

pastus⁺

Regulation for Small Quantities



Production of Feed Materials
Production of Compound Feed
Trading
Storage and Transshipment
Transport

Version 2016

Status: released

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Preamble

These Guidelines describe a voluntary quality assurance system for on-site producers of feed material and compound feed, traders and warehouse keepers as well as carriers of small quantities of feedstuff.

The **pastus**[®] Regulation for Small Quantities regarding feedstuff pursues the following **objectives**:

- Higher quality as well as more safety and transparency when producing feedstuff by complying with more demanding requirements.
- A more helpful guidance and more safety for farmers within quality programmes when purchasing feedstuff.

These Guidelines were developed by AMA Marketing in cooperation with representatives of the feed industry and the agricultural sector, the Austrian Economic Chamber as well as the Austrian Chamber of Agriculture and adopted by the competent committee.

They were approved by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (abbreviation in German *BMLFUW*) and published by AMA Marketing.

All personal references made in these Guidelines shall be deemed to include both the female and the male gender.

This version of the Guidelines “version 2016” replaces “version 2015” and is effective as from 01 February 2017.

For any questions regarding the present Guidelines and their implementation please contact the QM team of AMA Marketing.

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Table of Contents

1	General Information	4
1.1	List of Abbreviations	4
1.2	Definitions	5
2	General Requirements	8
2.1	Scope of Application	8
2.2	Eligibility	10
2.3	Labelling and Reward for Offer (in German <i>Auslobung</i>)	11
2.4	Documentation.....	11
2.5	Monitoring.....	12
3	Special Requirements for the On-Site Production of Feed Materials and Compound Feed	15
3.1	Quality Management	15
3.2	Traceable Flow of Goods	18
3.3	Management of Raw Materials.....	19
3.4	Storage	20
3.5	Production.....	20
3.6	Final Product Inspection	21
3.7	Transport.....	22
3.8	Retained Samples.....	22
3.9	Designation.....	23
4	Special Trading Requirements.....	24
4.1	Quality Management	25
4.2	Hygiene Management.....	26
4.3	Traceable Flow of Goods	28
4.4	Management of Raw Materials.....	29
4.5	Storage	30
4.6	Sampling Scheme	31
4.7	Transport.....	32
4.8	Retained Samples.....	32
4.9	Designation.....	33
5	Special Storage and Transshipment Requirements.....	35
5.1	Quality Management	35
5.2	Hygiene Management.....	36
5.3	Traceable Flow of Goods	38
5.4	Storage and Transshipment.....	39
5.5	Transport.....	40
6	Special Requirements for Transport by Road	41
6.1	Quality Management	41
6.2	HACCP Concept.....	41
6.3	Execution of Transport.....	42
6.4	Cleaning.....	43
6.5	Documentation.....	44
	Annex 1 Sampling Scheme	45
	Annex 2 Committee of Experts.....	49
	Annex 3 Selection of Relevant Legal Provisions.....	51

1 General Information

1.1 List of Abbreviations

AMA Marketing.....	A grarmarkt A ustria Marketing GesmbH (system operator/licensor)
AT.....	Country code for “Austria” pursuant to European Standard 23166
BGBI.....	Austrian Federal Law Gazette (in German Bundesgesetzblatt)
BMLFUW.....	Austrian Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (in German Bundesministerium für Land und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft)
DIN.....	German Industry Standard (in German Deutsche Industrienorm)
ELISA.....	E nzyme- L inked I mmuno S orbent A ssay
EN.....	European Standard (in German Europäische Norm)
HACCP.....	H azard A nalysis and C ritical C ontrol P oints as amended from time to time..... as amended from time to time (in German in der geltenden Fassung (idgF))
IFS.....	International Featured Standard Food
ISO.....	I nternational O rganisation for S tandardisation
KAT.....	Association for Controlled Alternative Animal Husbandry (in German Verein für kontrollierte alternative Tierhaltungsformen)
LFBIS.....	Registry System for Agricultural and Forestry Businesses (in German Land- und forstwirtschaftliches Betriebsinformationssystem)
MHD.....	Best before date (in German Mindesthaltbarkeitsdatum)
ÖNORM.....	Austrian Standard (in German Österreichische Norm)
pastus.....	Latin word for “feedstuff”
QM.....	Q uality M anagement
QS.....	Q ualität und S icherheit GmbH
TM.....	Dry Matter (in German Trockenmasse)
TMR.....	T otal M ixed R ation
Regulation (EC).....	Regulation of the European Community
Regulation (EU).....	Regulation of the European Union
VOK.....	On-site inspection (in German Vor-Ort-Kontrolle)
last amended by.....	last amended by (in German zuletzt geändert durch (zgd))

1.2 Definitions

- (a) Complete feed is compound feed that is on its own sufficient for a daily ration. *Complete feed*
- (b) That includes all manufacturing facilities, storage facilities, offices, etc., of the licensee relevant to these Guidelines. External storages are excluded. *Production facility*
- (c) Producers of feed materials are persons who produce feedstuff that is intended for animal feeding, either directly as such or after processing, or for producing compound feed and who then sell it to third parties. *Producers of feed material*
- (d) Feed materials are feedstuff intended for animal feeding, either directly as such or after processing, for producing compound feed or for being used as carriers for premixtures. *Feed Materials*
- (e) Complementary feed is compound feed that has a high content of certain substances but which, due to its composition, is sufficient for a daily ration only if used in combination with other feedstuff. *Complementary feed*
- (f) At EU level, the EU catalogue of feed materials (Commission Regulation (EU) No 68/2013 of 16 January 2013 on the Catalogue of feed materials) serves the uniform labelling of feed materials in the European Union and represents a list of usable feed materials. *EU Catalogue of feedstuff*
- (g) Mobile grinding and mixing plants are mobile plants used to produce compound feed (complete feed or complementary feed) at the agricultural establishment. These Guidelines are not relevant for regionally used TMR mixer wagons . *Mobile grinding and mixing plants*
- (h) Feedstuff traders are persons who buy and resell feedstuff without processing it. Simple steps of processing such as drying and cleaning shall, however, be part of the feedstuff trader's duties. *Feedstuff trader*
- (i) Warehouse keepers are persons who keep feedstuff for other feed business operators or keep their own feedstuff at locations with no production possibilities (external storage). *Warehouse keepers*
- (j) Agricultural home compounders are persons who produce mixtures from feed materials, with or without additives, for themselves or in cooperation with other farmers or, respectively, have them produced by commercially operated *Agricultural home compounders*

- plants (eg by mobile grinding and mixing plants) and who do not sell them to third parties.
- (k) Licensees are all physical and legal persons who have entered into an agreement with AMA Marketing for the production of, trade in and storage or, respectively, transport of feedstuff. The license agreement grants them the right of use (license) to use the protected symbol “pastus[®]” as well as the detailed label as regards the quality programmes. *Licensee*
- (l) Producers of compound feed are persons who produce compound feed (complete or complementary feed) and sell it to third parties. *Producers of feed material*
- (m) Compound feed are mixtures of feed materials, with or without additives, intended for animal feeding in form of complete or complementary feed. *Compound feed*
- (n) A type of compound feed is a group of feedstuff which is intended for a certain species and for a certain type of use or a certain age. *Type of compound feed*
- (o) The Negative List of AMA Marketing contains all feed materials which are not allowed to be used in the AMA seal programme. *Negative List*
- (p) The Positive List represents a complete register of those usable feed materials that have a substantiated feed value and that are harmless to health and approved by law. *Positive List of the German Agricultural Society (in German Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft (DLG)) registered association (in German abbreviated to e.V.)*
- (q) Non-store trading means trading in feedstuff whereby the supplier purchases goods and directly resells them to the customer without having physical contact. The non-store trader does not take the goods into possession but he is the owner of the goods. *Non-store trading*
- (r) AMA Marketing acts as a system operator by offering a specification (system) for market participants in connection with the production of compound feed and feed materials, the trading in, the storage or, respectively, the transport of feedstuff. *System operator*
- (s) Carriers are persons who transport feedstuff by road, rail or ship on behalf of third parties. *Carriers*
- (t) Transshipment shall be understood as all activities in the course of switching means of transport, such as unloading, possible temporary storage of as well as re-loading means of transport. *Transshipment*

- (u) Unwanted substances are substances that may be found in feedstuff and that may have detrimental effects on the health of animals and humans when exceeding threshold values. *Unwanted substances*
- (v) Prohibited substances are substances that are not allowed to be used in order to protect the health of animals and humans. *Prohibited substances*
- (w) Premixtures are mixtures of additives or mixtures of additives with carrier substances indented to produce feedstuff. *Premixtures*
- (x) Additives are substances that are used in animal feeding and especially suitable for having a positive effect on the characteristics of feedstuff, for satisfying the nutritional needs of animals, for improving the production of animals, for achieving particular nutritional purposes or for reducing harmful effects caused by animal faeces. *Additives*

2 General Requirements

2.1 Scope of application

(a) The present Guidelines regulate

Scope of application

- The production of feedstuff by producers of feed materials and compound feed whose annual quantity of production is less than 3,000 tonnes (referring to the dry matter per year),
- The trading in feedstuff up to an annual total quantity of 3,000 tonnes per business as well as
- The storage and transshipment of feedstuff up to an annual total quantity of 3,000 per business as well as
- The transport of feedstuff up to an annual total quantity of less than 3,000 tonnes.

If an establishment exercises more than one function (example: production + trading + storage), the maximum annual total quantity of feedstuff amounts to 6,000 tonnes. In order to participate in these Guidelines, this upper limit must not be exceeded. Producers of feed materials have the possibility to be recognised in the framework of the German certification system QS if a maximum annual upper limit of 1,000 t is not exceeded per year.

Producers of mineral feed, mixed fats, veterinary medicinal feedstuff or feedstuff additives are exempt from the Guidelines. Small producers of compound feed shall only mix in additives which are not subject to a regulation regarding maximum quantities. Regarding agricultural establishments which produce feed materials or compound feed for their own use only the requirements defined in the respective "Agricultural Regulations" (in German "*Landwirtschaftliche Produktionsbestimmungen*") of AMA Marketing shall apply.

The **pastus**[®] system is exclusively reserved for feed materials and compound feed for cattle, pigs, chickens and turkeys, sheep, goats and fish.

Categories of animals

On-site producers of feed materials	pastus [®] Regulation for Small Quantities	} Scope of application
On-site producers of compound feed	pastus [®] Regulation for Small Quantities	
Trading	pastus [®] Regulation for Small Quantities	
Storage and transshipment	pastus [®] Regulation for Small Quantities	
Transport	pastus [®] Regulation for Small Quantities	
Agricultural establishments	AMA Seal Guidelines	

Figure 1: scope of application for **pastus**[®]

In addition to the AMA **pastus**[®] Feedstuff Guidelines and the **pastus**[®] Regulation for Small Quantities, AMA Marketing also offers producers of feed materials (oil mills, corn mills or breweries) producing an annual total quantity of feedstuff of less than 150 t to participate in the **pastus**[®] Regulation for Producers of Very Small Quantities.

Indication: small quantities and producers of very small quantities

- (b) The responsibility for the complete and correct documentation of the production and self-check lies with the licensee or, respectively, with the establishment's manager.

Responsibility

2.2 Eligibility

- (a) All establishments that produce, label and, where applicable, market feedstuff pursuant to the provisions of these Feedstuff Guidelines have to enter into a valid license agreement with AMA Marketing and have to comply with the requirements of these Guidelines as well as with the legal provisions in force. *License agreement*
- (b) Furthermore, every licensee has to enter into a monitoring agreement regarding the first monitoring and the annual on-site-inspection with a monitoring body approved by AMA Marketing before concluding the license agreement. *Monitoring agreement*
- (c) The first monitoring (external monitoring of the establishment) to be carried out before entering into the license agreement has to show a positive result. *First monitoring*
- (d) Every participant has to complete an information sheet regarding the licensee and the production facility before entering into the agreement. In this information sheet, details about the business, the production facilities, the incoming goods, the storage and the production have to be provided and the contact person for AMA Marketing has to be indicated as well. *Providing general data regarding the establishment*
- (e) Decisions of the expert committee pursuant to annex 2 regarding the content of the Feedstuff Guidelines shall be considered a part of the Guidelines. As from the date of coming into force (according to the decision), they have to be complied with or, respectively, implemented by the licensee. These decisions will be forwarded to the licensees and periodically incorporated into the Guidelines. The licensees will be informed on every new version of the Guidelines after it has officially been approved. *Amendments of the Guidelines*
- (f) Regarding a quality programme recognised by AMA Marketing, the “**pastus**®” symbol may also be awarded if individual criteria of the programme submitted are not identical to these Guidelines, other measures, however, guarantee that the final product is equivalent and fulfils the quality requirements of the customers. *Recognised quality programmes*
- (g) In justified individual cases, AMA Marketing may – when complying with a standardised procedure – grant limited transitional arrangements deviating from individual, not fundamental requirements of the AMA **pastus**® Feedstuff Guidelines. *Limited transitional arrangements*

2.3 Labelling and Reward for Offer (in German *Auslobung*)

- (a) Establishments that want to label or market feedstuff with **pastus[®]** or, respectively, with “**pastus[®] AMA- Gütesiegel tauglich**” must have acquired the right to use the **pastus[®]** symbol by a valid license agreement with AMA Marketing.

*Right to use
symbols*

2.4 Documentation

- (a) It has to be ensured by documentation and inspections that the requirements stipulated in these Guidelines are complied with and traceable. In addition to the general data of the establishment – information sheet regarding the licensee – the respective specifications regarding the documentation can be found in chapters 3, 4, 5 and 6.
- (b) Unless another specific requirement of these Guidelines specifies another period, all documents to prove the compliance with the Guidelines have to be retained for at least three years.
- (c) Requested documents do not always have to be available in hard copy but may also be maintained electronically. They have to be maintained in an updated version, available and printable at any time and are to be presented upon request of the monitoring body.

*Specifications in the
chapters
“Special Requirements”*

*Three-year
retention period*

*Electronic
documentation*

2.5 Monitoring

2.5.1 Monitoring System

- (a) A monitoring in three steps, which is graphically displayed in the following monitoring pyramid, shall apply to the **pas-tus[®]** Feedstuff Guidelines:

Three-step monitoring

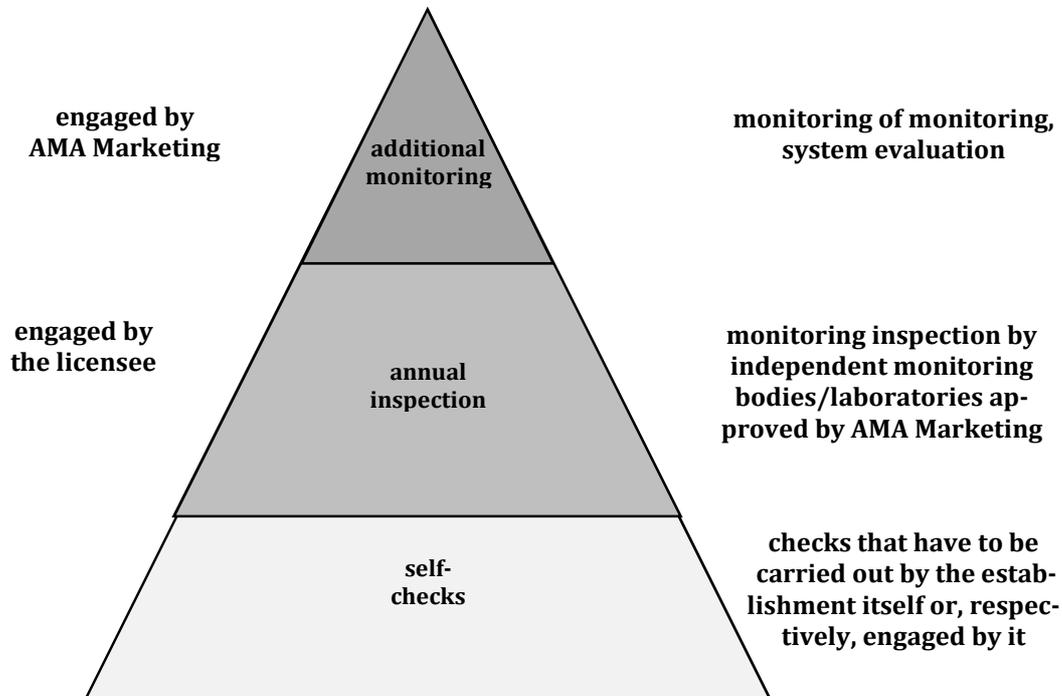


Figure 2: monitoring pyramid

2.5.2 Self-Checks

- (a) In the course of the self-checking, the licensee has to verify and document the compliance with the special requirements of chapters 3 to 6 on a regular basis. In order to do so, the establishment has to specify procedures (eg process descriptions, operating instructions, forms), instruct staff members accordingly and check the compliance on a random basis.

Self-checks on a regular basis

- (b) The performed self-checks can be documented both ways, by notes in handwriting as well as by automated recording methods.

Documentation

2.5.3 External Monitoring

- (a) A first inspection with a positive result is required before entering into a license agreement. The first inspection will be recognised as an annual inspection for the ongoing year. *First inspection*
- (b) Every licensee has to enter into a monitoring agreement regarding the first inspection and the on-site-inspection to be performed annually with a monitoring body approved by AMA Marketing before concluding the license agreement. When performing the on-site-inspection, this monitoring body verifies the compliance with the Feedstuff Guidelines by means of a predefined check list. For that purpose, all records and supporting documents necessary to be able to verify the compliance with the Feedstuff Guidelines have to be presented by the licensee. *Annual inspection*
- (c) The access to manufacturing facilities, storages and transport facilities required to perform the inspection has to be granted. Where necessary for checking the compliance with the **pastus**[®] Feedstuff Guidelines, the monitoring body is entitled to include the whole production process in the inspection. *Scope of the inspections*
- (d) The requirements for the monitoring bodies to be approved by AMA Marketing are laid down in the “Catalogue for requirements regarding monitoring bodies for **pastus**[®]” of AMA Marketing (in German “Anforderungskatalog an Kontrollstellen und Kontrollorgane für **pastus**[®]”). In order to become approved, the monitoring body has to be accredited pursuant to ISO/IEC 17065 . *Requirements for the monitoring body*
- (e) Upon request of the licensee, a valid QS certificate of a certification body approved by QS will be recognised without an additional **pastus**[®] inspection having been carried out for the level production of feed materials. However, providing the certificate and the inspection reports to AMA Marketing is a prerequisite. *Recognising certificates*
- (f) During every on-site-inspection, the monitoring body generates an inspection report, a copy of which is forwarded to the establishment inspected. In addition to the discovered deviations, the inspection report has to contain corrective measures to be taken by the establishment and, if necessary, a time limit to implement such. In this connection, follow-up inspections – which will be subject to costs – may be determined. The inspection report has to be recorded in or, respectively, entered into the data base of AMA Marketing. *Inspection report*

2.5.4 Additional Monitoring

(a) Every licensee has to grant AMA Marketing or, respectively, an additional monitoring body engaged by it the possibility of a complete inspection during business and operating hours. For that purpose, all records and supporting documents necessary to be able to verify the compliance with the Feedstuff Guidelines have to be presented by the licensee. The access to manufacturing facilities, storages and transport facilities required to perform the inspection has to be granted.

Additional monitoring

(b) In the course of the additional monitoring, feedstuff samples may also be taken.¹ By providing the licensee with a sealed counter sample, he is granted the possibility to have an examination carried out at an accredited inspection laboratory of his choice.

Taking samples

2.5.5 Product Analyses

(a) The licensee has to engage laboratories which have at least one accreditation pursuant to ISO/IEC 17065 for performing the analyses stipulated in the sampling scheme.

Inspection laboratories

¹ In principle, AMA Marketing bears costs arising for the additional inspection, however, when having a positive laboratory result and when exceeding the threshold values beyond the analytical tolerances, the costs for inspection (including costs for the analysis of the contested substance) have to be fully paid by the licensee.

3 Special Requirements for the On-Site Production of Feed Materials and Compound Feed

Requirements	Explanations
<p>3.1 Quality Management</p> <p>3.1.1 Official Approval or, respectively, Registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official approval or, respectively, registration pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 as amended from time to time. <p>3.1.2 Quality Representative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An appropriate person has to be assigned to all matters regarding product quality and safety, who also serves as a contact person for AMA Marketing. <p>3.1.3 Control of Defective Products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defective products shall be controlled according to a predetermined procedure which also specifies the responsibilities and the necessary documentation. ▪ If the feed material or, respectively, one or more components of the compound feed regarding feedstuff labelled with “pastus® AMA-Gütesiegel tauglich” turn/s out to be part of the Negative List, the relevant farmer has to be informed immediately and the feedstuff concerned has to be recalled. <p>3.1.4 HACCP Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For complying with the necessary feedstuff safety, the licensee has to install a monitoring system which is based on the HACCP principles listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Investigating risks which have to be prevented, eliminated or reduced to an acceptable degree; (b) Determining critical control points at the process level(s) at which monitoring is necessary to prevent, eliminate or reduce a risk to an acceptable degree; (c) Specifying threshold values for these critical control points, by means of which – with regard to preventing, eliminating or reducing discovered risks – a distinction will be made between acceptable and unacceptable values; (d) Specifying and performing efficient procedures to monitor the critical control points; (e) Specifying corrective measures if the monitoring shows that a critical control point is not under control; (f) Specifying verification procedures to assert if the measures mentioned in the letters (a) to (e) are complete and function effectively. The HACCP plan has to be checked at least once a year to verify if it is up-to-date. (g) Generating documents and records appropriate to the type and size of the feedstuff business in order to prove that the measures mentioned in the letters (a) to 	<p>Pursuant to Art. 6 par. 2 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 as amended from time to time including rules for feedstuff hygiene.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>3.2.3 Cleaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In order to guarantee the hygiene of the establishment, the required cleaning tasks have to be carried out pursuant to a cleaning plan and have to be documented. ▪ Walls, floors and other surfaces of storage facilities including bulk chutes and conveyance facilities have to be cleaned on a regular basis. ▪ In order to prevent confusion, cleaning agents have to be stored in clearly labelled containers at specifically labelled places. ▪ Cleaning agents have to be adapted to the purpose of use and the used cleaning agents have to be documented. ▪ It has to be ensured that cleaning tasks do not adversely affect stored feedstuff. ▪ After wet cleaning, all spaces for storage and transshipment have to be dry before making contact with dry feedstuff. ▪ In order to prevent contaminations, storage spaces have to be cleaned and cleared before switching a product. 	<p>The cleaning plan has to contain the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business area • Plants and transport facilities • Cleaning interval • Method of cleaning • Internal staff member/external company
<p>3.2.4 Pest Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pest control has to be exercised on the basis of a documented pest monitoring system by a licensed business or, respectively, by a staff member trained specifically for that purpose. The plan of the site, the agents used and the analysis of the infestation represent important key points. When infested with pests, the initiated corrective measures have to be documented. 	<p>□</p> <p>The cleaning plan shall also take into account the regular cleaning required inside the silos (eg when switching products). The documentation has to contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date • Used agent • Place of and reason for cleaning • Name and signature of the person who cleaned
<p>3.2.5 Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disposal of resulting waste has to be determined and documented. Materials specified as waste have to be stored in clearly labelled containers to rule out an accidental use. If there is a risk that waste may attract vermin, the containers moreover have to be closed. ▪ Waste must not be collected in containers also used for feedstuff. 	
<p>3.2.6 Use of Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A risk assessment has to be carried out for water that is not intended for drinking and that makes contact with plants, equipment or feedstuff. The water quality has to be verified and documented annually. Analyses performed by water supply companies can also be used to certify the water quality. ▪ Water that makes contact with feedstuff has to be suitable 	

Requirements	Explanations
<p>for animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Separate water plants (eg to fight fire) have to be labelled in order to avoid confusion. ▪ When additives are added to the water (eg rust preventives), this has to be documented. 	
<p>3.3 Traceable Flow of Goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The traceability of feedstuff has to be guaranteed by an adequate labelling and registration system that includes all stages of production and processing. The system has to be designed in such a way that – based on the raw material – information is available on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ When and what quantity of raw material (feed materials, additives or, respectively, premixtures) was additionally bought by which supplier; ➢ Within which period of time and what quantity of raw material was processed; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – based on the produced batch – information is available on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ When and what quantity of this batch was produced with which raw materials; ➢ When which customer(s) received what quantity(ies) of this batch. ▪ The ongoing records have to be kept in such a way that all incoming, internal and outgoing flows of goods and quantities are clearly traceable for third parties and that essential data (supplier, customer, product, quantity, etc.) can at any time (within a reasonable time limit) be passed on to the licensor, the monitoring body and authorities without delay. ▪ Regarding silo bins for raw materials (excluding non-organic raw materials), an annual batch completion of the silo bins has to be done and documented (eg complete emptying). ▪ Regarding silo bins for final products, a batch completion is to be done and documented at regular intervals (depending on the minimum storage life). 	<p>Regarding bulk materials, an allocation to bins is permissible if the filling of the silo bins (including the respective supplier of the raw materials) is documented.</p> <p>When storing the final products in silo bins, an allocation to bins is permissible if the order of the batches in the silo bins is documented.</p> <p>Example: if the minimum storage life is 6 months, a batch completion has to be done at least 2 times per year.</p> <p>A time interruption is permissible if in the meantime no other feedstuff is produced with the plant.</p>
<p>3.3.1 Batch Formation regarding Feed Materials and Compound Feed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A batch is a quantity of products treated as an aggregate which is standardised regarding process technology and can be specified and defined, and which is identified as connected or referred to as connected by the possessor based on its origin and labelling (eg. batch/lot number, production date, best before date). ▪ The system for allocating batch numbers has to be recorded in writing. 	<p>Cleaning batches have to be documented as separate batches.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>3.4 Management of Raw Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In order to guarantee the quality of the components used, requirements for every raw material have to be provided in writing. Therein, the conditions regarding quality (eg ingredients important for the value, percentage of unwanted substances, certificates) stipulated for the components that were bought in addition have to be defined. ▪ A documented incoming goods inspection has to be carried out to comply with the product specifications. This inspection also includes an inspection of the used means of transport regarding the materials transported before (previous freight (in German <i>Vorfracht</i>)) and the cleaning carried out. In this regard, the carrier has to deliver a cleaning confirmation or sign one in situ. ▪ When having a negative result in the incoming goods inspection, the further procedure has to be specified in writing. ▪ A representative retained sample has to be taken from each delivered raw material. It has to be clearly labelled and kept until the best before date of all feedstuff produced thereof. ▪ For inspecting purposes regarding feed materials, producers of compound feed are required to participate in the monitoring of contaminants carried out by the Austrian feed industry. ▪ Producers of feed materials have to perform a supplier evaluation for their suppliers. ▪ Producers of compound feed shall purchase feed materials only from producers of and traders in feed materials (eg bran) certified by pastus[®]. ▪ Producers of compound feed who purchase feed materials from suppliers not participating in the pastus[®] system must have performed additional analyses of these feed materials pursuant to the product-specific sampling scheme (see annex 1). <p>3.4.1 Purchasing Raw Materials Directly from the Farmer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When accepting agricultural primary products, a confirmation on the proper cleaning has to be requested from the driver before loading the goods to be accepted every time the transported goods are switched. <p>3.4.2 Approved Feed Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is only allowed to use feed materials that are listed in the German Positive List regarding Feed Materials or in the Regulation (EC) No 68/2013 Catalogue of feed materials. ▪ The Positive List provides all feed materials for which a data sheet is required from the producer. These product data sheets specific to the establishment are part of the requested documentation regarding the management of raw materials. 	<p>For the current version of the Positive List please go to www.futtermittel.net.</p> <p>For the current version of the EU Catalogue please go to http://eur-lex.europa.eu.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>3.5 Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raw materials and processed feedstuff are to be stored exclusively in storage facilities suited for that purpose. They must be organised in such a way as to prevent hygienic, chemical, microbiological or physical impairments. ▪ The products have to be stored and labelled in such a way that they can be clearly identified at any time and to ensure that any cross-contamination is prevented. 	
<p>3.6 Production</p> <p>3.6.1 Production Order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In order to rule out any kind of carry-overs as much as possible, a “contamination matrix” has to be generated. The products that have to be taken into account regarding the order of production when switching products have to be specified therein. ▪ The actual order of all produced feedstuff batches and the allocation of the batch number have to be documented in minutes of the production. The execution of possible cleaning batches (including type, quantity and purpose of use) has to be entered in this ongoing documentation as well. <p>3.6.2 Special Requirements for Poultry Feedstuff and By-Products of Oil Mills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pursuant to sec. 7 par. 2 of the Austrian Ordinance on poultry hygiene of 2007 (in German <i>Geflügelhygieneverordnung 2007</i>) (Austrian Federal Law Gazette II No 100/2007 as amended from time to time), appropriate measures have to be applied to prevent contamination by salmonella or, if need be, to eliminate existing salmonella when producing poultry feed. ▪ Regarding by-products of oil mills (eg rapeseed meal, soy meal), appropriate measures have to be applied to prevent contamination by salmonella or, if need be, to eliminate existing salmonella. ▪ In the framework of these Feedstuff Guidelines, the following measures are considered as appropriate for eliminating possibly existing salmonella: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ High temperature pelletisation ➢ Expander or extrusion technologies ➢ Use of organic acids ▪ As regards the procedures high temperature pelletisation, expander or extrusion technologies, it has to be ensured and verified on a regular basis that a sufficient high temperature is maintained (depending on pressure and reaction time). ▪ An appropriate salmonella monitoring, the efficiency of which will be verified in the course of the on-site inspection, has to be conducted to monitor the measures laid out. 	<p>Which feed may be mixed after which feed? What may be used as a cleaning batch?</p> <p>The regular checks have to be documented and the intervals have to be determined.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>3.7 Final Product Inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The licensee – by personal responsibility – has to carry out product analyses regarding unwanted substances by means of the sampling schemes for pastus[®] in annex 1. Regarding the execution, the licensee has to engage laboratories which have at least one accreditation pursuant to the European Standard 45001 or to ISO 17025. ▪ At the beginning of every year a plan has to be generated for all analyses to be carried out. ▪ The results of the analyses have to be kept in collected form and to be presented when an inspection takes place. If threshold values are exceeded, AMA Marketing has to be notified separately in writing without delay. ▪ The results of the analyses of the sampling scheme have to be evaluated by means of the threshold and orientation values. If a potential for risk can be derived therefrom, corresponding measures have to be initiated and documented. ▪ Laboratory analyses that are carried out based on other requirements can be recognised to fulfil the sampling scheme. In order to do so, the results of the analyses have to be imported into the control data base. ▪ Based on an evaluation of the results of the analyses, which has to be performed annually, the sampling scheme can be adapted. In this regard, the necessary minimum standard for the cooperation with other quality programmes has to be taken into consideration. ▪ Up to 50 per cent of the stipulated final product inspections can be replaced by inspections of incoming raw materials provided that a contamination and an accumulation of unwanted substances during the production process is ruled out and provided that the compliance with the requirements for the laboratories (see 2.5.5) is guaranteed. 	<p>Samples have to be taken within one year and evenly distributed between the listed types of feed materials in order to fulfil the sampling scheme.</p> <p>After having finalised the control data base of AMA Marketing, the results of the analyses have to be entered therein.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>3.8 Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only transport companies that participate in the pastus[®] system shall be engaged for transport. ▪ When transporting bulk feedstuff, special attention has to be paid to avoiding any contamination by unwanted substances. ▪ Transport containers have to be empty, clean and dry before being filled. The freighter has to inspect, confirm and document this. ▪ In case of a collection without the support of a transport company, it is the freighter who is responsible to ensure that the provisions are complied with. ▪ As regards vehicles that are not used to exclusively transport feedstuff, a written certification regarding the materials transported before (previous freight) has to be obtained. ▪ If possible chemical, microbiological or physical risks for the feedstuff to be transported can be derived from a previous freight (eg bulk fertilisers), furthermore a cleaning confirmation certifying that an appropriate cleaning was performed has to be obtained by the carrier. 	<p>A documentation of the previous freight has to contain at least the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and signature of driver • License plate of the vehicle and trailer • Type of freight • Date of transport <p>The cleaning confirmation has to contain the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and signature of the person who cleaned • Date and time (from until) of cleaning • Place of cleaning • Type of cleaning • Reason for cleaning • Used cleaning or, respectively, disinfection agent
<p>3.9 Retained Samples</p> <p>3.9.1 Retained Samples for Producers of Feedstuff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A representative retained sample has to be taken from every feedstuff batch produced. This sample has to be clearly labelled (eg batch or dispatch number) and kept until the best before date, however, for at least three months. Nonetheless, a retention period of at least six months is recommended. <p>3.9.2 Retained Samples when Supplying to Farmers Directly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When supplying bulk feedstuff (eg to farmers), upon request, a free representative and sealed retained sample has to be supplied as well. The request for supplying a retained sample has to be submitted to the feedstuff company at the latest three days before the delivery date agreed upon or, respectively, when the order is placed. ▪ This sample has to be labelled accordingly with the type, quantity, origin and delivery date of the feedstuff. ▪ It is recommended to indicate the supplied retained samples on the delivery note of the feedstuff delivery. ▪ When being collected by the farmer himself, it can be refrained from supplying a retained sample if this is, for instance, not possible for technical reasons (eg a chip system regarding breweries). 	<p>It has to be ensured that a minimum quantity is preserved until the end of the retention period, even when splitting samples.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>3.10 Designation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to the components of the designation required by law, the batch number has to be indicated on the sack tag or, respectively, on the waybill regarding bulk goods. ▪ When transporting bulk goods, waybills have to be clearly allocable to transport containers (eg bins of the silo vehicle). ▪ For reasons of traceability at the farmer, a waybill (eg delivery note, invoice) has to be given to the farmer in addition to the sack tag when supplying goods in sacks directly to the farmer, and this waybill has to contain the following data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Name and address of the responsible distributor ➢ Name of product ➢ Quantity of product ➢ Date of delivery ▪ When supplying feedstuff to agricultural establishments, the LFBIS No (Austrian Registry System for Agricultural and Forestry Business Number) of the agricultural establishment has to be indicated on the waybill. For that purpose, the LFBIS No of agricultural establishments has to be registered. It is the agricultural establishment which is responsible for the indication and correctness of the LFBIS No. Regarding agricultural establishments in Germany, the number of the Ordinance on livestock trafficking (in German <i>Viehverkehrsverordnung</i> or <i>VVVO</i>) replaces the LFBIS No. ▪ When being collected and loaded by the farmer himself, it can be refrained from indicating the LFBIS No on the waybill if this is, for instance, not possible for organisational reasons (eg a chip regarding breweries). ▪ Mixed fats and oils as well as fatty acids and mixed fatty acids have to be labelled clearly as suitable for feedstuff purposes in the waybill. <p>3.10.1 pastus[®] Symbol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Producers of feedstuff who have entered into a license agreement regarding pastus[®] are allowed to label feedstuff which is produced pursuant to the provisions of the pastus[®] Feedstuff Guidelines with the symbol <div data-bbox="496 1599 759 1715" style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Regarding goods in sacks, the symbol has to be indicated on the sack tag as well as on the shipping document (delivery note and/or invoice), regarding bulk goods, on the waybill.</p>	<p>The allocation has to be done in such a way as to be traceable for third parties.</p> <p>The templates of pastus[®] symbols are forwarded by AMA Marketing when necessary.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Feedstuff that is not clearly labelled with the symbol must not be placed on the market as a pastus[®] approved product.▪ Compound feed that does not contain any components from the Negative List may be labelled with the symbol <div data-bbox="277 432 1011 517" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">pastus⁺ AMA-Gütesiegel tauglich</div> <p>and may be supplied in the framework of the AMA Seal Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ If no symbol can be used for labelling for technical reasons, labelling has to be done with the wording “pastus+” or, respectively, “pastus+ AMA-Gütesiegel tauglich”.	

4 Special Trading Requirements

Requirements	Explanations
<p>In the course of trading of feedstuff, the following requirements have to be complied with. Non-store traders who do not store feedstuff have to comply with the requirements of the following chapters:</p> <p><i>4.1 Quality Management 4.3 Traceable Flow of Goods</i> <i>4.4 Management of Raw Materials 4.7 Transport 4.9 Designation</i></p> <p>If a non-store trader also stores goods in sacks on the business premises, the following chapters are relevant as well:</p> <p><i>4.2 Hygiene Management and 4.5 Storage</i></p>	
<p>4.1 Quality Management</p>	
<p>4.1.1 Official Approval or, respectively, Registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official approval or, respectively, registration pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 as amended from time to time. 	
<p>4.1.2 Quality Representative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An appropriate person has to be assigned to all matters regarding product quality and safety, who also serves as a contact person for AMA Marketing. 	
<p>4.1.3 Control of Defective Products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defective products shall be controlled according to a predetermined procedure which also specifies the responsibilities and the necessary documentation. ▪ If the feed material or, respectively, one or more components of the compound feed regarding feedstuff labelled with “pas-tus®AMA-Gütesiegel tauglich” turn/s out to be part of the Negative List, the relevant farmer has to be informed immediately and the feedstuff concerned has to be recalled. 	
<p>4.1.4 HACCP Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For complying with the necessary feedstuff safety, the licensee has to install a monitoring system which is based on the HACCP principles listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Investigating risks which have to be prevented, eliminated or reduced to an acceptable degree; (b) Determining critical control points at the process level(s) at which monitoring is necessary to prevent, eliminate or reduce a risk to an acceptable degree; (c) Specifying threshold values for these critical control points, by means of which – with regard to preventing, eliminating or reducing discovered risks – a distinction will be made between acceptable and unacceptable values; (d) Specifying and performing efficient procedures to monitor the critical control points; 	<p>Pursuant to Art. 6 par. 2 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 as amended from time to time including rules for feedstuff hygiene.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>(e) Specifying corrective measures if the monitoring shows that a critical control point is not under control;</p> <p>(f) Specifying verification procedures to assert if the measures mentioned in the letters (a) to (e) are complete and function effectively. The HACCP plan has to be checked at least once a year to verify if it is up-to-date;</p> <p>(g) Generating documents and records appropriate to the type and size of the feedstuff business, in order to prove that the measures mentioned in the letters (a) to (f) are applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The licensee has to ensure that all documents in connection with the monitoring system are up-to-date and traceable for third parties. ▪ The staff members have to be provably informed on the monitoring system based on the HACCP principles. 	<p>This monitoring system also has to provide clear regulations for the procedures and competencies in the establishment regarding arising irregularities (emergencies, regulation regarding representatives, batch recall, flow of information to authorities and AMA Marketing).</p>
<p>4.2 Hygiene Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The staff members have to be provably instructed on the hygiene requirements relevant for them when handling feedstuff. In doing so, the following points are to be taken into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hygiene of staff members ➤ Cleaning ➤ Pest monitoring ➤ Waste management 	
<p>4.2.1 Requirements for Business Premises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business premises must not be situated at locations that present a risk for feedstuff safety (eg landfill sites). Provided that the surroundings may present a risk for feedstuff safety, the business has to prove in its risk assessment how this risk is kept under control. ▪ The business buildings have to be kept in a good condition to protect them from being invaded by pests and domestic animals. ▪ It has to be ensured that only authorised persons have access to all facilities. An access regulation has to be laid down accordingly. ▪ Maintenance work regarding business spaces and plants has to be performed on a regular basis and according to a maintenance plan specified in writing. In doing so, stored feedstuff must not be affected adversely. ▪ All activities in the course of maintenance and upkeep have to be documented. ▪ External companies have to be instructed in such a way as to avoid an adverse effect on the feedstuff safety by their 	<p>The maintenance plan has to contain the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business spaces • Plants • Competent staff member • Frequency of maintenance

Requirements	Explanations
<p>activities. It has to be determined that the area concerned will be inspected after the activities have been completed.</p>	
<p>4.2.2 Hygiene for Staff Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The establishment has to provide the staff members and visitors with clear instructions on eating, drinking and smoking regarding the feedstuff safety. ▪ Persons known to suffer from an illness that may jeopardise feedstuff safety must not make direct contact with feedstuff or its packaging. ▪ In order to guarantee feedstuff safety, external companies have to be instructed accordingly. 	
<p>4.2.3 Cleaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In order to guarantee the hygiene of the establishment, the required cleaning tasks have to be carried out pursuant to a cleaning plan and have to be documented. ▪ Walls, floors and other surfaces of storage facilities including bulk chutes and conveyance facilities have to be cleaned on a regular basis. ▪ In order to prevent confusion, cleaning agents have to be stored in clearly labelled containers at specifically labelled places. ▪ Cleaning agents have to be adapted to the purpose of use and the used cleaning agents have to be documented. ▪ It has to be ensured that cleaning tasks do not adversely affect stored feedstuff. ▪ After wet cleaning, all spaces for storage and transshipment have to be dry before making contact with dry feedstuff. ▪ In order to prevent contaminations, storage spaces have to be cleaned and cleared before switching a product. 	<p>The cleaning plan has to contain the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business area • Plants and transport facilities • Cleaning interval • Method of cleaning • Internal staff member/external company <p>The documentation of cleaning has to contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date • Used agent • Place of cleaning • Name and signature of the person who cleaned <p>The cleaning plan shall also take into account the regular cleaning required inside the silos (eg when switching products).</p>
<p>4.2.4 Pest Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pest control has to be exercised on the basis of a documented pest monitoring system by a licensed business or, respectively, by a staff member trained specifically for that purpose. The plan of the site, the agents used and the analysis of the infestation represent important key points. When infested with pests, the initiated corrective measures have to be documented. 	
<p>4.2.5 Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disposal of resulting waste has to be determined and documented. Materials specified as waste have to be stored in clearly labelled containers to rule out an accidental use. If there is a risk that waste may attract vermin, the containers moreover have to be closed. 	

Requirements	Explanations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste must not be collected in containers also used for feedstuff. <p>4.2.6 Use of Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A risk assessment has to be carried out for water that is not intended for drinking and that makes contact with plants, equipment or feedstuff. The water quality has to be verified and documented annually. Analyses performed by water supply companies can also be used to certify the water quality. ▪ Water that makes contact with feedstuff has to be suitable for animals. ▪ Separate water plants (eg to fight fire) have to be labelled in order to avoid confusion. ▪ When additives are added to the water (eg rust preventives), this has to be documented. 	
<p>4.3 Traceable Flow of Goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The traceability of feedstuff has to be guaranteed by an adequate labelling and registration system that includes all stages of production and processing. The system has to be designed in such a way that – based on the feedstuff – information is available on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ When and what quantity of it was bought by which supplier; ➢ When which customer(s) received what quantity(ies) of this batch. ▪ pastus[®] feedstuff has to be separated spatially and organisationally from possible contaminations. Furthermore, it has to be ensured that confusion or, respectively, a mixing of feedstuff suitable for pastus[®] with feedstuff not suitable for pastus[®] can be ruled out. In order to prevent confusions and mixing ups, storage facilities have to be labelled. ▪ The ongoing records have to be kept in such a way that all incoming, internal and outgoing flows of goods and quantities are clearly traceable for third parties and that essential data (supplier, customer, product, quantity, etc.) can at any time (within a reasonable time limit) be passed on to the licensor, the monitoring body and authorities without delay. <p>4.3.1 Batch Formation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A batch is a quantity of products treated as an aggregate which is standardised regarding process technology and can be specified and defined, and which is identified as connected or referred to as connected by the possessor based on its origin and labelling. The system for allocating batch numbers has to be recorded in writing. 	<p>Regarding bulk materials, an allocation to bins is permissible if the filling of the silo bins (including the respective supplier of the raw materials) is documented.</p> <p>When storing the final products in silo bins, an allocation to bins is permissible if the order of the batches is documented.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>4.4 Management of Raw Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For every feedstuff traded in the framework of the pastus[®] system, written requirements containing all characteristics relevant to the product have to be available. ▪ The trader has to determine and verify appropriate measures which guarantee that the supplied feedstuff corresponds with the requirements laid down. ▪ A supplier's evaluation has to be performed for all suppliers. ▪ The participant in the system has to guarantee that the transport from or, respectively, to the trader is carried out pursuant to the requirements of pastus[®] (see point 6.7). <p>4.4.1 Purchasing Feedstuff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feedstuff that shall be traded in the framework of the pastus[®] system may only be purchased from producers of feedstuff and traders who participate in the pastus[®] system. ▪ Traders who purchase feed materials from suppliers not participating in the pastus[®] system must have performed additional analyses of these feed materials pursuant to the product-specific sampling scheme (see annex 1). <p>4.4.2 Purchasing Raw Materials Directly from the Farmer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When accepting agricultural primary products, a confirmation on the proper cleaning has to be requested from the driver before loading the goods to be accepted every time the transported goods are switched. <p>4.4.3 Approved Feed Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is only allowed to trade feed materials that are listed in the Positive List regarding Feed Materials or in the Regulation (EC) No 68/2013 Catalogue of feed materials. ▪ The Positive List provides all feed materials for which a data sheet must be available. These product data sheets specific to the establishment are part of the requested documentation regarding the management of raw materials. 	<p>eg product specifications</p> <p>Depending on the structure, not all suppliers (farmers) have to be included in the evaluation. However, if complaints exist against these suppliers, they have to be evaluated.</p> <p>For the current version of the Positive List please go to www.futtermittel.net. For the current version of the EU Catalogue please go to http://eur-lex.europa.eu.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>4.5 Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal transport and conveyance routes are to be designed as closed systems. If pastus[®] feedstuff is not transshipped in closed systems, the facilities for loading and unloading have to be sufficiently protected from natural impacts (weather, animals). If no roofing is provided, pastus[®] feedstuff shall only be transshipped in case of dry weather conditions. ▪ A representative retained sample has to be taken from each delivered batch. This sample has to be clearly labelled and kept for at least one year. ▪ Operating instructions for handling pastus[®] feedstuff have to be developed to prevent damages and adverse effects. ▪ Feedstuff is to be stored exclusively in storage facilities suited therefor. They must be organised in such a way as to prevent hygienic, chemical, microbiological or physical impairments. ▪ Storage facilities have to be designed in such a way as to prevent a contamination by physical components (glass, wood, etc.) to the greatest extent possible. Luminaires in process and storage areas have to be protected in such a way as to minimise the risk of a contamination of feedstuff if a luminaire is broken. Provided that the possibility is given, glass and other fragile material shall be excluded from storage areas. ▪ Appropriate measures regarding cleaning/removing foreign objects have to be defined and documented. The respective procedures have to be determined by a risk assessment (eg metal detectors, magnets). ▪ All storage areas have to be protected from pest invasions. ▪ Storage inspections have to be carried out and documented on a regular basis. A storage inspection has to contain at least the following points: humidity, monitoring of the feedstuff temperature, pest infestation, mould growth, covers, access possibilities for pests, etc. ▪ Agricultural establishments are allowed to take back means of transport, sacks excluded, after sufficient cleaning and disinfection. Sacks, in general, must not be taken back for reuse. ▪ When storing feedstuff, corresponding criteria with regard to drying, ventilation and cooling have to be specified and complied with. The criteria have to be documented. ▪ With regard to drying, a risk assessment has to be carried out in order to certify that the quantity of unwanted substances (dioxin, dioxin-like PCBs, PAHs) in feedstuff is not increased as much as exceeding the threshold values. As a result of processing, humidity shall drop below the values required. 	

Requirements	Explanations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In order to avoid carry-overs or unwanted mixing ups, precautions have to be taken. ▪ Lubricants making contact with feedstuff have to be suitable for food. A contamination of feedstuff with lubricants or hydraulic oils not suitable for feedstuff has to be avoided. ▪ With regard to the delivery of feedstuff, the principle “First in-First out” shall be applied if possible. <p>4.5.1 Special Requirements for By-Products of Oil Mills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When storing by-products of oil mills (eg rapeseed meal, soy meal), appropriate measures have to be applied to prevent contamination by salmonella or, if need be, to eliminate existing salmonella. ▪ In order to monitor the stipulated measures, a salmonella monitoring has to be conducted. 	
<p>4.6 Sampling Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The licensee – by personal responsibility – has to carry out product analyses regarding unwanted substances by means of the sampling schemes for pastus[®] in annex 2. ▪ A plan has to be generated on an annual basis for all analyses to be carried out. ▪ The results of the analyses have to be kept in collected form and to be presented when an inspection takes place. If threshold values are exceeded, AMA Marketing has to be notified separately in writing without delay. ▪ The results of the analyses of the sampling scheme have to be evaluated by means of the threshold and orientation values. If a potential for risk can be derived therefrom, corresponding measures have to be initiated and documented. ▪ Laboratory analyses that are carried out based on other requirements can be taken into account to fulfil the sampling scheme. In order to do so, the results of the analyses have to be imported into the control data base of AMA Marketing. ▪ Based on an evaluation of the results of the analyses, which has to be performed annually, the sampling scheme can be adapted. In this regard, however, the necessary minimum standard for the cooperation with other quality programmes has to be taken into consideration. 	<p>Samples have to be taken within one year and evenly distributed between the listed types of feed in order to fulfil the sampling scheme.</p> <p>After having finalised the control data base of AMA Marketing, the results of the analyses have to be entered therein.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If packaged goods and/or bulk goods are traded within non-store business exclusively, the licensee is not obligated to comply with the sampling scheme. ▪ Mixed fats and oils as well as fatty acids and mixed fatty acids shall only be placed on the market if safe analysis results concerning batches have already been provided (sampling for release (in German <i>Freiprobung</i>)). Analysis results of producers with regard to the batches can be used. The scope of the analyses can be found in the inspection plan regarding the release testing of mixed fats and oils as well as fatty acids and mixed fatty acids. ▪ Up to 50 per cent of the stipulated final product inspections can be replaced by inspections of incoming raw materials provided that a contamination and an accumulation of unwanted substances during the production process is ruled out and provided that the compliance with the requirements for the laboratories (see 2.5.5) is guaranteed. 	
<p>4.7 Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only transport companies that participate in the pastus[®] system shall be engaged for transport. ▪ When transporting bulk feedstuff, special attention has to be paid to avoiding any contamination by unwanted substances. ▪ Transport containers have to be empty, clean and dry before being filled. The freighter has to inspect, confirm and document this. ▪ In case of a collection without the support of a transport company, it is the freighter who is responsible to ensure that the provisions are complied with. ▪ As regards vehicles that are not used to exclusively transport feedstuff, a written certification regarding the materials transported before (previous freight) has to be obtained. ▪ If possible chemical, microbiological or physical risks for the feedstuff to be transported can be derived from a previous freight (eg bulk fertilisers), furthermore a cleaning confirmation certifying that an appropriate cleaning was performed has to be obtained by the carrier. 	<p>A documentation of the previous freight has to contain at least the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and signature of driver • License plate of the vehicle and trailer • Type of freight • Date of transport <p>The cleaning confirmation has to contain the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and signature of the person who cleaned • Date and time (from until) of cleaning • Place of cleaning • Type of cleaning • Used cleaning or, respectively, disinfection agent
<p>4.8 Retained Samples</p> <p>4.8.1 Retained Samples for Traders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A representative retained sample has to be taken from each feedstuff batch placed on the market. This sample has to be clearly labelled and kept for at least one year. 	<p>It has to be ensured that a minimum quantity is preserved until the end of the retention period, even when splitting samples.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>4.8.2 Retained Samples when Supplying to Farmers Directly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When supplying bulk feedstuff (eg to farmers), upon request, a free representative and sealed retained sample has to be supplied as well. The request for supplying a retained sample has to be submitted to the feedstuff company at the latest three days before the delivery date agreed upon or, respectively, when the order is placed. ▪ This sample has to be labelled accordingly with the type, quantity, origin and delivery date of the feedstuff. ▪ It is recommended to indicate the supplied retained samples on the delivery note of the feedstuff delivery. 	
<p>4.9 Designation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to the components of the designation required by law, the batch number has to be indicated on the sack tag or, respectively, on the waybill regarding bulk goods. ▪ When transporting bulk goods, waybills have to be clearly allocable to transport containers (eg bins of the silo vehicle). ▪ For reasons of traceability at the farmer, a waybill (eg delivery note, invoice) has to be given to the farmer in addition to the sack tag when supplying goods in sacks directly to the farmer, and this waybill has to contain the following data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Name and address of the responsible distributor ➢ Name of product ➢ Quantity of product ➢ Date of delivery ▪ When supplying feedstuff to agricultural establishments, the LFBIS No (Austrian Registry System for Agricultural and Forestry Business Number) of the agricultural establishment has to be indicated on the waybill. For that purpose, the LFBIS No of agricultural establishments has to be registered. It is the agricultural establishment which is responsible for the indication and correctness of the LFBIS No. Regarding agricultural establishments in Germany, the number of the Ordinance on livestock trafficking replaces the LFBIS No. ▪ When being collected and loaded by the farmer himself, it can be refrained from indicating the LFBIS No on the waybill if this is, for instance, not possible for organisational reasons (eg a chip regarding breweries). ▪ Mixed fats and oils as well as fatty acids and mixed fatty acids have to be clearly labelled as suitable for feedstuff purposes on the waybill. 	<p>The allocation has to be done in such a way as to be traceable for third parties.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>4.9.1 pastus[⊕] Symbol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traders who have entered into a license agreement with AMA Marketing regarding pastus[⊕] may label feedstuff that corresponds with the requirements of these Guidelines with the symbol <div data-bbox="493 488 759 607" style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>pastus[⊕]</p> </div> <p>Regarding goods in sacks, the symbol has to be indicated on the sack tag as well as on the shipping document (delivery note and/or invoice), regarding bulk goods, on the waybill. The symbol has to be affixed specific to the item on the waybill (delivery note, invoice).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedstuff that is not clearly labelled with the symbol must not be traded as pastus[⊕] approved goods. Compound feed that does not contain any components from the Negative List may be labelled with the symbol <div data-bbox="256 943 991 1028" style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>pastus[⊕] AMA-Gütesiegel tauglich</p> </div> <p>and may be supplied in the framework of the AMA Seal Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no symbol can be used for labelling due to technical reasons, labelling has to be done with the wording “pastus+” or, respectively, “pastus+ AMA-Gütesiegel tauglich”. 	<p>The templates of pastus[⊕] symbols are forwarded by AMA Marketing when necessary.</p>

5 Special Storage and Transshipment Requirements

Requirements	Explanations
<p>5.1 Quality Management</p> <p>5.1.1 Official Approval or, respectively, Registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official approval or, respectively, registration pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 as amended from time to time. <p>5.1.2 Quality Representative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An appropriate person has to be assigned to all matters regarding product quality and safety, who also serves as a contact person for AMA Marketing. <p>5.1.3 Control of Defective Products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defective products shall be controlled according to a predetermined procedure which also specifies the responsibilities and the necessary documentation. <p>5.1.4 HACCP Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For complying with the necessary feedstuff safety, the licensee has to install a monitoring system which is based on the HACCP principles listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Investigating risks which have to be prevented, eliminated or reduced to an acceptable degree; (b) Determining critical control points at the process level(s) at which monitoring is necessary to prevent, eliminate or reduce a risk to an acceptable degree; (c) Specifying threshold values for these critical control points, by means of which – with regard to preventing, eliminating or reducing discovered risks – a distinction will be made between acceptable and unacceptable values; (d) Specifying and performing efficient procedures to monitor the critical control points; (e) Specifying corrective measures if the monitoring shows that a critical control point is not under control; (f) Specifying verification procedures to assert if the measures mentioned in the letters (a) to (e) are complete and function effectively. The HACCP plan has to be checked at least once a year to verify if it is up-to-date; (g) Generating documents and records appropriate to the type and size of the feedstuff business, in order to prove that the measures mentioned in the letters (a) to (f) are applied. ▪ The licensee has to ensure that all documents in connection with the monitoring system are up-to-date 	<p>Pursuant to Art. 6 par. 2 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 as amended from time to time including rules for feedstuff hygiene.</p> <p>This monitoring system also has to provide clear regulations for the procedures and competencies in the establishment regarding arising irregularities (emergencies, regulation regarding representatives, batch recall, flow of information to authorities and AMA Marketing).</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>and traceable for third parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The staff members have to be provably informed on the monitoring system based on the HACCP principles. 	
<p>5.2 Hygiene Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The staff members have to be provably instructed on the hygiene requirements relevant for them when handling feedstuff. In doing so, the following points are to be taken into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Hygiene of staff members ➢ Cleaning ➢ Pest monitoring ➢ Waste management 	
<p>5.2.1 Requirements for Business Premises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business premises must not be situated at locations that present a risk for feedstuff safety (eg landfill sites). Provided that the surroundings may present a risk for feedstuff safety, the business has to prove in its risk assessment how this risk is kept under control. ▪ The business buildings have to be kept in a good condition to protect them from being invaded by pests and domestic animals. ▪ It has to be ensured that only authorised persons have access to all facilities. An access regulation has to be laid down accordingly. ▪ Maintenance work regarding business spaces and plants has to be performed on a regular basis and according to a maintenance plan specified in writing. In doing so, stored feedstuff must not be affected adversely. ▪ All activities in the course of maintenance and upkeep have to be documented. ▪ External companies have to be instructed in such a way that the feedstuff safety will not be impaired by their activities. It has to be determined that the area concerned will be inspected after the activities have been completed. 	<p>The maintenance plan has to contain the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business spaces • Plants • Competent staff member • Frequency of maintenance
<p>5.2.2 Hygiene of Staff Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The establishment has to provide the staff members and visitors with clear instructions on eating, drinking and smoking regarding the feedstuff safety. ▪ Persons known to suffer from an illness that may jeopardise feedstuff safety must not make direct contact with feedstuff or its packaging. ▪ In order to guarantee feedstuff safety, external companies have to be instructed accordingly. 	
<p>5.2.3 Cleaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In order to guarantee the hygiene of the establishment, the required cleaning 	

Requirements	Explanations
<p>tasks have to be carried out pursuant to a cleaning plan and have to be documented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Walls, floors and other surfaces of storage facilities including bulk chutes and conveyance facilities have to be cleaned on a regular basis. ▪ In order to prevent confusion, cleaning agents have to be stored in clearly labelled containers at specifically labelled places. ▪ Cleaning agents have to be adapted to the purpose of use and the used cleaning agents have to be documented. ▪ It has to be ensured that cleaning tasks do not adversely affect stored feedstuff. ▪ After wet cleaning, all spaces for storage and transshipment have to be dry before making contact with dry feedstuff. ▪ In order to prevent contaminations, storage spaces have to be cleaned and cleared before switching a product. 	<p>The cleaning plan has to contain the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business area • Plants and transport facilities • Cleaning interval • Method of cleaning • Internal staff member/external company <p>The documentation of cleaning has to contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date • Used agent • Place of cleaning • Name and signature of the person who cleaned <p>The cleaning plan shall also take into account the regular cleaning required inside the silos (eg when switching products).</p>
<p>5.2.4 Pest Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pest control has to be exercised on the basis of a documented pest monitoring system by a licensed business or, respectively, by a staff member trained specifically for that purpose. The plan of the site, the agents used and the analysis of the infestation represent important key points. When infested with pests, the initiated corrective measures have to be documented. 	
<p>5.2.5 Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disposal of resulting waste has to be determined and documented. Materials specified as waste have to be stored in clearly labelled containers to rule out an accidental use. If there is a risk that waste may attract vermin, the containers moreover have to be closed. ▪ Waste must not be collected in containers also used for feedstuff. 	
<p>5.2.6 Use of Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A risk assessment has to be carried out for water that is not intended for drinking and that makes contact with plants, equipment or feedstuff. The water quality has to be verified and documented annually. Analyses performed by water supply companies can also be used to certify the water quality. 	

Requirements	Explanations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water that makes contact with feedstuff has to be suitable for animals. ▪ Separate water plants (eg to fight fire) have to be labelled in order to avoid confusion. ▪ When additives are added to the water (eg rust preventives), this has to be documented. 	
<p>5.3 Traceable Flow of Goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The traceability of feedstuff has to be guaranteed by an adequate labelling and registration system that includes all stages of production and processing. The system has to be designed in such a way that – based on the feedstuff – information is available on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ When and what quantity of it was purchased by which supplier; ➢ When which customer(s) received what quantity(ies) of this batch. ▪ pastus[®] feedstuff has to be separated spatially and organisationally from possible contaminations. Furthermore, it has to be ensured that confusion or, respectively, a mixing of feedstuff suitable for pastus[®] with feedstuff not suitable for pastus[®] can be ruled out. In order to prevent confusions and mixing ups, storage facilities have to be labelled. ▪ The ongoing records have to be kept in such a way that all incoming, internal and outgoing flows of goods and quantities are clearly traceable for third parties and that essential data (supplier, customer, product, quantity, etc.) can at any time (within a reasonable time limit) be passed on to the licensor, the monitoring body and authorities without delay. <p>5.3.1 Batch Formation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A batch is a quantity of products treated as an aggregate which is standardised regarding process technology and can be specified and defined, and which is identified as connected or referred to as connected by the possessor based on its origin and labelling. ▪ The system for allocating batch numbers has to be recorded in writing. 	<p>Regarding bulk materials, an allocation to bins is permissible if the filling of the silo bins (including the respective supplier of the raw materials) is documented.</p> <p>When storing the final products in silo bins, an allocation to bins is permissible if the order of the batches is documented.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>5.4 Storage and Transshipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport and conveyance routes are to be designed as closed systems. If pastus[®] feedstuff is not transshipped in closed systems, the facilities for loading and unloading have to be sufficiently protected from natural impacts (weather, animals). If no roofing is provided, pastus[®] feedstuff shall only be transshipped in case of dry weather conditions. ▪ A representative retained sample has to be taken from each delivered batch. This sample has to be clearly labelled and kept for at least one year. ▪ Operating instructions for handling pastus[®] feedstuff have to be developed to prevent damages and adverse effects. ▪ Feedstuff is to be stored exclusively in storage facilities suited therefor. They must be organised in such a way as to prevent hygienic, chemical, microbiological or physical impairments. ▪ Storage facilities have to be designed in such a way as to prevent a contamination by physical components (glass, wood, etc.) to the greatest extent possible. Luminaires in process and storage areas have to be protected in such a way as to minimise the risk of a contamination of feedstuff if a luminaire is broken. Provided that the possibility is given, glass and other fragile material shall be excluded from storage areas. ▪ Appropriate measures regarding cleaning feedstuff and removing foreign objects from feedstuff have to be specified and documented. The respective procedures have to be determined by a risk assessment (eg metal detectors, magnets). ▪ All storage areas have to be protected from pest invasions. ▪ Storage inspections have to be carried out and documented on a regular basis. A storage inspection has to contain at least the following points: humidity, monitoring of the feedstuff temperature, pest infestation, mould growth, covers, access possibilities for pests, etc. ▪ Agricultural establishments are allowed to take back means of transport, sacks excluded, after sufficient cleaning and disinfection. Sacks, in general, must not be taken back for reuse. ▪ When storing feedstuff, corresponding criteria with regard to drying, ventilation and cooling have to be specified and complied with. The criteria have to be documented. 	

Requirements	Explanations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With regard to drying, a risk assessment has to be carried out in order to certify that the quantity of unwanted substances (dioxin, dioxin-like PCBs, PAHs) in feedstuff is not increased as much as exceeding the threshold values. As a result of processing, humidity shall drop below the values required. ▪ In order to avoid carry-overs or unwanted mixing ups, pre-cautions have to be taken. ▪ Lubricants making contact with feedstuff have to be suitable for food. A contamination of feedstuff with lubricants or hydraulic oils not suitable for feedstuff has to be avoided. ▪ With regard to the delivery of feedstuff, the principle “First in-First out” shall be applied if possible. 	
<p>5.4.1 Special Requirements for By-Products of Oil Mills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When storing by-products of oil mills (eg rapeseed meal, soy meal), appropriate measures have to be applied to prevent contamination by salmonella or, if need be, to eliminate existing salmonella. ▪ In order to monitor the stipulated measures, a salmonella monitoring has to be conducted. 	
<p>5.5 Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only transport companies that participate in the pastus[®] system shall be engaged for transport. ▪ When transporting bulk feedstuff, special attention has to be paid to avoiding any contamination by unwanted substances. ▪ Transport containers have to be empty, clean and dry before being filled. The freighter has to inspect, confirm and document this. ▪ In case of a collection without the support of a transport company, it is the freighter who is responsible to ensure that the provisions are complied with. ▪ As regards vehicles that are not used to exclusively transport feedstuff, a written certification regarding the materials transported before (previous freight) has to be obtained. ▪ If possible chemical, microbiological or physical risks for the feedstuff to be transported can be derived from a previous freight (eg bulk fertilisers), furthermore a cleaning confirmation certifying that an appropriate cleaning was performed has to be obtained by the carrier. 	<p>A documentation of the previous freight has to contain at least the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and signature of driver • License plate of the vehicle and trailer • Type of freight • Date of transport <p>The cleaning confirmation has to contain the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and signature of the person who cleaned • Date and time (from until) of cleaning • Place of cleaning • Type of cleaning • Used cleaning or, respectively, disinfection agent

6 Special Requirements for Transport by Road

Requirements	Explanations
<p>If a company only transports packaged goods, the present requirements do not have to be complied with. However, the means of transport have to be dry, clean and free of residues of the previous cargo and contaminations by hazardous materials have to be avoided.</p>	
<p>6.1 Quality Management</p> <p>6.1.1 Official Approval or, respectively, Registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official approval or, respectively, registration pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 as amended from time to time. <p>6.1.2 Quality Representative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An appropriate person has to be assigned to all matters regarding product quality and safety, who also serves as a contact person for AMA Marketing. <p>6.1.3 Control of Defective Products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defective products shall be controlled according to a predetermined procedure which also specifies the responsibilities and the necessary documentation. ▪ If the feed material or, respectively, one or more components of the compound feed regarding feedstuff labelled with “pastus[®] AMA-Gütesiegel tauglich” turn/s out to be part of the Negative List, the relevant farmer has to be informed immediately and the feedstuff concerned has to be recalled. <p>6.2 HACCP Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For complying with the necessary feedstuff safety, the licensee has to install a monitoring system which is based on the HACCP principles listed below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Investigating risks which have to be prevented, eliminated or reduced to an acceptable degree; (b) Determining critical control points at the process level(s) at which monitoring is necessary to prevent, eliminate or reduce a risk to an acceptable degree; (c) Specifying threshold values for these critical control points, by means of which – with regard to preventing, eliminating or reducing found risks – a distinction will be made between acceptable and unacceptable values; (d) Specifying and performing efficient procedures to monitor the critical control points; (e) Specifying corrective measures if the monitoring shows that a critical control point is not under control; (f) Specifying verification procedures to assert if the measures mentioned in the letters (a) to (e) are complete and function effectively. The verification procedures are applied on a regular basis; 	<p>Pursuant to Art. 6 par. 2 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 as amended from time to time including rules for feedstuff hygiene.</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>(g) Generating documents and records appropriate to the type and size of the feedstuff business, in order to prove that the measures mentioned in the letters (a) to (f) are applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The licensee has to ensure that all documents in connection with the monitoring system are up-to-date and traceable for third parties. ▪ The staff members have to be provably informed on the monitoring system based on the HACCP principles. 	<p>This monitoring system also has to provide clear regulations for the procedures and competencies in the establishment regarding arising irregularities (emergencies, regulation regarding representatives, batch recall, flow of information to authorities and AMA Marketing).</p>
<p>6.3 Execution of Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If external transport service providers are engaged by a certified company, this “subcontractor” also has to have himself certified. ▪ If a transport company buys, rents or leases non-certified cargo spaces, the “Procedure for the acceptance of loading compartments after the transport of prohibited loads” has to be applied. ▪ Transport of feedstuff must not be carried out in surroundings that present a risk for feedstuff safety. Provided that the surroundings may present a risk for feedstuff safety, the carrier has to prove how this risk is kept under control. ▪ In case of a contamination due to unwanted substances, measures for the further procedure have to be laid down. Deviations and the measures taken have to be documented and communicated to the customer. ▪ Areas of cargo spaces that make direct contact with feedstuff have to be made out of materials that are easy to clean and maintain in order to guarantee feedstuff safety. ▪ The cargo spaces have to be clearly labelled and identifiable. ▪ The staff involved in transport has to be provably informed on the tasks, competencies and powers in order to maintain feedstuff safety. ▪ The carrier has to take utmost care to ensure that unauthorised persons do not have access to loaded feedstuff during breaks. ▪ Means of transport have to be inspected before loading: inspection has to be carried out in a sensory way. Cargo spaces have to be empty, clean, dry and free of odours that might have a negative impact on feedstuff. The result has to be documented and countersigned by the freighter. ▪ If products of the same quality are transported consecutively, it can be abstained from carrying out an inspection. This also has to be documented. 	<p>For the document “Procedure for the acceptance of loading compartments after the transport of prohibited loads” please go to www.icrt-idtf.com (menu item “Procedures”).</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In case of combined freights, it has to be ensured that feedstuff is not mixed with other transport goods or contaminated. ▪ Weather-related influences during transport of feedstuff have to be prevented accordingly. If possible, cargo spaces also have to be covered when empty in order to prevent a possible contamination (eg by bird faeces). ▪ Tarpaulins for protection from contaminations have to be clean and dry. ▪ The exterior of the means of transport should be free of visible elements of the previous cargo before transport. 	
<p>6.4 Cleaning</p> <p>6.4.1 Investigating the Necessary Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The carrier has to adopt at least one documented procedure to accept an order for transport of feedstuff. ▪ The IDTF (International Database Transport for Feed) numbers together with the corresponding cleaning measure are available on the homepage of the International Committee for Road Transport (ICRT) www.icrt-idtf.com. ▪ Before loading the means of transport, the IDTF number of the previous cargo and related cleaning and disinfection measures have to be verified. ▪ The IDTF number of the new cargo has to be announced by the freighter beforehand and documented by the carrier. ▪ If prohibited materials were transported before, the “Procedure for the acceptance of loading compartments after the transport of prohibited loads” has to be applied. <p>6.4.2 Cleaning Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Depending on the IDTF number of the goods transported before, the following cleaning measures are distinguished: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Dry cleaning B. Cleaning with water C. Cleaning with water and cleaning agents D. Disinfecting directly or after having taken cleaning measures A, B or C ▪ Detailed cleaning instructions have to be prepared to guarantee the hygiene of the transport vehicle. Depending on the type of the means of transport, these cleaning instructions have to specify in detail how what kind of cleaning measures have to be taken. ▪ Points for the monitoring of the cleaning of each means of transport have to be determined for spots that have to undergo special cleaning (eg hoses, cracks). ▪ Cargo spaces always have to be cleaned in such a way as to exclude a contamination of the subsequent feedstuff. 	<p>For the document “Procedure for the acceptance of loading compartments after the transport of prohibited loads” please go to www.icrt-idtf.com (menu item “Procedures”).</p>

Requirements	Explanations
<p>Special attention has to be paid to proper cleaning and disinfection in case of contaminated and impure products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A disinfection of the cargo spaces is also necessary if products were transported that are known for containing pathogens or salmonella. ▪ Cleaning agents have to be adapted to the purpose of use. Only cleaning and disinfection agents suitable for feedstuff (conforming to the instructions for use specified on the feedstuff) shall be used. Used cleaning agents have to be documented. ▪ Water used for cleaning must not have a negative impact on the quality of feedstuff and has to be suitable for animals. A risk assessment has to be carried out for water that is not intended for drinking. The water quality has to be verified and documented annually. Analyses performed by water supply companies can also be used to certify the water quality. ▪ Tank trucks have to be cleaned with water at least once every three months, unless it can be proven that there are no residues in the tank truck. ▪ Cleaning and disinfection measures have to be documented for each cargo space and countersigned by the driver. ▪ The effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection measures carried out has to be verified at reasonable intervals. This verification can be performed by employing different methods (eg visual inspections, ATP measurements, agar test or rinsing water examinations). 	<p>The cleaning confirmation has to contain the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and signature of the person who cleaned • Date and time (from until) of cleaning • Place of cleaning • Method of cleaning (depending on the IDTF number of the freight transported before) • Reason for cleaning • Used cleaning or, respectively, disinfection agent • Countersignature of the driver
<p>6.5 Documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Records containing at least the following points have to be kept for each vehicle and cargo space in order to be able to trace the order of transport at any time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Type and quantity of the transported goods per principal as well as the IDTF number laid down and the name of the product ➤ Date of transport ➤ Identification of cargo space or, respectively, cargo spaces ➤ Loading and unloading address ➤ Inspections of the cargo space or, respectively, their waiver (justification) ➤ Cleaning and disinfection measures executed (including agents used) ➤ Contaminations by unwanted substances as well as measures taken ➤ Verification of effectiveness of cleaning ▪ The types of cargo (IDTF number and designation) of the last three freights have to be carried along in the vehicle in order to guarantee traceability for third parties. ▪ The records have to be collected in the company on a centralised basis at least once a month. 	

Annex 1 Sampling Scheme

The scope of analysis necessary for **pastus**[®] is set out in annex 1.

If no sampling scheme applies to a feed business operator, a sampling scheme specific to the establishment has to be agreed upon with AMA Marketing GesmbH.

The examination methods as well as the threshold and orientation values for the analyses to be performed are laid down in table 1.

Table 1: Examination Methods – Threshold and Orientation Values

Parameters	To be performed in the system/module	Threshold value ¹	Orientation value ¹	Examination method
Aflatoxin B1	pastus [®]	Regulation (EU) No 574/2011 as amended from time to time		HPLC ² ELISA ³
Deoxynivalenol (DON)	pastus [®]		MLF: 2.0mg/kg RMF: 5.0mg/kg KF: 2.0mg/kg MAT: 2.0mg/kg LMF: 2.0mg/kg SF: 0.9mg/kg FF: 0.9mg/kg SMF: 0.9mg/kg GMF: 5.0mg/kg LHF: 5.0mg/kg	HPLC ELISA ²
Zearalenone	pastus [®]		MLF: 0.5mg/kg KF: 0.25mg/kg MAT: 0.25mg/kg LMF: 0.25mg/kg SF: 0.25mg/kg FF: 0.05mg/kg SMF: 0.25mg/kg	HPLC ² ELISA ³
Dioxins	pastus [®]	Regulation (EU) No 277/2012 as amended from time to time		PCDD/PCDF-analysis
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	pastus [®]	Regulation (EU) No 277/2012 as amended from time to time		DFG method
Salmonella	pastus [®]	Poultry: Ordinance on Poultry Hygiene (Austrian Federal Law Gazette II No 100/2007 as amended from time to time)	other feedstuff: limit of decision	DIN ⁴ 10134
Heavy metals (cadmium, lead, arsenic, mercury)	pastus [®]	Regulation (EU) No 574/2011 as amended from time to time Regulation (EU) No 744/2012 as amended from time to time		Atomic absorption spectroscopy
Animal constituents	pastus [®]	Austrian Act on meat and bone meal (in German <i>Tiermehl-Gesetz</i>) (Austrian Federal Law Gazette I No 143/2000 as amended from time to time)		Microscopy
Plant protection products	pastus [®]	Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 as amended from time to time		HPLC ²
Antibiotic promoting agents prohibited pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003	AMA Seal	Limit of detection		HPLC ²
Fish meal	AMA Seal	Limit of detection		Microscopy

¹ The listed threshold and orientation values refer to 88 per cent of dry matter!

² HPLC: high performance liquid chromatography (in German *Hochleistungsflüssigkeitschromatografie*)

³ The ELISA method can be applied for initial assessment. In case of a positive result and an excess of the threshold and orientation values, a follow-up examination has to be carried out using HPLC.

⁴ DIN: German Industry Standard

Analyses for Producers of Feed Materials

Prod- ucts	Feed Materials (products and by-products of...)								Compound feed	
	Breweries Distillations	Maltings	Tubers a. roots	Cereal grains	Starch produc- tion from maize	Starch pro- duction from wheat	Starch pro- duction from potato	Oil mills	Compound feed	Milk replac- er feed
Parameters										
Aflatoxin B1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ochratoxin A	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DON (Vomitoxin)	-	5	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	-
Zearalenone	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	-
Dioxin	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
PCB	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-
Salmonella	4	3	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	6
Heavy metals	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	-
Animal constitu- ents	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	4
Plant protection products	Examinations in the course of the inspection of incoming raw materials regarding the unprocessed primary product									
Antibiotic promot- ing agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PAHs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table 2: Sampling Schemes for Producers of Feed Materials and Compound Feed

Table 2 illustrates what types of feed materials have to be examined for what parameters. Samples have to be taken within one year and evenly distributed between the listed types of feedstuff in order to fulfil the sampling scheme.

Analyses for Traders

In this chapter, the required analyses regarding traders for feed materials are laid down. If traders also trade in bulk compound feed, the sampling scheme for producers of compound feed has to be additionally complied with.

Within the framework of **pastus®**, **5 analyses** per year and business unit have to be carried out when trading an annual total of feedstuff of up to 3,000 tonnes.

Table 3 regulates for what substances the traded feedstuff has to be examined. The analyses have to be allocated to the traded feedstuff based on risk. The analyses have to be allocated in a rotating order to all feedstuff categories and substances to be analysed.

Regarding plant protection products, the unprocessed primary product is analysed in the case of feed materials. If these unprocessed primary products are not traded, the analyses are carried out regarding residues of plant protection products.

In the course of the salmonella monitoring, **4 analyses** for salmonella per year and business unit have to be carried out additionally and specifically for by-products of oil mills.

Table 3: Examination Plan for Traders

Feedstuff	GK	NMV	NWV	NKV	ÖF	NZV	NBH	NMÄ	Sch	MK	NLI	NM IV	GLY	HF	GM	NOV	FuF	FM	St
Aflatoxin B1	X	X			X				X							X			
DON (vomitoxin)	X	X	X		X			X	X		X		X	X	X				X
Zearalenone	X	X	X		X			X	X		X		X	X	X				X
Dioxin	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PCB	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Salmonella	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Heavy metals (Pb, As, Hg, Cd)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Heavy metals (Ni) ¹																	X		
Animal constituents and fish meal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X	X			
Residues of plant protection products	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PAH				X											X		X		
Methanol ²													X						
OTA								X											

¹ Examination only if nickel is used in the production process.

² Examination concerning methanol only in case of crude glycerol (position Positive List 12.07.03)

Abbreviations:-

FuF	feed fats and oils (including animal fats)
FM	fish as well as other marine animals, their products and by-products
GK	cereal grains, their products and by-products
GLY	glycerine as a by-product of vegetable oil processing
GM	green meal
HF	pulses
MK	mineral raw materials
NBH	by-products of beer production
NKV	products and by-products of starch production from potato
NLI	food identical substances and products as well as by-products of the food industry
NMÄ	by-products of maltings
NMIV	by-products of milk processing
NMV	products and by-products of starch production from maize
NOV	by-products of fruit processing
NWV	products and by-products of starch production from wheat
NZV	by-products of sugar production
ÖF	oil seeds and fruits, other oil yielding plants, their products and by-products
Sch	distillers' grains and solubles
St	straw

Annex 2 Committee of Experts

- (1) The expert committee is responsible for drafting, changing and releasing chapters 3, 4 to 5 of these Guidelines, for the specialist interpretation of the catalogue of sanctions and for dealing with complaints against imposed sanctions. *Competence*
- (2) Meetings of the expert committee take place whenever necessary, however, at least once a year. Meetings are not open to the public. *Meeting of the committee of experts*
- (3) The expert committee is composed of participants of the following fields: *Representatives*
- (a) Four licensees of on-site production of feed materials,
 - (b) Four licensees of on-site production of compound feed (2 industrial and 2 commercial),
 - (c) Three licensees of trading and storage,
 - (d) Two licensees of mobile grinding and mixing plants,
 - (e) Two licensees of transport by road,
 - (f) Four representatives of agricultural production fields with a valid production contract (one representative for pig fattening, cattle/calf fattening, poultry fattening and laying hens) or, respectively, consulting activities in the feedstuff field as well as of the
 - (g) Head of the quality management of AMA Marketing.
- (4) AMA Marketing is responsible for chairing and inviting the participants specifying the items of the agenda. If need be, every nominated participant arranges for replacement participants being sent. A delegation of the voting right is admissible within the respective area. The expert committee can use the services of additional experts whenever necessary. They do not have a voting right. *Procedure*
- (5) Approval of the simple majority as well as additionally of at least one representative of the seven fields mentioned under point 3 is necessary to pass a resolution. If there are complaints against sanctions, the representative sent pursuant to point 3g does not have a voting right. *Simple majority*

- (6) If sanctions were imposed, the licensee may contact this expert committee within a time limit of 14 days upon their receipt by submitting a reasoned objection to AMA Marketing in writing requesting to have the expert committee deal with it. *Objection period*
- (7) AMA Marketing will inform the representatives nominated according to point 3 and 4 on the objection and invite them to take part in passing a resolution. The expert committee will only convene an extraordinary meeting if *Extraordinary meeting*
- (a) Certain facts appear for the first time or
 - (b) A deviation from the catalogue of sanctions seems to be necessary or
 - (c) An application for an amendment of the specific part of the Guidelines was filed.
- Otherwise, the adoption of a resolution regularly takes place by way of circulation.
- (8) If a meeting of the expert committee is convened, the person lodging an objection has the right to be heard but no voting right. The objection has no suspensive effect. *No suspensive effect*
- (9) A resolution passed by the expert committee pursuant to point 7 can be contested by the representative according to point 3g at the superior control committee for the quality management of AMA Marketing. *Superior control committee*

Annex 3 Selection of Relevant Legal Provisions

For reasons of clarity, only the most important legal provisions have been selected which are respectively listed in their last version (last amended by). The enumeration is not intended to be an exhaustive or correct list of provisions and only serves to provide information to the participants.

Hygiene

- Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene, last amended by Regulation (EU) No 2015/1905
- Austrian Ordinance on poultry hygiene 2007, Austrian Federal Law Gazette II No 100/2007, last amended by Austrian Federal Law Gazette II No 219/2013

Feedstuff

- Austrian Act on feedstuff (in German *Futtermittelgesetz (FMG)*) 1999 – FMG 1999, Austrian Federal Law Gazette I No 139/1999, last amended by Austrian Federal Law Gazette I No 189/2013
- Austrian Ordinance on feedstuff (in German *Futtermittelverordnung*) 2010, Austrian Federal Law Gazette II No 316/2010
- Directive 2002/2/EC on the circulation of compound feedingstuffs and repealing Commission Directive 91/357/EEC, last amended by No 623/2007/EC
- Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances in animal feed, last amended by Regulation (EU) No 2015/186
- Austrian Act on veterinary medicinal products control (in German *Tierarzneimittelkontrollgesetz or TAKG*) – TAKG, Austrian Federal Law Gazette I No 28/2002, last amended by Austrian Federal Law Gazette I No 36/2008
- Austrian Act on meat and bone meal, Austrian Federal Law Gazette I No 143/2000, last amended by Austrian Federal Law Gazette No 74/2001
- Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (General food law), last amended by Regulation (EU) No 652/2014
- Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption, last amended by Regulation (EU) No 1385/2013
- Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition, last amended by Regulation (EU) No 2015/2294
- Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 on the placing on the market and use of feed, last amended by Regulation (EU) No 939/2010
- Regulation (EU) No 574/2011 amending Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels for nitrite, melamine, *Ambrosia* spp. and carry-over of certain coccidiostats and histomonostats and consolidating Annexes I and II thereto, corrected by OJ L 290, 9.11.2011, p. 7 (574/2011)
- Commission Recommendation (2006/576/EC) on the presence of deoxynivalenol, zearalenone, ochratoxin A, T-2 and HT-2 and fumonisins in products intended for animal feeding

- Regulation (EU) No 744/2012 amending Annexes I and II to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels for arsenic, fluorine, lead, mercury, endosulfan, dioxins, Ambrosia spp., diclazuril and lasalocid A sodium and action thresholds for dioxins
- Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC, last amended by Regulation (EU) No 2016/1355
- Regulation (EU) No 277/2012 amending Annexes I and II to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels and action thresholds for dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls

For the legal provisions please go to www.ris.bka.gv.at. For the guidelines and leaflets of AMA Marketing please go to www.amainfo.at.



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