to farmed animals under Animal By-Product controls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(includes mammalian meat and bonemeal, meat meal, bone meal, hoof meal, horn meal, greaves, poultry meal, poultry offal meal, feather meal);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gelatine from ruminants</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>'Restricted proteins'</strong> (i.e. restricted to non-ruminant feed use):</td>
<td>Banned</td>
<td>Permitted – subject to authorisation to make feed with these products (Advice Note 2) or registration to use it in complete feed on farms where ruminants are present (see Advice Note 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishmeal;</td>
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<td>Blood products;</td>
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<td>Blood meal, only where fed to farmed fish;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin only – not mineral</td>
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**TSE Regulations 2008 reference:** Schedule 6, paragraphs 1 & 2.

**EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 reference:** Article 7 & Annex IV, Parts I & II, A
Advice Note 2: Authorisation to use ‘Restricted Proteins’ to produce non-ruminant feed

1. The following products are permitted for use in non-ruminant feed, and are referred to collectively in this guidance as ‘restricted proteins’ – i.e. restricted to non-ruminant feed use, and prohibited from ruminant feed use:
   - Fishmeal;
   - Blood products;
   - Blood meal, only fed to farmed fish;
   - Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin.

2. **Feed production:** feed mills, on-farm mixers, mobile mixers using the above restricted proteins, **either** as a feed material (or ‘straight’ ingredient), or in a complementary feed (or ‘pre-mix’ or ‘concentrate’) to produce non-ruminant feed, must apply for authorisation (**see form BSE50**). An inspection visit by Animal Health will follow. The authorisation standards to be inspected are described at Advice Notes 2a (feed mills and on-farm mixers) and 2b (mobile mixers).

**Note**
There is a derogation in the case of on-farm mixers for registration to be used where:
   - the ‘restricted proteins’ are not used as a feed material (or ‘straight’ ingredient), but already contained in purchased complementary feeds (or pre-mixes or concentrates) containing less than 50% crude protein (or less than 10% phosphorous content for di- or tri-calcium phosphate use) to make the complete feedingstuff.
   - no ruminants are present on the premises.
   - the final product is only for use on the same premises.

Please note, however, that as the above registration criteria are so detailed, an inspection would be necessary to establish them. Rather than register some on-farm mixers, therefore, Animal Health intend to authorise all on-farm mixers using restricted proteins when they carry out the inspection. This approach has the advantage that once authorised, all production is covered, meaning additional inspection visits will not be necessary to upgrade to authorisation if on-farm mixers wished to change their production from registration-only criteria.

**Advice Note 2 at a glance: Activities requiring authorisation**
- Any farmed animal feed production using ‘restricted proteins’ needs authorisation
- Applies to feed mills, on-farm mixers, mobile mixers
- Applies whether the ‘restricted proteins’ are a feed material (commonly referred to as a ‘straight’ ingredient), or included in a complementary feed (or ‘pre-mix’ or ‘concentrate’) for feed production.
- Authorisation needed in all cases whether or not ruminants are also present on the premises and whether or not ruminant feed is also produced on the premises.

TSE Regulations 2008 reference: Schedule 6, paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 reference: Article 7 & Annex IV, Parts I, & II.A
Advice Note 2a: Authorisation standards – Feed Mills and On-farm Mixers

1. **The ‘restricted proteins’ permitted for use in non-ruminant feed are:**
   - Fishmeal;
   - Blood products;
   - Blood meal, only where fed to farmed fish;
   - Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate **of animal origin**,

2. **The use of ‘restricted proteins’ in farmed animal feed manufacture requires authorisation (see form BSE50).** Authorisation is required whether or not ruminant feed is produced on the same premises or whether or not ruminants are present on the premises. Where ruminant feed is produced on the same premises, or ruminant animals are present, the authorisation standards which apply are designed to ensure that restricted proteins do not get into ruminant feeds, and to prevent ruminants being allowed access to such products. In order to meet the authorisation standards, manufacture of feedingstuffs containing restricted proteins must **either:**
   - take place on premises which do not produce feedingstuffs for ruminants;
   
   or, if production takes place on the **same** premises that feedingstuffs for ruminants are produced, **the following separation standards are required:**
   - Manufacturing involving restricted proteins must take place in facilities **physically separate** from facilities where ruminant feed is produced.
   - Bulk and packaged feedingstuffs for ruminants are kept **physically separate** from bulk restricted proteins and bulk feedingstuffs containing restricted proteins during storage, transport and packaging processes.
   - Records detailing the purchases and uses of restricted proteins and sales of feedingstuffs containing restricted proteins are kept available to inspectors for at least 5 years.

3. **Physical separation** applies to all stages of the manufacturing process from reception through to dispatch. Such separation must be sufficient to remove all risk of cross-contamination of ruminant feed with either restricted proteins or feed containing restricted proteins. Such separation will include, for example:
   - Separate buildings, floor to ceiling partitions between operations or completely enclosed equipment. Manufacturing or handling processes involving bulk restricted proteins or feed containing restricted proteins should not take place in the same airspace as ruminant feed production, to prevent air-borne dust from restricted proteins travelling to ruminant feed areas.
   - 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 as the standard specified in EU legislation is that the facilities used for each purpose should be physically separate. Production lines or equipment or mixer vehicles where restricted proteins have been used can, following application and **under officially controlled conditions** be authorised to be re-dedicated for ruminant feed production on a seasonal or long-term basis, to the satisfaction of an official inspector (see Advice Note 2c).

**Labelling of feedingstuffs containing restricted proteins**
4. Since September 2008, packaging and accompanying documentation for feedingstuffs for farmed animals containing fish meal for sale/supply must be clearly marked:

"contains fishmeal – must not be fed to ruminants"

A practical solution for:-

- bags of monogastric feed which sometimes contain fishmeal, or
- bags of monogastric feed which do contain fishmeal but where labels cannot be stuck to the bag for technical reasons,

is to mark all such bags clearly with the statement:-

"Feed Which Contains Fishmeal Must Not Be Fed To Ruminants"

This statement should be clearly readable even after the bag has been opened. The statement should stand alone from other information in order to be clearly seen and be separate from any statutory declarations required under the Feeding Stuffs Regulations, or other text. The words of the statement should occupy a minimum box size of 8" by 1". The print and background colour should be such that the warning is at least as clear as all other information given on the bag.

When fishmeal has been incorporated into a compound feed, the feed label carrying the statutory declarations, including the list of feed ingredients, must also contain the statement “Contains fishmeal – must not be fed to ruminants” as appropriate.

Animal Health will expect feed manufacturers to comply with the new requirements by mid-September 2009.

[NB. Regulation (EC) No. 811/2003 and regulation 10(2) of the Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 require that where fish/fish by-products are used in feed for farmed fish, they must originate from wild fish. Such feed must be clearly labelled with the words ‘may be used for the feeding of fish’.]

5. The label and accompanying documentation for feedingstuffs for farmed animals containing any of the other restricted proteins packaged for sale/supply must clearly state:

"contains [name of restricted protein] – shall not be fed to ruminants" (or, in the case of bloodmeal: “contains bloodmeal – shall only be fed to fish”)

This statement should be clearly readable even after the bag has been opened. The statement should stand alone from other information in order to be clearly seen and be separate from any statutory declarations required under the Feeding Stuffs Regulations, or other text. The words of the statement should occupy a minimum box size of 8" by 1". The print and background colour should be such that the warning is at least as clear as all other information given on the bag.

On-farm mixers
6. All the above standards apply to on-farm mixers using restricted proteins – authorisation is required whether or not ruminants are on the farm. If ruminants are present on the farm, the following standards also apply:

7. Effective measures must be in place to ensure that:
   - Ruminants are not fed restricted proteins, or feedingstuffs containing them.
   - Restricted proteins, or feedingstuffs containing them, cannot get into ruminant feed during storage on farm.
   - Any handling equipment (serving implements, or means of moving feed containing restricted proteins around the farm) are not also used for ruminant feed.
   - Ruminants do not have access to areas (including feed troughs) where non-ruminant feed containing restricted proteins is being stored or used.
   - All staff involved are aware of the above requirements.
   - During inspection ruminant feed will be sampled at the point of use, from troughs etc., to check that the on-farm measures to keep restricted proteins separate from ruminant feed and ruminant animals have been effective.

**NB.** Pet food containing animal protein intended for pets or working animals on the farm should **not** be kept in the same store on farm as any livestock feed products, or in feed production areas, and the feeding of pets or working dogs must be restricted to an area where farmed animals do not have access at any time (see Advice Notes 5 & 6)

TSE Regulations 2008 reference: Schedule 6, paragraphs 8, 9 (fishmeal), 10, 11 (di- & tri-calcium phosphate, 12, 13 (blood products & blood meal)

EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 reference: Annex IV, Part II, B (c) – (d), C (a) – (b), D (a) – (d)
Advice Note 2b: Authorisation standards – Mobile Mixers

1. The ‘restricted proteins’ permitted for use in non-ruminant feed are:
   - Fishmeal;
   - Blood products;
   - Blood meal, only where fed to farmed fish;
   - Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin.

2. Mobile mixing companies using the above restricted proteins for non-ruminant feed production must be authorised (see application form BSE 50).
   - The mobile mixer operating company must identify each individual mobile mixing vehicle using restricted proteins, to be included in the authorisation, and keep this information up to date with the authorisation office.
   - Mobile mixer vehicles which use any of the restricted proteins for non-ruminant feed production must not be used for ruminant feed production, unless the vehicle is authorised for such use following a successful clean-down to the satisfaction of an official inspector (see procedures for applying for authorisation following a supervised clean-down at Advice Note 2c).
   - At each farm visited, the mobile mixer preparing feed containing restricted proteins carrying this out on-farm must do so only in areas where ruminants do not have access at any time.
   - Biosecurity measures should be observed when moving from one livestock farm to another – basic principles are outlined (see Annex A on routine precautions when there are no disease outbreaks) at: www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/pdf/biosecurity_guidance.pdf
   - If feed containing restricted proteins is mixed or packaged for further consignment from the farm or premises in question it must comply with the requirements for labelling and documentation in Advice Note 2a.

TSE Regulations 2008 reference: Schedule 6, paragraphs 8, 9 (fishmeal), 10, 11 (di- & tri-calcium phosphate, 12, 13 (blood products & blood meal)

EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 reference: Annex IV, Part II, B (c) – (d), C (a) – (b), D (a) – (d)
Advice Note 2c: Changing the use of authorised premises, mixer vehicles, production lines, or equipment, to or from ruminant feed production

1. It is a condition of authorisation that you must notify Animal Health at least four weeks in advance of any long-term or permanent changes of the use of manufacturing premises, mixer vehicles, or equipment, which have been used to make feed containing restricted proteins. Such changes must be authorised by an official inspector, who will supervise the clean-down in accordance with the principles of the ‘Cleansing and Inspection Protocol’ below.

2. This means you must apply to your local Animal Health Divisional Office if you intend to switch (i.e. re-dedicate) a production line, mixer vehicle, or equipment from the production of feed containing restricted proteins, to ruminant feed production, or vice versa. An officer in your local Animal Health Divisional Office will carry out an inspection of the clean-down process. An authorisation must be issued before ruminant feed production can commence on a production line, on-farm mixer, or mobile mixer.

3. (N.B. Alternative methods of changing production line equipment, other than the standard protocol set out here, may be proposed to your local Animal Health Divisional Office. Such proposals will be considered on a case-by-case basis. These may allow for a continuation of non-ruminant feed production during the clean-down period. Proposed alternative methods will need a clean-down protocol to an agreed standard, based on an initial risk assessment. The clean-down will be audited by Animal Health followed by an agreed period of non-ruminant feed production without restricted proteins such as fishmeal. It will involve both private and ‘official’ samples being taken for laboratory testing, before being finally authorised in order for ruminant feed production to commence.

Information required
4. The following information should be provided to Animal Health at least four weeks in advance of any planned changes, giving the proposed clean-down date, with the following information:

In the case of feed mills:
- The number of production lines on site.
- The existing and proposed use of each production line (i.e. type of feed – ruminant or non-ruminant, or both, and for non-ruminant lines, whether restricted proteins have been or will be in use).

In the case of on-farm mixers:
- The number of mixers on farm.
- The existing and proposed use of each mixer (i.e. type of feed – ruminant or non-ruminant, or both, and for non-ruminant mixers, whether restricted proteins have been or will be in use).

In the case of mobile mixers:
- Details of the vehicle being re-dedicated.
- The existing and proposed use of the vehicle.

In all cases:
If changing from production of feed containing restricted proteins to ruminant feed production, following your application you will be contacted by your local Animal Health Divisional Office to arrange an inspection of the clean down process. Authorisation to commence ruminant feed production will be issued subject to satisfactory completion of all the stages set out below in the Cleansing and Inspection Protocol.

Following an application to change a production line from ruminant feed manufacture to manufacture of feed containing restricted proteins, which will not normally require inspection, you will receive a confirmation of altered authorisation letter from your authorisation office.
Cleansing and Inspection Protocol applicable to structures and equipment used for the production of farmed animal feeds containing restricted proteins

1. All restricted proteins must be removed off site, to physically separated areas, or placed in sealed packaging, before final cleansing commences.

2. All production and storage areas which have been used for restricted proteins or products containing it (or which may have been contaminated by adjacent areas so used) must be cleansed of restricted proteins and dust from the overhead steelwork downwards, in such a way that a clean hand run over a surface does not pick up any restricted proteins, or dust which may contain restricted proteins. Wet, dry or vacuum methods of cleansing may be used, provided that any restricted proteins 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 restricted proteins or products containing it 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 die holes cleared of residual product and presented empty for inspection. Equipment must not be reassembled until it has been inspected by Animal Health.

4. All restricted proteins or products containing it removed during cleansing should be placed in sealed containers at the point of cleansing, and surfaces which may have been re-contaminated during the cleansing process should then be re-cleansed.

5. All work-wear and protective clothing used in the production of feed containing restricted proteins 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 on its own is ineffective as a means of cleansing and all equipment must be cleansed as above, regardless of any flushing which may have taken place.

9. The entire cleansing and re-dedication process for production line/s or mixer or mixer vehicles must be inspected by Animal Health, who will report to the lead Veterinary Officer for the National Feed Audit. Five official samples will be taken by the Animal Health inspector from the first batch of ruminant feed material processed on the re-dedicated production line/s or equipment, and submitted for analysis. Test results are normally available within one working day of receipt.

10. Use of the cleansed and re-dedicated production line/s or equipment or mixer vehicle for ruminant feed production may resume only when an authorisation has been issued by the inspector.

TSE Regulations 2008 reference: Schedule 6, paragraph 14
Advice Note 2d: Production / Processing standards for producing restricted proteins for use in non-ruminant farmed animal feed

The ‘restricted proteins’ permitted for use in non-ruminant feed are:

- Fishmeal;
- Blood products;
- Blood meal, only where fed to farmed fish;
- Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin.

Fishmeal

The one control on fishmeal production stipulated in the TSE Regulations is that fishmeal intended for use in non-ruminant farmed animal feed must be produced in processing plants dedicated exclusively to the production of fish-derived products.

Otherwise, the production premises producing fishmeal must comply with the Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 approval requirements and the relevant processing standards stipulated in that legislation. Additional requirements apply to the production of feed for farmed fish, which contains fishmeal.

Blood Products and Blood Meal

**Note**

A **blood product** is permitted for use in all non-ruminant feed, and includes dried/frozen/liquid plasma, dried whole blood, dried/frozen/liquid red cells or its fractions and mixtures of these, processed to a standard specified under the Animal By-Products legislation. Blood products have to be derived from a non-ruminant animal that has passed ante and post mortem inspection.

**Bloodmeal** is a product derived from the heat-treatment of blood or fractions of blood derived solely from non-ruminant animals. The blood for blood meal can be derived from non-ruminant animals that have passed ante and post mortem inspection, but differs from ‘blood products’ in that it can also be derived from animals that have failed post mortem inspection. Blood meal is therefore permitted for feeding only to farmed fish rather than all non-ruminant farmed animals.

- The blood for blood products and blood meal must be derived from EU-approved slaughterhouses which do not slaughter ruminants, and registered for the purpose. There is a derogation in the legislation to permit blood derived from slaughterhouses which also slaughter ruminants where satisfactory arrangements for the separation of ruminant and non-ruminant slaughter lines, collection systems, blood system controls, including sampling regime can be demonstrated. The slaughterhouses are also required to agree to official access to results of test samples.

- The blood products and blood meal must be processed at establishments exclusively processing non-ruminant blood. There is a derogation to permit the processing of such blood products where ruminant blood is also processed – again only if inspectors are satisfied that there is a satisfactory and demonstrable means of physically separating the two processes.

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2 Article 4 and Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No.811/2003
Animal-derived Dicalcium Phosphate and Tricalcium Phosphate

- These products are subject to the processing standards at processing plants approved under the Animal By-Products Regulations. No-one in the UK is currently approved to produce animal-derived versions of these products, and mineral-derived products are more likely ingredients – but the label may not actually state that they are mineral-derived. **(NB. it is important to note that the feed ban requirements for the animal-derived products do not apply to mineral-derived versions. Mineral derived products are permitted for all livestock feed use and are most commonly used – feed labels not actually specifying ‘animal origin’ can be taken to be mineral).**

Note on ‘Hydrolysed proteins’

Although various feed products may be hydrolysed, and the term may be mentioned on a feed label, the feed ban refers specifically to ‘hydrolysed proteins’ as defined in the Animal By-Product controls, where derived from parts of non-ruminants or from ruminant hides or skins. ‘Hydrolysed proteins’ are not on the ‘restricted protein’ list and can be fed to all farmed animals, including ruminants, if they are produced in accordance with the Animal By-Product controls. This means a level of processing which achieves a molecular weight of less than 10,000 Dalton. This is technically difficult to achieve, and difficult to do in an economically viable way, so such products are not commonly available – no-one is currently approved in the UK to produce ‘hydrolysed proteins’ for feed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TSE Regulations 2008 reference: Schedule 6, paragraphs 8 (1) (fishmeal), 12 (1) – (3) (blood products &amp; blood meal)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 reference: Annex IV, Part II, B (a) (fishmeal), D (a) – (b) (blood products / blood meal)</td>
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</tbody>
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Advice Note 3: Transport of prohibited processed animal proteins and restricted proteins

1. The term ‘restricted proteins’ in this guidance refers to those products restricted to use in non-ruminant feed. These are the following proteins:
   - Fishmeal; Blood products; Blood meal, only where fed to farmed fish; Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin.

Transport of bulk feedingstuffs containing restricted proteins

2. While a vehicle is being used for the transport of feedingstuffs containing restricted proteins, it must be dedicated to the purpose. Before that vehicle is subsequently used for bulk ruminant feed transport it must be cleansed to a sufficient standard to remove all traces of feed containing restricted proteins. The cleansing should include the tarpaulin or ‘easy sheet’ used to cover the material. Inspections of these cleansing processes should be carried out by the haulier, if practicable by their supervisors/managers. Records of the inspections by the haulier should be kept for official inspection.

Transport of bulk unmixed restricted proteins

3. Registration is required to transport unmixed restricted proteins in bulk (see form BSE50).

4. Note: any vehicles used to transport unmixed restricted proteins in bulk must have the cleansing of the vehicle officially inspected by Animal Health inspectors before being used for another purpose*. Sufficient advance warning must be given to the local Animal Health Divisional Office which covers the location where the inspection will take place, to arrange for inspection. The one exception to the on-the-spot official inspection requirement is for bulk fishmeal, where the vehicle can be used for other purposes after cleansing without official inspection, provided:
   - Inspections of cleansing processes (to the standard described in paragraph 2 above) are carried out by the haulier, if practicable by their supervisors/managers.
   - Records of the inspections by the haulier are kept for official inspection.

The transport of prohibited processed animal protein in bulk

5. The term ‘prohibited processed animal protein’ in this guidance refers to animal protein products which are banned from all farmed livestock feed (and are not included in the above ‘restricted proteins’ list) consisting of the following:
   - Processed animal protein (includes mammalian meat and bonemeal, poultry meal, feather meal etc);

And bulk products, including feedingstuffs (petfood), organic fertilisers and soil improvers containing such proteins.

6. Registration is required to transport the above in bulk (see form BSE50) – this registration requirement only relates to the unmixed ‘straight’ products. The following requirements also apply.

7. Vehicles which transport prohibited processed animal protein (including the above-listed products containing them) in bulk must be dedicated to the purpose. They require
cleansing and disinfection before being used for another purpose*. This must take place by brushing out, thorough disinfection and drying of the vehicle floor and sides. The cleansing should include the tarpaulin/easy sheet'.

8. 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.

9. Note: any vehicles used to transport prohibited processed animal protein in bulk must have the above cleansing of the vehicle officially inspected by Animal Health inspectors before being used for another purpose*. Sufficient advance warning must be given to the local Animal Health Divisional Office which covers the location where the inspection will take place, to arrange for inspection.

* NB. 'another purpose' will not include the transport of other ingredients intended for the same end-product, where measures to prevent cross-contamination are unnecessary.

### Transport requirements: Summary Guide

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product for Transport</th>
<th>Main Requirement</th>
<th>Other Conditions</th>
<th>Para</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulk feedingstuffs containing restricted proteins</td>
<td>While used for transporting feed containing restricted proteins in bulk, the vehicle must only be used for that purpose.</td>
<td>Owner’s cleansing / inspection before using vehicle for ruminant feed bulk transport. Records of these inspections to be kept.</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk unmixed restricted proteins</td>
<td>As above, and: Registration is required for bulk transport of the unmixed protein product.</td>
<td>Official inspection of the cleansing of the vehicle, before using the vehicle for another purpose, except for fishmeal where official inspection is not required at each change provided the above owner’s cleansing protocol &amp; record keeping is applied.</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk prohibited processed animal proteins or products containing them.</td>
<td>While used for transporting prohibited processed animal proteins in bulk, the vehicle must only be used for that purpose. Registration is required for bulk transport of the unmixed protein product.</td>
<td>Official inspection of the cleansing of the vehicle, before using the vehicle for another purpose. See 7-9 above for cleaning standards.</td>
<td>5-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NB.** Inspection of registered hauliers by Animal Health will include sampling where appropriate to ensure no cross-contamination of other feed products has occurred.

TSE Regulations 2008 references: Schedule 6, paragraphs 8 (4) & (5) (fishmeal), 10 (3) & (4) (di- & tri-calcium phosphate), 12 (7) & (8) (blood products & blood meal), 15, 16.
EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 references: Annex IV, Part II, B (e), C (c), D (e), Part III. C & D.
Advice Note 4: Storage of bulk prohibited processed animal proteins, restricted animal proteins, and products containing them

1. The term ‘restricted proteins’ in this guidance refers to those products restricted to use in non-ruminant feed. These are the following proteins:
   - Fishmeal; Blood products; Blood meal, only where fed to farmed fish; Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin.

2. The term ‘prohibited processed animal proteins’ in this guidance refers to animal protein products which are banned from all farmed livestock feed (where they are not included in the above ‘restricted proteins’ list) consisting of the following:
   - Processed animal proteins (includes mammalian meat and bonemeal, poultry meal, feather meal etc);
   - Bulk products, including feedingstuffs (petfood), organic fertilisers and soil improvers containing the above proteins.

Dedicated storage requirement

3. Restricted proteins or prohibited processed animal proteins, when stored in bulk, must be stored in facilities dedicated to the storage of one or the other group of protein products.

Cleansing of store before using for other purposes

4. Note: Stores which have been used to keep restricted proteins (see alternative arrangements for fishmeal stores below) and prohibited processed animal proteins in bulk must, following cleaning, have the store officially inspected by Animal Health inspectors before being used for another purpose. Sufficient advance warning must be given to the local Animal Health Divisional Office covering the county where the store is situated, to arrange for inspection.

Fishmeal stores

5. Stores used to keep fishmeal in bulk must be dedicated to the purpose. The store may be changed to other storage purposes without the above official inspection requirement on each change of use from fishmeal storage, if there is a control system in place to prevent cross-contamination. This control system should comply with the following standards:

6. Dedicated storage of bulk fishmeal requires 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 9 below) and containers; and for protective clothing for staff, to be worn only for work in the fishmeal store.

7. In proposed dedicated fishmeal stores, management must carry out a risk assessment to ensure that there will be no reasonable possibility of cross contamination,
either of the product itself with prohibited materials, or allowing any into possible ruminant feeds in nearby or adjacent facilities. A copy of this risk assessment must be available on the premises for official inspection. In addition, staff working in the fishmeal storage facility must have clear written instructions on the avoidance of such 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.

8. 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. There should also be a systematic control programme for rodents and other pests in place.

9. 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.

10. Records must be kept of all movements of fishmeal and any other feed materials into and out of the store, including the origins, destinations, quantities and owners.

**Bulk Storage of fishmeal being stored with other ingredients intended for the same end-products**

11. The EU legislation requires the storage of bulk fishmeal to take place in stores dedicated to the purpose. The exceptions to this are that the store can also be used to store the following without physical separation:

   a. feedingstuffs containing fishmeal,

   b. co-ingredients all destined for the same farmed fish feed products.

12. The following principles apply to storing co-ingredients for fish feed:

   - The storage facility is to be exclusively dedicated to the ingredients intended for the same end product/s (i.e. not shared with unrelated materials), with all the principles for dedication above to be applied. In this context to keep the agreed set of co-ingredients physically separate from other storage facilities and handling equipment used for unrelated materials.

   - There is an undertaking that once the ingredients enter these dedicated storage facilities, they are not subsequently eligible to be placed individually on the market for other purposes. This is intended to prevent problems such as selling on surplus cereal ingredients from the store, that are potentially contaminated with fishmeal, for ruminant feed production (where fishmeal is prohibited).

   - All the ingredients go directly from the storage facility to specified manufacturing premises, which need to be clearly identified to the Animal Health inspector.
The store operator has agreed the above conditions with the Animal Health inspector who approved the store under the Animal By-Product Regulations (ABPR), and that Animal Health inspector has issued written confirmation that these conditions have been applied under the ABPR approval to permit these storage arrangements, and confirming the specified manufacturing destination/s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product for Storage</th>
<th>Main Requirement</th>
<th>Other Conditions</th>
<th>Para</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulk</strong> prohibited processed animal protein, including products containing them, such as petfood, organic fertilisers &amp; soil improvers</td>
<td>While used for storage of prohibited processed animal proteins in bulk, the store must be dedicated for that purpose.</td>
<td>Official inspection of the cleansing of the store, before using the store for another purpose.</td>
<td>1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmixed restricted proteins in <strong>bulk</strong></td>
<td>While used for storage of unmixed restricted proteins in bulk, the store must be dedicated for that purpose. The store may also be used to keep bulk mixed products containing the same protein, or ingredients intended for the same end-product.</td>
<td>Official inspection of the cleansing of the store, before using the store for another purpose - except for: bulk fishmeal storage where official inspection is not required at each change <strong>provided</strong> the standards in paragraphs 5-10 above are applied.</td>
<td>1-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TSE Regulations 2008 references: Schedule 6, paragraphs 15 & 16.
EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 references: Annex IV, Part III. C & D.
Advice Note 5: On-farm storage and use of feedingstuffs containing restricted proteins where ruminants are present & registration requirements

1. The term ‘restricted proteins’ in this guidance refers to those animal protein ingredients restricted to use in non-ruminant feed. These are:
   - Fishmeal;
   - Blood products;
   - Blood meal, only where fed to farmed fish,
   - Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin. (mineral-derived versions are permitted for all livestock and are most commonly used in farmed animal feed – if feed labels do not actually specify the product is of ‘animal origin’ the ingredient can be taken to be mineral-derived).

2. The use and storage of feedingstuffs containing the above restricted proteins on farms with ruminants present requires registration (see form BSE50).

   **Note:** Following your registration for storage and use of feed containing the above products on farms where ruminants are present, inspection by Animal Health will take place (if there has been no previous inspection for these purposes). This is to confirm that the on-farm measures, including storage and feeding arrangements, are adequate to ensure feed containing restricted proteins is not fed to ruminants and is stored separately from ruminant feed. **Registration to use complete feed containing these products is not required where no ruminants are on the farm.**

3. Farmers who keep both ruminant animals, and non-ruminant animals whose feedingstuffs contain any of the above restricted proteins, will need to be able to demonstrate that they have routine working procedures to prevent the exposure of ruminants to restricted proteins and farm staff have been instructed on these procedures.

4. Recommended procedures for storage include the secure packaging of both types of feed, or physical separation* of loose feeds or open packages containing material prohibited from ruminant feeds. In use, when the feed containing restricted proteins is being fed to non-ruminants, this feeding must not take place in any area to which ruminant animals have access at any time.

5. *“Physical separation” is not defined in the legislation; but it is essential that for any loose feed products (i.e. opened packages or in storage bins), the physical separation must be sufficient to prevent any reasonable possibility of cross-contamination of the ruminant feed with feedingstuffs containing restricted proteins. 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) wide between different types of opened packaged feeds or between storage bins. Separate utensils should be used for each product.

6. Pet food containing animal protein, intended for pets or working animals on the farm, 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 farmed animals do not have access at any time (see also Advice Note 6).

EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 references: Annex IV, Part II, B (f), C (d), D (f).
Advice Note 6: Ban on presence of restricted or prohibited animal proteins on a livestock farm – and exceptions

1. The protein products prohibited from farmed animal feed altogether are:

**Prohibited processed animal proteins**
- Farmed animals (ruminants or non-ruminants), **cannot** be fed the following prohibited processed animal proteins, directly or in feedingstuffs:
  - Processed animal proteins (includes mammalian meat and bonemeal, meat meal, bone meal, hoof meal, horn meal, greaves, poultry meal, poultry offal meal, feather meal etc);
  - Gelatine from ruminants

**Note:** In some circumstances, animals subject to a breach of the ban may be placed at risk of exposure to a TSE, and be required by an inspector to be slaughtered for disposal. Although decisions on compensation are subject to appeal, payment of compensation may not be considered appropriate in all the circumstances if the risk of exposure to a TSE has occurred due to a breach of the feed ban, for example, by the owner knowingly feeding or allowing access to prohibited proteins. Also, such a breach may affect the Single Payment Scheme under the relevant Statutory Management Requirement (SMR12) – see the farmer’s Cross Compliance Handbook:


**Restricted proteins**
- The following protein products (called in this guidance ‘restricted proteins’) may be used in feed production or in complete feed (subject to authorisation requirements set out in Advice Note 2) for feeding to **non-ruminant** farmed animals only:
  - Fishmeal;
  - Blood products;
  - Blood meal, only where fed to farmed fish;
  - Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin.

**Permitted proteins**
- The restrictions on the presence of the above protein products on farms with farmed animals present **do not** apply to the following (permitted for ruminant and non-ruminant feed), sourced and processed in accordance with the Animal By-Product controls:
  - Milk, milk-based products and colostrum,
  - Eggs & egg products,
  - Gelatine from non-ruminants,
  - Hydrolysed proteins derived from non-ruminants or from ruminant hides and skins.

**Note:** separate Animal By Product controls also prohibit un-processed animal by-products (such as those found in products no longer intended for human consumption, e.g. pies, pizzas, sandwiches or other meat-containing products) being brought onto a farmed animal premises – and bans feeding such products.
2. Under the TSE Regulations it is an offence to bring onto premises where farmed animals are kept any of the restricted or prohibited animal protein products banned from farmed animal feed or restricted to non-ruminant feed under this legislation, except where:

- Specifically authorised for storage by an inspector (this is to cover specific circumstances, such as a self-contained storage unit on a livestock premises, where an inspector may be satisfied that there is no risk of cross contamination of farmed animal feed or access by farmed animals).
- authorised to use **restricted proteins** to produce non-ruminant feed – on non-ruminant only farms, or on farms where ruminants are also present (see Advice Note 2), or registered to use complete feed containing restricted proteins on a farm where ruminants are present (see Advice Note 5).
- **restricted proteins** are authorised for use in feed production, or are included as an ingredient in bought-in complete feed, on a non-ruminant-only premises where no ruminants are present.

Or, where the following are brought onto the premises:

- raw petfood consisting of animal protein or anything incorporated into petfood for feeding to pets (including working dogs) on the farm.
- organic fertiliser or soil improver produced in accordance with the Animal By-Product legislation and used in accordance with the Environment Agency’s Waste Permitting licensing arrangements.

Provided that:

- These products cannot be fed to any farmed animals.
- These products are not stored or handled in parts of the premises to which farmed animals have access or where feedingstuffs for farmed animals are stored or handled.
- These products do not come into contact with feedingstuffs permitted to be fed to farmed animals or handling equipment used in connection with any such feedingstuffs.
- Farmed animals do not have access to petfood containing animal protein.
- Farmed animals do not have access to organic fertiliser or soil improvers containing prohibited proteins. If such fertilisers have been licensed by the Environment Agency for application to land on a farmed animal premises, the non-grazing period specified in the Animal By-Products legislation (**2 months** after application in the case of pigs, or after **3 weeks** for any other farmed animals) must have expired before the land is used for grazing or farmed animals are fed with anything cropped from that land during the period. Records must be kept of date of application and subsequent date of grazing or feeding of crops from the land.

TSE Regulations 2008 references: Schedule 6, paragraphs 1 (2) & 2 (5)
Advice Note 7: Manufacture of feedingstuffs for animals not kept, fattened or bred for the production of food (e.g. pet food) and record-keeping / labelling of reject pet food, and feed ingredients

1. The protein products either prohibited from farmed animal feed altogether or restricted to non-ruminant use are:

**Prohibited processed animal proteins**
- Farmed animals (ruminants or non-ruminants), **cannot** be fed the following prohibited processed animal proteins, directly or in feedingstuffs:
  - Processed animal proteins (includes mammalian meat and bone meal, poultry meal, feather meal etc);
  - Gelatine from ruminants.

**Restricted proteins**
- The following protein products (called in this guidance ‘restricted proteins’) may be used, (subject to authorisation/registration requirements set out in Advice Note 2) for feeding to non-ruminant farmed animals only:
  - Fishmeal;
  - Blood products;
  - Blood meal, only where fed to farmed fish;
  - Dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin.

2. Any feedingstuffs, including pet food, which contain **prohibited processed animal protein** which are intended for animals which are **not** kept, fattened or bred for the production of food, may be manufactured only in premises which do **not** produce farmed animal feed.

**Note:** ‘Farmed animals’ includes horses. This means that horse feed cannot be produced on the same premises as pet food manufacture using prohibited processed animal proteins.

3. If, however, the only animal protein products which are used on the premises are the **restricted proteins** listed above, the same premises could also be used for the production of feed for farmed animals – subject to the necessary authorisation (see Advice Note 2).

4. Pre-packaged feed for farmed animals (including ruminants) may be stored on the same premises where feed containing prohibited processed animal protein is produced, in physically separate facilities to ensure that the possibility of cross contamination of the farmed animal feed is excluded.

5. 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.
Record keeping requirement for supplying, transporting or receiving reject petfood containing animal protein

6. Anyone who supplies, transports or receives any petfood rejected at the point of manufacture and no longer intended for petfood shall record the following, and keep the record for 2 years:

- The name of the manufacturer, the date of supply and receipt, the premises of origin and destination, the quantity of petfood, and, the nature of the animal protein contained in the petfood.

The consignor must ensure that the reject petfood is labelled with the above information, or is accompanied with documentation that contains that information.

Labelling or documentation requirement for ingredients which originate from petfood manufacturing premises where processed animal proteins (except fishmeal) are in use

7. There is a requirement in the TSE Regulations 2008 for any ingredient of feedingstuffs, which originates from a manufacturing premises using processed animal proteins (except fishmeal) and any feedingstuff containing such an ingredient, to have an indication of this origin on the label or accompanying documentation. As well as the original manufacturing establishment, this requirement applies to every subsequent recipient who may re-package for further consignment (i.e. which would need re-labelling) or further consigns the product in bulk (i.e. needing accompanying documentation).

Note: ingredients of feedingstuffs, such as extruded wheat products, originating from manufacturing premises using processed animal proteins (except fishmeal), could be purchased further down the supply chain for inclusion in farmed animal feed. The ingredient itself may be permitted for this purpose, but, because of its origin, may have a detectable low level presence of processed animal proteins. The above labelling/documentation requirement means that subsequent purchasers will be fully aware of the origin of the product, and be able to consider if it is suitable for use in farmed animal feed.

This requirement does not apply if fishmeal is the only processed animal protein in use on the premises, as fishmeal is eligible in non-ruminant farmed animal feed, and is only included in the EU ban in ruminant feed because of its potential to mask the presence of mammalian tissues when it is present as an ingredient, not if it is present in trace amounts. This does not affect the requirement to label products that include fishmeal as an ingredient (see second page of Advice Note 2a).

TSE Regulations 2008 references: Schedule 6, paragraphs 16, 19, 20
EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 references: Annex IV, Part III, D (relevant to paragraph 2 in this Note)
Advice Note 8: Export of non-ruminant feed not containing fishmeal

1. Subject to certain conditions, the use of fishmeal in non-ruminant feed is permitted by the EU TSE Regulation. These conditions include a requirement that all non-ruminant feed containing fishmeal must be labelled as such and must be kept separate from ruminant feed during production, handling and feeding.

2. The use and storage of feed containing fishmeal is therefore prohibited on farms where ruminants are kept. But there is a derogation from this to allow the competent authority to permit the use and storage of such feed on farms keeping ruminants, where they are satisfied that on-farm measures are implemented to ensure that feed containing fishmeal is not fed to ruminants.

Implications for exports

3. Problems have been experienced with the export of non-ruminant feed which does not actually contain fishmeal as an ingredient (and therefore is not labelled as such), but which is manufactured on a production line previously used for such products – which has meant that a detectable residue of fishmeal was present. In several such cases in some EU member states, traces of fishmeal have been detected in feed exported from the UK. This is not in itself a direct breach of the EU legislation, as this was non-ruminant feed and fishmeal was not included as an ingredient. But the relevant competent authorities have felt that they were unable to ensure that products containing fishmeal (albeit only in trace amounts) were only used on non-ruminant-only farms, or only on those farms with ruminants that they have specifically permitted to use or store feed containing fishmeal. On this basis such feed has, in some cases, been rejected and destroyed or returned to the UK.

4. This situation represents a loss of money and trade for the exporter. In order to help prevent this, the following recommendations are made for the export of non-ruminant feed not containing fishmeal as an ingredient, but which may contain detectable traces.

Recommendations

5. The exporter’s first preference may be to ensure that all non-ruminant feed which does not contain fishmeal and which is intended for export, should be manufactured on a production line which has never been used for fishmeal, or has been subject to a supervised cleandown and authorisation as set out in Advice Note 2c.

6. Alternatively, if there is a possibility of traces of fishmeal being present in a non-ruminant feed product when it is not listed as an ingredient, for export purposes the manufacturer may choose to indicate this on the label, explaining that traces may be present due to fishmeal being in use at the place of manufacture. The competent authorities in the recipient member state will then be able to exercise the level of control they deem necessary, e.g. to ensure its use is restricted to non-ruminant only farms, or farms with ruminants where they specifically permit such products to be used.

7. It should be emphasised that these recommendations are not legally binding under our domestic TSE legislation, but will help guard against the possibility of exported feed being rejected in the recipient member state.
Registrations, Authorisations and Permissions; Legislation; and Useful Contacts

Contact details for registrations, authorisations and permissions to use restricted proteins in England Wales & Scotland

Animal Health Central Operations - Regulation Compliance Team, 
Block C, Government Buildings, 
Whittington Road, 
Worcester WR5 2SU 
Helpline: 01905 763355 Fax: 01905 768649 
Email: AH_CentralOpsDelivery@AnimalHealth.gsi.gov.uk

Forms mentioned in the Advice Notes can be obtained from the above Authorisation Offices, or can be downloaded from the internet from the following internet address: 
http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/Forms/

Legislation

Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (England) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008 No. 1881) 

Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (Wales) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008 No.3154 (W.252) 

Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (SSI 2006 No.530) 

Useful Contacts

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 
http://www.defra.gov.uk/

Welsh Assembly Government 
http://new.wales.gov.uk/

Scottish Government 
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/

Animal Health 
http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/index.htm

LACORS – Local Authorities Co-ordinators & Regulatory Services 
http://www.lacors.gov.uk/

COSLA - Convention of Scottish Local Authorities 
http://www.cosla.gov.uk/