

**Directors of Trading Standards Departments, Heads of Relevant Environmental Health Services (England) and Chief Port Health Officers.**

20 December 2005

Reference: ENF/E/05/052  
AFS 543

Dear colleagues

**NATIONAL INSPECTION PROGRAMME FOR ANIMAL FEED LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR 2006/2007**

1. I am writing to inform you of our recommended priorities for feed law enforcement for 2006/2007. These are summarised in **Annex 1** to this letter and are similar to those set out in the national inspection programme for 2005/2006.

**Programme for 2006/2007**

2. The recommended priorities are based on feed safety and consumer protection. In putting together the programme we have taken account of issues such as animal feed incidents in the last year as well as 'new' and emerging Community legislation including that on imports. These are set out in paragraph 4 to **Annex 2**.

*Request for certain analytical data during the course of the year*

3. As was the case last year, local authorities (LAs) are requested to provide **Mercy Adebisi, tel: 020 7276 8470, email: [Mercy.Adebisi@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Mercy.Adebisi@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk)**, with results of analyses for certain substances as they become available as these will inform discussions in Brussels and provide intelligence on the safe use of feedingstuffs. The substances in question are mycotoxins (including ochratoxin A, zearalenone, deoxynivalenol and fumonisins), maize and brewer's grain from the USA found to contain genetic material Bt10, vitamin A and trace elements such as selenium, copper, zinc and iodine.

## Action by Local Authorities

4. In summary, LAs are requested to:
- include as appropriate in their feed law enforcement programmes (i) the priorities in **Annex 1** and (ii) checks on imported feed, e.g. maize products from USA and other feeds from non-EU countries;
  - provide the sampling and analysis data referred to in paragraph 3 above;
  - adopt an appropriate risk assessment rating for inspections such as the LACORS premises risk assessment scheme (**Appendix 6 to Annex 2**); and;
  - note that **Annex 2** and its appendices provide further background information on this inspection programme. These documents have been provided mainly for reference and to give authorities an indication of the intelligence the Agency has gathered on feed analyses and feed incidents in the last year. It is suggested that the documents be referred to, as appropriate, in compiling and operating local programmes.

## Next Steps

5. Arrangements in the UK to meet an EC obligation for inspection activities undertaken in 2005 has been notified to LAs (in my letter of 12 December 2005, available at the Agency's website<sup>1</sup>). LAs are reminded to make their returns as timely as possible to the Agency and by **Monday 27 February 2006** at the latest.

6. The enclosed programme is intended to provide LAs with a basis for their local plans and priorities. If you have any comments on the plan, or if you require further clarification on the content of this letter or points in the attached annexes, please contact Mercy Adebisi or Allyson Allman (contact details at paragraph 20 in Annex 2).

7. This letter is being copied to Environmental Health Services because some of these have responsibility for feed law enforcement.

Yours faithfully

*Bernadette Okeke*

**Dr Bernadette Okeke**  
**Animal Feed Unit**

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<sup>1</sup> [www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/enf\\_e\\_05\\_055.pdf](http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/enf_e_05_055.pdf)

## MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY INSPECTION CONTROLS FOR 2006/07

	PRIORITIES	BACKGROUND/COMMENTS
<b>Undesirable Substances</b>	<b>Mycotoxins</b> mainly aflatoxins (especially B1), ochratoxin A, zearalenone, deoxynivalenol and fumonisins.	Background information on mycotoxins especially those of primary concern in terms of food safety, and the likely commodities in which they could be found are set out in last year's inspection priorities, available at the Agency's website <sup>2</sup> .  A Commission Recommendation for 2006 on co-ordinated inspections continue to require Member States (MSs) to carry out checks for the presence of mycotoxins in feed.
<b>Undesirable substances</b>	<b>Heavy metals</b> (mercury, arsenic, lead, cadmium)	Member States' inspection results and reported incidents in last year's inspection priorities indicate that a number of feeds (feed additives, mineral premixtures, complementary and complete feedingstuffs) contain heavy metals (such as lead, arsenic, cadmium and mercury) above the statutory maximum permitted levels. We recommend that local authorities continue to sample feeds for these undesirable substances.
<b>Undesirable substances</b>	Hydrocyanic acid, fluorine	Last year's inspection priorities showed that levels of hydrocyanic acid and fluorine above statutory maximum permitted levels were reported in Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food (RASFF) notifications in feed materials (including green forage) and in a number of complete and complementary feeds. High levels of fluorine and cyanide were also reported in feed incidents in the UK in green forage and complete feeds respectively. We suggest that LAs continue to sample feed materials for hydrocyanic acid and fluorine.
<b>Certain authorised feed additives</b>	Excessive levels of <b>nutritional additives:</b> selenium, copper, zinc, iodine and vitamins A and D	The draft Commission Recommendation for a co-ordinated inspection programme for 2006 (see <b>Appendix 5</b> to <b>Annex 2</b> ) includes a provision for Member States to carry out checks to ensure that new (lower) maximum permitted levels for copper and zinc (in compound feedingstuffs for pigs) are being observed in complete feeds. Trace elements such as selenium, copper and vitamins A and D are regarded as higher risk non-medicinal additives. (Previous results including the 2002

<sup>2</sup> [www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/enf\\_e\\_05\\_004.pdf](http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/enf_e_05_004.pdf)

	<b>PRIORITIES</b>	<b>BACKGROUND/COMMENTS</b>
<b>Certain authorised feed additives (continued)</b>		LA sampling and analysis projects showed high levels of vitamins A and D in some complementary feeds and complete feeds (including milk replacers). The Commission has also reduced the maximum limits for iodine. We suggest that local authorities sample compound feedingstuffs especially dairy cattle concentrates, to establish if the maximum permitted limit for iodine is being exceeded.

**GUIDANCE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES  
IN GREAT BRITAIN ON THE  
NATIONAL INSPECTION PROGRAMME  
FOR 2006/2007**

**DECEMBER 2005  
ANIMAL FEED UNIT  
FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY**

# **GUIDANCE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES (LAs) IN GREAT BRITAIN ON THE NATIONAL INSPECTION PROGRAMME FOR 2006/2007**

## **PURPOSE**

1. This document sets out recommended priorities for the 2006/2007 national programme of inspections of feed businesses' compliance with animal feed law in Great Britain.

## **BACKGROUND**

2. Article 22 of Council Directive 95/53/EC on the organisation of official inspections in the field of animal nutrition, requires Member States (MS) to draw up annual inspection programmes and to set out the criteria used in setting up such programmes. Inspections carried out should be regular, targeted, in most cases unannounced, cover all stages of feed production, and take into account risks and experience gained from previous inspections. In respect of animal feed, EC Regulation No. 882/2004 on official feed and food controls (OFFC Regulation) will replace Council Directive 95/53/EC from 1 January 2006. The OFFC Regulation contains provisions for the enforcement of feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules. It sets out the general approach that must be taken, and the principles that must be adopted by the authorities in EU Member States that have responsibilities for monitoring and enforcing food and feed law.

3. By 1 April each year, all MS are required to submit to the European Commission results of their inspection programmes for the previous calendar year. In turn, the Commission presents a summary report of MS returns to the European Parliament and the Council. The Commission takes into account these results and other information, in drawing up a Community co-ordinated inspection programme for the following year.

## **INSPECTION PROGRAMME FOR 2006/2007**

4. The national inspection plan for 2006/2007 covers inspection priorities for LAs in Great Britain, and it takes the following factors into consideration:

- data submitted to the Agency by LAs for the 2004 inspection return to the Commission;
- information on feed incidents notified via the European Commission's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), as well as other incidents notified to the Agency during the last year;
- Commission Recommendation on co-ordinated inspection programme in the field of animal nutrition for the year 2006, or other EC emergency measures during the course of 2005; and;
- some of the recommended priorities in last year's inspection programme.

5. The list of recommended checks in **Annex 1** is not comprehensive as LAs are also expected to include in their local inspection plans additional checks based on local knowledge and risks. Also, in determining and finalising local priorities, LAs should consider the LACORS risk assessment scheme, attached at **Appendix 6** to **Annex 2** (also available at the LACORS website<sup>3</sup>). In view of the new EC Feed Hygiene Regulation, a new risk assessment scheme is being developed. This proposed risk assessment scheme is attached at **Appendix 7** to **Annex 2**. LAs may feed in any comments they have on the proposed scheme to the contacts at paragraph 20 to this document.

### **Intelligence from Local Authority Sampling Data in 2004/05**

6. In 2004, the majority of feed samples analysed by local authorities were found to be compliant with EC rules. The non-compliant samples related mostly to:

- unacceptable levels of mycotoxins (e.g. aflatoxins) in feed materials;
- labelling errors or inaccurate labelling of compositional constituents such as ash, fibre in feed (mostly in complementary feedingstuffs) compared to declarations on the label *i.e.* statutory statement;
- levels of additives such as vitamins and trace elements which were found to be deficient (e.g. calcium and magnesium), or are in excess *i.e.* above the maximum permitted limits, (of for example copper, zinc) of the declaration in the statutory statement; and
- discovery of foreign objects (e.g. shredded paper and metal in feed material).

7. Earlier this year the European Commission was notified of the continuing sale of some unauthorised feed additives. Unauthorised additives should not be incorporated into animal feed. This has recently been communicated to companies and stakeholders. LAs should monitor and ensure that unauthorised feed additives are not put into the feed chain. Also, during the course of inspections, if unfamiliar labels are found in feed premises, LAs should investigate and where necessary, take appropriate action to discourage the use of, or sale of products that do not meet legal requirements.

8. The Agency has commissioned a research project on dioxins and PCBs in line with Commission Recommendation 2004/704/EC<sup>4</sup>. 158 samples, comprising feed materials, additives and feed products are to be sampled and analysed. This work is expected to end in March 2006 and a report on the outcome of the research will be produced shortly afterward. Results will inform discussions at Brussels. The

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.lacors.gov.uk>

<sup>4</sup> Commission Recommendation on the monitoring of background levels of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in feedingstuffs. This Recommendation is available at /can be downloaded from: [http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2004/l\\_321/l\\_32120041022en00380044.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2004/l_321/l_32120041022en00380044.pdf)

Agency is therefore not recommending to LAs the testing for dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs this year.

### **Emergency measures during the course of 2005**

9. In April 2005, the European Commission introduced an emergency measure - Commission Decision 2005/317/EC<sup>5</sup>, following the detection of non-authorised genetically modified organism Bt10 in maize products. The EC Decision requires all imports of maize gluten feed and brewers' grains from the United States of America (USA), to be certified free of, and or tested for the absence of Bt10 at the points of entry into the European Community. Products will be released into the market only where they are certified free (on analysis) of the unauthorised product Bt10. The Food Standards Agency funded, over a four-week period in September/October 2005, some local authorities' sampling and analysis of maize (corn) gluten feed and brewers' grain (copy of the notifying letter attached as **appendix 3**). Many thanks to those LAs that participated in the sampling programme.

10. The Commission Decision remains in force until a review; now expected later in 2006. Port health and local authorities should continue to monitor and sample imports of maize gluten feed and brewers grain from the USA. **Results of analysis carried out should be sent to Mercy Adebisi as soon as possible after they become available.**

### **Imported Food (and Feed) Surveillance Programme**

11. In 2004, the Food Standards Agency funded some local authorities, participants at the Agency's imported food sampling programme for 2004/2005. Results submitted indicated that a total of 396 animal feed samples were taken and analysed for undesirable substances such as mycotoxins and heavy metals. Twenty of the sampled feed materials were found to contain one or more, including the aforementioned, contaminants.

### **Commission Recommendations on Co-ordinated Member States' Inspections**

12. These Recommendations are usually published in the Official Journal of the European Communities. The latest available draft for inspections in 2006 is attached at **Appendix 5 to Annex 2.**

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<sup>5</sup> The Commission Decision can be viewed by clicking on the link below:  
[http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/feedingstuffs/leg2/Genetically\\_Modified\\_Feed/EU\\_Legislation/Cion%20Decision%20317%20of%202005%20Concerning%20Bt10%20.pdf](http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/feedingstuffs/leg2/Genetically_Modified_Feed/EU_Legislation/Cion%20Decision%20317%20of%202005%20Concerning%20Bt10%20.pdf).

## Mycotoxins

The 2005 and the 2006 Commission Recommendations require Member States (MS) to test for mycotoxins<sup>6</sup>. Only one mycotoxin, aflatoxin B1, currently has EU statutory maximum levels in feed. However, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has conducted risk assessments on ochratoxin A (OA), zearalenone (ZEN) and deoxynivalenol (DON) in food and feed. Essentially, the EFSA opinions stated that carry-over of OA, ZEN and DON from feed into animal produce presented, in most cases, a low risk to consumers. MS are currently considering whether maximum permitted levels (MPLs) should be set for these mycotoxins in feed. In the meantime, the Commission continues to request information on levels of these and other mycotoxins in feed of potential food safety concern. **The Agency is looking to LAs to provide such data where available. Please forward this information to Mercy Adebisi.**

13. Silage and certain feed materials such as cereals, oil seeds and nuts are particularly susceptible to mycotoxin contamination if they have been exposed to inappropriate pre- and post-harvest handling during transportation or storage. Certain climatic conditions may also encourage certain mycotoxin formation e.g. ochratoxin in hot and humid climates. For example some nuts from hot humid countries continue to be found to contain aflatoxins. We recommend that LAs monitor and sample consignments of groundnuts, soyabeans, nuts and dried fruit intended for animal feed to ensure that the levels of aflatoxin which are set out in the Feeding Stuffs Regulations 2000 (as amended) are not exceeded.

14. LAs may require guidance on the enforcement action they are required to take where mycotoxins (without statutory MPLs) have been detected. Please contact Mercy Adebisi as soon as relevant confirmed results become available so that an appropriate course of action can be discussed.

## Trace elements

15. New lower statutory maximum limits<sup>7</sup> for trace elements such as iron, cobalt, copper, manganese and zinc applied from January 2004. The Commission Recommendation for 2006 also require that Member States check that the new statutory limits are being observed. The Commission has also reduced the maximum limits for iodine which will come into force later in 2006. **LAs should sample compound feedingstuffs especially dairy cattle concentrates, to**

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<sup>6</sup> These are substances produced from fungal secondary metabolic processes that can impair animal as well as human health thus earning them their status as undesirable substances. Strains of *Aspergillus*, *Fusarium* and *Penicillium* growing on a wide spectrum of feeds that include cereal grains, groundnuts, copra, palm kernel, cottonseed and beans are the three major (genera of) micro-organisms (fungi) that are of concern as regard mycotoxin production.

<sup>7</sup> The new statutory maximum limits are set out in Commission Regulation 1334/2003 of 25 July 2003 amending the conditions for authorisation of a number of additives in feedingstuffs belonging to the group of trace elements.

establish if the current maximum permitted limit for iodine is exceeded. Also, LAs are requested to sample complete feedingstuffs to ensure that the new statutory levels of the trace elements, in particular copper and zinc, are being observed and to report to Mercy Adebisi on investigative/follow-up action undertaken where limits are exceeded.

### **Feed Incident Notifications**

#### The EU Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)

16. Regulation (EC) No 178/2002<sup>8</sup> provides Member States with powers to block feed products suspected of containing substances presenting a serious risk to public health from entry into the European Community. The RASFF system is operated by the European Commission (DG SANCO) with input from Member States. It serves to alert the EC and Member States to non-compliances of feed legislation which may have serious implications for the feed (and food) chain. Notifications include the nature of the hazards and the source and distribution of the food or feed, and the action taken by the notifying country.

17. A list of feed notifications received via RASFF from January 2005 to date<sup>8</sup>, which may be of interest to LAs, is attached at **Appendix 1** to **Annex 2**. The main cases of feed contamination were:

- dioxins in rapeseed meal and fishmeal;
- unauthorised substances such as bone fragments in sugar beet pulp, fishmeal, soya bean meal, supplementary feed and in madurmicin ammonium;
- unauthorised feed additives and antibiotics such as organic selenium, chloramphenicol and apramycin in feed; and;
- free gossypol in cotton seed and salmonella in certain feeds.

LAs should continue to sample feed for hydrocyanic acid and fluorine identified as priorities from RASFF notifications between 2002 to January 2005.

#### Reported UK Incidents

18. Recent feed incidents in the UK have included cases of lead, copper, and nitrate poisoning in animals. These and some other recent incidents reported to the Food Standards Agency's Incidents Response team or the Animal Feed Unit in the last year are listed at **Appendix 2** to this **Annex 2**.

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<sup>8</sup> Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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

<sup>8</sup> Notifications to December 2005.

## Frequency of inspections and risk assessments

19. Enforcement authorities should set out a documented programme of inspections each year based on inspection ratings. The frequency of inspections for the low, medium and high risk establishments are as follows:

- high risk feed establishment – at least annually;
- medium risk feed business establishment – at least every two years; and
- low risk feed business establishment – at least every five years.

20. The current detailed LACORS risk assessment scoring scheme (**Appendix 6**) and that being developed as a result of the EC Feed Hygiene Regulation are attached at **Appendix 7 to this Annex 2**. The scheme identifies risks associated with the different categories of feed establishments and stipulates the frequency of inspection visits. LAs are encouraged to have regard to the current LACORS risk assessment scoring scheme (**Appendix 6**), or any similar local scheme which is risk based, in planning their local inspections for this year. It is intended that the proposed risk assessment scheme will be formalised in time for the inspections required under the OFFC Regulation.

<b>Contacts for further information:</b>	<b>Names</b>	<b>Telephone numbers</b>
	Mercy Adebisi:-	020 7276 8470
	Allyson Allman:-	020 7276 8466

**Contact Address:**  
Animal Feed Unit  
Room 415B Aviation House  
Food Standards Agency  
125 Kingsway  
London, WC2B 6NH

## Appendix 1

### RAPID ALERT SYSTEM FOR FEED AND FOOD (RASFF) – FEED NOTIFICATIONS FROM JANUARY 2005 TO DATE<sup>9</sup>

<b>Date</b>	<b>Feedingstuff</b>	<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>Originator of RASFF</b>
10-Jan-05	Fishmeal	Chloramphenicol	Iceland	Germany
11-Jan-05	Sugar Beet Pulp	Bone Fragments	Croatia	Slovenia
14-Jan-05	Piglet Premixture	Bone Fragments	Denmark	Sweden
24-Jan-05	Sel-Plex (Cow Fertility Pack)	unauthorised feed additive	Ireland	Hungary
24-Jan-05	Sel-Plex (Cow Fertility Pack)	Unauthorised feed additive	Ireland	Hungary
24-Jan-05	Sel-Plex (Cow Fertility Pack)	unauthorised feed additive	Ireland	Hungary
26-Jan-05	Medicated Feed	Apramycin (antibiotic)	Ireland	Slovenia
26-Jan-05	Rapseseed Meal	Dioxins	Germany	Denmark
31-Jan-05	Rapseseed Meal	Dioxins	Germany	Germany
07-Feb-05	Sugar Beet Pulp	Bone Fragments	Serbia and Montenegro	Spain
08-Feb-05	Sugar Beet Pulp	Bone Fragments	Croatia	Spain
08-Feb-05	Sugar Beet Pulp	Bone Fragments	Croatia	Spain
14-Feb-05	Linseed Meal	Salmonella Agona	Germany	Austria
03-Mar-05	Selenium Premix for Cattle and Poultry (Sel-Plex)	Organic Selenium	Ireland	Cyprus
11-Mar-05	Complementary Feed for Cattle	Organic Selenium	Germany	Estonia
25-Mar-05	Selenium Premix for Cattle and Poultry (Sel-Plex)	Organic Selenium	Ireland	Ireland
04-Apr-05	Selenium Premix for Cattle and Poultry (Sel-Plex)	Organic Selenium	Ireland	Netherlands
04-Apr-05	Selenium Premix for Cattle and Poultry (Sel-Plex)	Organic Selenium	Ireland	United Kingdom

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<sup>9</sup> December 2005

06-Apr-05	Selenium Premix for Cattle and Poultry (Sel-Plex)	Organic Selenium	Ireland	United Kingdom
06-Apr-05	Premixture for Fish Feed	Cadmium	China	Norway
07-Apr-05	Selenium Premix for Cattle and Poultry (Sel-Plex)	Organic Selenium	Ireland	United Kingdom
12-Apr-05	Selenium Premixture (Alkosel)	Organic Selenium		United Kingdom
18-Apr-05	Selenium Premixture (Alkosel)	Organic Selenium		United Kingdom
25-Apr-05	Supplementary Feed for Dairy Cattle	Bone Fragments		Germany
10-Jun-05	Dog Chews	Salmonella	Germany	Sweden
10-Jun-05	Whole Delinted Cotton Seed	Free gossypol	Spain	United Kingdom
28-Jul-05	Fishmeal	Bone Fragments	Germany	Czech Republic
17-Aug-05	Fishmeal	Dioxins	France	France
17-Aug-05	Fishmeal	Bone Fragments	Germany	Germany
21-Oct-05	Feed Yeast	Salmonella	Russia	Poland
25-Oct-05	Feed Yeast	Salmonella	Russia	Germany
25-Oct-05	Steamed Dried Fishmeal	Bone Fragments	France	Slovakia
08-Nov-05	Soya Bean	Bone Fragments	Brazil	Slovenia
09-Nov-05	Sunflower Meal	Salmonella	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Slovenia
15-Nov-05	Sugar Beet Pulp	Bone Fragments	Serbia and Montenegro	Slovenia
15-Nov-05	Sugar Beet Pulp	Bone Fragments	Croatia	Slovenia
17-Nov-05	Fishmeal	Salmonella menston	Germany	Austria
24-Nov-05	Sugar Beet Pulp	Bone Fragments	Croatia	Slovenia
24-Nov-05	Sugar Beet Pulp	Bone Fragments	Croatia	Slovenia
9-Dec-05	Madurmicin Ammonium	Bone Fragments	China	Poland
13-Dec-05	Madurmicin Ammonium	Bone Fragments	China	Belgium

**SUMMARY OF CONTAMINATED FEEDINGSTUFFS INCIDENTS IN THE UK TO THE FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY FROM JANUARY 2005 TO DATE<sup>10</sup>**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Source of feed/Geographical location of the incident</b>	<b>Incident</b>	<b>Identified Probably Cause</b>	<b>Action</b>
05-Jan-05	Derbyshire	Lead poisoning in suckler cattle herd	Silage from area with known geochemical contamination	3 months voluntary movement restrictions and disposal of contaminated silage
18-Mar-05	Gillingham, Dorset	Jaundice, anaemia and haemoglobinuria in a 100-cow dairy herd.	Babesiosis (redwater fever) caused by infection by tick-borne protozoa.	Affected animals treated and their milk withheld.
13-May-05	Market Drayton, Shropshire	Suspected botulism in cattle.		
18-May-05	Biggar, Edinburgh	Suspected copper poisoning in ewes and lambs.	Excess copper in feed	
19-May-05	Yeadon, Leeds	Nitrate poisoning in steers.		Animals not intended for food chain for a considerable period.
23-May-05	Ashbourne, Derbyshire	Lead poisoning in dairy heifers	Possible source: silage from a former lead-mining area.	Voluntary 3-month restrictions on the 17 animals affected.
03-Jun-05	Sampford Peverell, Devon	Egg drop malaise in laying flock.	Contaminated feed	Suspected feed withdrawn.
13-Jun-05	Raglan, Monmouthshire	Acidosis in organic dairy herd	Thought to be attributable to wheat/molasses mix.	Assessed by vets as caused by over indulgence in free access feed -- no restrictions.

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<sup>10</sup> November 2005

16-Jun-05	Hockley Heath, Warwickshire	Suspected botulism in cattle	Herd in a field with run-off from a clamp containing poultry faeces, and fed mouldy silage.	Animals are pedigrees (not intended to enter food chain), but two weeks voluntary movement restriction agreed. Silage disposed of, field to be fenced off for a year.
15-Jul-05	Okehampton, Devon	Suspected copper toxicity in pedigree ewes.	Excess copper in feed	Two weeks' movement restriction and replacement of suspected feed.
27-Jul-05	Hutton Sessay, York	Suspected copper toxicity in finished lambs -- seven mortalities.	Excess copper in feed	Feed withdrawn. Lambs not due for slaughter for another month.
16-Sep-05	Preston, Lancashire	Copper toxicity in a flock of 400 milking ewes -- three deaths	Excess copper in feed	Two weeks' movement restriction and replacement of suspected feed. No restriction thought necessary for milk.
26-Oct-05	Bude, Cornwall	Copper toxicity in adult dairy cows due to excess dietary supplementation of copper – two deaths	Excess copper in feed	Copper supplementation reduced, proper mixing applied. Three months movement restrictions.
14-Nov-05	Near Wells, Somerset	Copper toxicity in ewes – three deaths	Excess copper in feed	Animals not intended for food chain – restrictions considered unnecessary.
18-Nov-05	Snitterford, Warwickshire	Copper toxicity in milking sheep	Excess copper in feed	Animal not intended for slaughter in near future, but three months voluntary movement restrictions agreed. Feed manufacturer and animal nutritionists to investigate the ewes' diet.

## APPENDIX 3

### LETTER TO FEED LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES (TRADING STANDARDS/ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS) CONCERNING THE SAMPLING AND TESTING OF MAIZE FROM USA FOR BT10



"Letter to LAs  
regarding Bt10 surve"

Please double click on the document above to view letter to enforcement authorities on Bt10 sampling

## **APPENDIX 4**

### **PROFORMA FOR REPORTING 2006 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS RESULTS**

"Sampling & Analysis  
Report Form.pdf"

Please double click on the document above to access sampling and analysis proforma.

## APPENDIX 5

### DRAFT COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION FOR 2006



"coordinated control  
2006 - 2676-2005.do

Please double click on the above icon for the text of the latest draft of the 2006 Commission Recommendation.

## APPENDIX 6

**CURRENT LACORS TRADING STANDARDS RISK ASSESSMENT SCHEME: FEEDING STUFFS**

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Risk Rating
E1 – Animal Feeding Stuff Manufacturer, (additives, premixes, 82/147/EEC, feed materials and compound feeds)	30	30	20	10	90	HIGH
E2 – Animal Feeding Stuff Retailer	5	5	10	5	25	LOW
E3 – Pet Food Manufacturer	10	30	20	20	80	MEDIUM
E4 – Approved/Registered On-Farm Mixers	20	20	15	5	60	MEDIUM
E5 – Other On-Farm Mixers <sup>11</sup> and Compound Feed Users	10	10	10	5	35	LOW
E6 – Feed Intermediaries/Wholesalers	10	5	10	5	30	LOW
E7 – Importers of Feed Materials	30	30	20	10	90	HIGH

Q1 : Potential Risk (score out of 30)

Q2 : Hazardous Activities (score out of 30)

Q3 : Complexity of Legislation (score out of 20)

Q4 : No. of Consumers Affected (score out of 20)

Q5 : Local History Management (score out of 30)

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Number of Points</b>	<b>Inspection Frequency</b>
HIGH	85 – 130	Annually
MEDIUM	55 – 84	Two yearly
LOW	15 – 54	Five yearly
NO RISK	0 – 14	Not applicable

<sup>11</sup> Other on-farm mixers not requiring approval/registration.

## Appendix 7

### Proposed New Risk Rating – EC Feed Hygiene Regulation

[The proposed New Risk Rating is set out in the draft Code of Practice on Feed Law Enforcement, currently subject to a public consultation]

The following table indicates the suggested risk rating (in column 3) that should initially be attached to a business/establishment carrying out the activity listed in column 2 in relation to the feed products listed in column 1. Column 4 refers to a section in the guidance notes of the code of practice on Feed Law Enforcement while column 5 indicates whether the feed business in column 2 requires approval (A) or registration (R).

The risk ratings have been based on the following:

- (a) the potential risk to animals and consumers posed by the products concerned;
- (b) the complexity of the activity;
- (c) the potential geographical area likely to be affected by the activity;
- (d) the potential for contamination or cross contamination of the product during the course of the activity.
- (e) the complexity of the legislation with which the activity needs to comply.

An officer/inspector may determine on inspection, taking into account the systems in place at the establishment, the history of the business and/or compliance with of an assurance scheme that the inspection frequency<sup>12</sup> associated with risk rating should be changed. The reasons for this must be documented and the inspection frequency may be amended accordingly.

<b>Feed Products</b>	<b>Establishment/ Business activity</b>	<b>Risk rating</b>	<b>Requirements Guidance</b>	<b>A/R</b>
Veterinary Medicines (Veterinary Medicines Regs)	Manufactures	-	Outside scope	-
	Stores	-	Outside scope	-
	Distributes	-	Outside scope	-
	Transports	-	Outside scope	-
Veterinary premixtures	Manufactures	High		A

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<sup>12</sup> Note this may be to a more frequent inspection but in most cases is likely to be a less frequent inspection interval.

(Veterinary Medicines Regs)				
	Stores	High		A
	Distributes	High		A
	Transports	Medium		A
Veterinary Compounds (Veterinary Medicines Regs)	Manufactures to place on market.	High		A
	Produces for own use	Medium		A
	Stores	High		A
	Packs for manufacturer	High		A
	Distributes	High		A
	Transports	Medium		A
Zootechnical additives (Veterinary Medicines Regs/EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufactures	High		A
	Stores	High		A
	Packs for manufacturer	High		A
	Distributes	High		A
	Transports	Medium		A
Zootechnical premixtures (Veterinary Medicines Regs/EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufactures	High		A
	Stores	High		A
	Packs for manufacturer	High		A
	Distributes	High		A
	Transports	Low		A
Zootechnical compounds (Veterinary Medicines Regs/EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufactures to place on the market	High		A
	Produces for own use	Medium		A
	Stores	Medium		R
	Packs for manufacturer	High		R

	Distributes	Medium		R
	Transports	Medium		R
All vitamins, provitamins etc, trace elements, amino acids etc, urea and derivatives, antioxidants with max limit & Carotenoids and xantophylls, Novel protein products (EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufactures	High		A
	Stores	Low		R
	Packs for manufacturer	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R
	Transports	Low		R
Premixes with Cu, Se, Vit A Vit D antioxidants with max limit & Novel protein products (EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufactures	High		A
	Stores	Low		R
	Packs for manufacturer	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R
	Transports	Low		R
Compounds with Cu Se Vit A Vit D antioxidants with max limit & Novel Protein Products (EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufactures to place on the market	High		R
	Produces for own use	Medium		R
	Stores	Low		R
	Packs for manufacturer	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R
	Transports	Medium		R

Other additives (EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufactures	High		R
	Stores	Low		R
	Packs for manufacturer	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R
	Transports	Low		R
Premixes with other additives (EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufactures	High		R
	Stores	Low		R
	Packs for manufacturer	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R
	Transports	Low		R
Compound with other additives (EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufactures to place on market	High		R
	Produces for own use	Low		R
	Stores	Low		R
	Packs for manufacturer	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R
	Transports	Medium		R
Compounds with no additives (EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufactures to place on market	Medium		R
	Produces for own use	Low		R
	Stores	Low		R
	Packs for manufacturer	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R
	Transports	Medium		R
Primary products	Produces	Low		R

(EU Hygiene Reg)				
	Stores	Low		R
	Packs for producer	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R
	Transports	Medium		R
Feed materials from the food industry (Co-products). (EU Hygiene Reg)	Manufacturer	Medium		R
	Stores Bulk	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R
	Transports Bulk	Medium.		R
Imported medicinal/zootechnical feed additives/premixtures (Veterinary Medicines Regs)	Imports	High		A
	Stores	Low		A
	Packs for importer	Medium		A
	Distributes	Low		A
	Transports	Low		A
Imported compound feed containing medicinal/zootechnical additives	Imports	High		A
	Stores	Low		A
	Packs for importer	Medium		A
	Distributes	Medium		R
	Transports	Medium		R
Imported feed materials (EU Hygiene Reg)	Imports	High		R
	Stores	Low		R
	Packs for importer	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R

	Transports	Medium		R
Uses feed (Veterinary Medicines Regs/EU Hygiene Reg)	Stores medicated feed	Low		A
	Stores zootechnical	Low		R
	Uses Medicated feed (Veterinary and/or zootechnical	Low		R
	Stores feed with other additives	Low		R
	Uses feed with other additives	Low		-
	Stores feed materials/ compounds without additives for direct feeding	Low		R
	Uses feed material/compounds without additives for direct feeding	Low		-
Petfood with Cu Se Vits A & D (EU Hygiene Regs)	Manufactures	Medium		R
Petfood with other additives (EU Hygiene Regs)	Manufactures	Medium		R
Petfood with no additives (EU Hygiene Regs)	Manufactures	Medium		R
All Petfood (EU Hygiene Regs)	Stores	Low		R
	Packs for manufacturer	Medium		R
	Distributes	Low		R
	Transports	Low		R
	Retails	-	Outside scope	-