



Qualitätssicherung. **Vom Landwirt bis zur Ladentheke.**



**QS. Ihr Prüfsystem
für Lebensmittel.**

Annex to the plus checklist:

1. Exclusion list: Banned products (01.01.2017)

Banned product	Description/Explanation
Additives not approved for livestock	Feed additives must be approved as such in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1831/2003. An approval for use in food may be possibly not sufficient.
Animal protein or products containing such protein	Only allowed if possible according to Reg. (EU) No. 999/2001 and Reg. (EU) No. 1069/2009
Animal fats or products containing such fats	In Germany, animal fats may not be fed to ruminants . In addition animal fats and animal fat derivatives from Category I and II materials may not be processed in feed.
By-products from the oleochemical industry	By-products from fats from the oleochemical industry produced from or using products that are banned in the QS scheme
Contents of fat separators	Fats, oils and fat fractions of fat separators for example in slaughter houses, butcher's shops and dairies
Deodistillates, untreated	Deodistillates as a by-product of the deodorisation of crude oils that have undergone chemical refining.
Fat-based products from the production of biodiesel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Refining by-products that occur during the production of biodiesel from or using substances banned in the QS scheme ■ Fatty acids with methyl esters (also called fatty matter), collected after methanol recovery at biodiesel production ■ Glycerine from raw materials of animal origin
Fat-based products occurring during the cleaning of ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tanker trucks ■ Ships ■ Storage tanks (sediment, "Tank bottoms") ■ Drainage pipes/Grease traps
Food or by-products of the food industry with visible mould infestation	e.g. in old bread, pastries, biscuits
Kitchen and food waste (catering waste)	All food waste from restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens
Milk which contains inhibitors or residues of cleaning/disinfection agents	Milk, which can contain residues (inhibitors) within the prescribed withdrawal period due to treatments with antibiotics (regulation (EU) No 178/2002, article 15). The same applies for milk, which contains residues of cleaning/disinfection agents.



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Banned product	Description/Explanation
Mushroom trimmings, mushroom pomace	By-products of the mushroom processing industry
Oils recovered from used bleaching earth or other filter material with active carbon	Oils recovered from used bleaching earth or other filter material from refineries
Packaging and packaging components	e.g. packaged bread or pastries
By-products of the dairy industry, if not technical free of cleaning and disinfection agents or inhibitors	Water from pipes in food companies (for example dairies) or feed industries. Banned are for example rinsed milk mixtures (White water, process water) if they may contain inhibitors, untreated centrifuge sludge/slurry (in accordance with Reg. (EC) No. 142/2011) or cleaning agent/disinfectant residues.
Protein products	Forbidden are Protein products obtained from yeast of the Candida variety brewed on n-alkanes.
Screenings and grain dust (disregard broken- und short-grain)	Screenings from the cleaning of incoming goods (components like dust filtered out during the receipt of grain) are to be removed and disposed of before processing. They may not be mixed back into the feed.
Seed and planting material, treated	Seeds and other reproductive plant material subjected to special treatment with plant protection agents (e.g. pelleting) after harvesting (reproduction) as well as all by-products of these seeds and plant material
Waste edible fats and oils as well as their processing products (secondary fats, recycled fats, collected fats, used edible fats, used cooking oils)	Waste edible fats and oils occur in private households, restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens, snack stalls, bakeries etc., where applicable also in the form of grease trap contents. For example: Used frying fat, cooking fat, roasting and grilling fat, waste fat, restaurant fat, used edible vegetable and animal oil, out-of-date or spoiled edible oil, grease trap contents (fat from grease traps), used fats and oils from the meat processing industry The use of processed animal fats and vegetable oils from restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens in QS feed is also banned.
Waste Water and waste from the treatment of waste water	In line with Directive 91/271/EEC , all waste occurring during the various phases of treatment of municipal, household or industrial waste water, irrespective of whether this waste was subsequently processed and regardless of the origin of the waste water. For example sewage sludge or POME (palm oil mill effluent)
Wood treated with wood preservatives	Wood treated with wood preservatives, including sawdust and other material obtained from wood in line with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (biocidal products)



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2. Gate-Keeping regulation

If **compound feed** is purchased directly from a producer, the producer has to be eligible to deliver into the QS scheme.

Nevertheless, it may be necessary, particularly when entering new markets, to procure goods from non-certified producers for a defined period. Therefore the following possibilities exist:

- Gate-Keeping for non-certified producers of additives and premixtures
- Gate-keeping for non-certified feed material producers
- Gate-Keeping for non-certified traders of agricultural primary products

Gate-Keeping for suppliers, which are certified according to a standard recognized by QS, is generally not possible. Which standards are currently recognized by QS for which activities, can be seen in Annex 10.1.

Gate-keeping for non-certified producers of additives and premixtures

If a feed company wants to purchase additives or premixes directly from producers which are not certified (according to QS or a standard recognized by QS), this is possible under the following conditions:

- The supplier (producer of additive/premixture) is integrated into the supplier evaluation.
- If the supplier commissions the transport, requirements have to be defined for the transport, which delivers the additives/premixtures. For transport of bulk products, it must at least be required that the last three freights and the conducted cleaning regimes are proved and that they are corresponding to the ICRT-requirements. If the gate-keeper commissions the transport himself, certified transport companies have to be chosen.
- The additive/premixture is included into the feed monitoring and gate-keeping is conducted separately for every non-certified producer batch-by-batch in conformance with the guideline monitoring.

Gate-keeping for non-certified feed material producers

If a feed company wishes to purchase feed material from producers which are not certified (according to QS or a standard recognized by QS), this is possible under the following conditions:

- The producer is integrated into the supplier evaluation.
- If the supplier commissions the transport, requirements have to be defined for the transport, which delivers the feed materials. For transport of bulk products, it must at least be required that the last three freights and the conducted cleaning regimes are proved and that they are corresponding to the ICRT-requirements. If the gate-keeper commissions the transport himself, certified transport companies have to be chosen.



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- Each delivered batch has to be sampled and the monitoring for undesired substances has to be conducted.

Transport	Sampling	Analysis	Parameter
Seagoing vessel ¹	1 sample per hold	Each sample	According to Guideline Feed Monitoring
Inland waterway vessel or coaster	1 sample per hold	Each sample	According to Guideline Feed Monitoring
Train	1 sample per train	Each sample	According to Guideline Feed Monitoring
Truck ²	1 sample per truck	1 per batch (max. 1000 t)	According to Guideline Feed Monitoring

¹: For seagoing vessels sampling per hold is not always possible. In this case the gate-keeper can alternatively do 1 analysis per 8000 tons.

²: One sample has to be analysed per lorry; pooling of several lorry supplies, which belong to one batch, is possible (max. 1.000 t).

The sample taking has to be done according to the requirements of the Guideline Feed Monitoring. The parameters which have to be analysed have to follow the corresponding control plans for feed material producers in the Guideline Feed Monitoring.

Limitations to this regulation for certain origins or products:

For feed material producers in the following **countries** there is no gate-keeping possible:

- Germany
- Belgium
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Great Britain
- Austria

This means that feed material producers from the countries listed above must be certified in accordance with QS or a QS-recognised standard. Gate-keeping is not permitted for goods from these countries.

For the following products gate-keeping is also not possible:

- Fatty acids from chemical refining
- Fatty acid distillates from physical refining
- Fish oil (incl. fish oil refined, hydrogenized)
- Raw coconut oil
- Salts from fatty acids
- Raw cacao butter

This means that the above mentioned feed materials may only be purchased from producers which are certified and eligible to deliver into the QS scheme because they have been defined as risky products within the QS scheme. Gate-keeping for these products is not permitted.

Gate-Keeping for non-certified traders of agricultural primary products

If a feed company wants to purchase unprocessed agricultural primary products via a trader, which is not certified according to QS or a standard recognized by QS, this is possible under the following conditions:

- The trader is integrated into the supplier evaluation.



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- There are requirements defined for the transport, which delivers the agricultural primary products. For transport of bulk products, it must at least be required that the last three freights and the conducted cleaning regimes are proved and that they are corresponding to the ICRT-requirements. If the gate-keeper commissions the transport himself, certified transport companies have to be chosen.

Each delivered batch has to be sampled and the monitoring for undesired substances has to be conducted.

Transport	Sampling	Analysis	Parameter
Seagoing vessel ¹	1 sample per hold	Each sample	According to Guideline Feed Monitoring
Inland waterway vessel or coaster	1 sample per hold	Each sample	According to Guideline Feed Monitoring
Train	1 sample per train	Each sample	According to Guideline Feed Monitoring
Truck ²	1 sample per truck	1 per batch (max. 1000 t)	According to Guideline Feed Monitoring

¹: For seagoing vessels sampling per hold is not always possible. In this case the gate-keeper can alternatively do 1 analysis per 8000 tons.

²: One sample has to be analysed per lorry; pooling of several lorry supplies, which belong to one batch, is possible (max. 1.000 t).

- The sample taking has to be done according to the requirements of the Guideline Feed Monitoring.
- The parameters which have to be analysed have to follow the corresponding control plans for feed material producers in the Guideline Feed Monitoring.

Limitations to this regulation for certain origins

For traders in the following **countries** there is no gate-keeping possible:

- Germany
- Belgium
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Great Britain
- Austria

This means that traders from the countries listed above must be certified in accordance with QS or a QS-recognised standard. Gate-keeping is not permitted for goods from these countries.