

# AC-05

Ver 1.3

## Road transport of animal feed





## DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version and date of approval	Reason for revision	Revision scope	Ultimate application date
0.0 03/07/2008	Simplification of the structure	Entire document	01/01/2009
1.0 09/08/2012	Approval of version 2 of the Auto-control Guide Animal Feed G-001	Entire document	09/11/2012
1.1 23/08/2013	Application of Commission Regulation (EU) No 225/2012 and of the Royal Decree of 21/02/2006	Point 6	22/11/2013
	Exception relating to the obligation to cover empty cargo spaces	Point 6	
1.2 25/02/2016	Exceptions relating to covered transport	Point 6	25/02/2016
1.3 21/10/2016	New lay-out	Entire document	21/10/2016



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# AC-05: Road transport of animal feed

## 1. Introduction

Document 'AC-05: Road transport of animal feed' deals with the specific food safety aspects regarding road transport of feed, being transport of:

- Feed materials;
- Additives;
- Pre-mixtures;
- Compound feed.

The provisions contained in documents 'AC-00: Introduction' and 'AC-01: General Provisions' shall also apply.

Transport contracts for account of third parties are subject to provisions of the 'Convention as regards the Contract for International Transport of Goods by Road (CMR)' and to the legal provisions applicable to road transport of goods.

Unless writing otherwise:

- The shipper is responsible for loading the goods;
- The purchaser is responsible for unloading the goods;
- The transport operator is responsible for the stowage of goods, in as far as necessary.

If the company performs activities other than transport, falling within the scope of the 'AC' documents (for example trade), then for these activities compliance is also required with the provisions indicated in this document, related to his activities.

## 2. Scope

Any transport of animal feed, both for own account as well as for account of third parties, fall under the scope of this document. With the exception of:

- Transport, performed by the primary producer of his primary products (cereals, beets, peas, etc.);
- Transport, performed by an agricultural contractor, provided the transport is directly linked to the harvest activity (e.g. transportation from the harvested field to the purchaser), and is instructed by the primary producer (instructing party). As soon as the contractor performs transport activities, independent of his harvest activities, or for an instructing party who is not the primary producer of the product (to be transported), he will be subject to the provisions included in this document (e.g. transport from a warehouse to the purchaser).

Feed transport operators should comply with the provisions included in this document 'AC-05: Road transport of animal feed'.

Companies using a fine dosing device, should upon delivery of medicated feed also comply with document 'AT-13: Procedure for the use of a fine dosing device'.

If the transport operator also performs activities other than those falling under the scope of another AC-document, he shall also comply with the provisions of in this document.



### Example: Application scope for a transport operator

A transport operator must apply documents 'AC-00: Introduction', 'AC-01: General Provisions' and 'AC-05: Road transport of Animal Feed'.

A certain number of requirements mentioned documents of the AT series should be considered within the organization of all companies, or shall be applicable to a number of activities:

- 'AT-01: Legislation';
- 'AT-02: Notification requirement';
- 'AT-03: Table of standards, action thresholds and notification limits';
- 'AT-04: Practical realization of the HACCP plan';
- 'AT-06: Road Transport'.

It can happen that the transport of certain feed materials of animal origin is incompatible with the transport of feed for ruminants. Specific requirements linked to the transport of animal by-products, or processed products, are included in document 'AT-06: Road transport'.

### 3. Subcontracting a transport order

If the transport operator outsources an assignment to a transport company originating from a EU-Member state, then this establishment should be registered with the competent authorities (according to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003) for transport of animal feed.

An evaluation of the suppliers may prove to be a necessary measure to ensure food safety, and to ensure the quality as regards the purchase of services. The company will proceed regularly with an evaluation of its service suppliers.

### 4. Cleaning of the cargo space

Prior to the loading of feed, one must first establish what the previous load was. Depending on the previous load an adapted cleaning shall be performed. The cleaning shall be performed in a way so that contamination of a batch of feed by the previous product is excluded. The cleaning is preferably done as soon as possible after unloading.



### Prohibition of transport

In some cases the refusal for transporting a product should be taken into consideration in order to prevent any future contamination of a feed.

The decision whether or not to transport a product should be based on:

- A hazard assessment performed by the company;
- The contractual agreement e.g. with the instruction party (compliance with a specification sheet e.g.).

If the company drafts a list of « products prohibited for transport in a cargo space which is also intended for transport of feed », a specific procedure may also be implemented with the aim of rehabilitating such a space after any prohibited transport.

Depending on the previous product, one of the following cleaning operations shall be applied:

- A: Dry cleaning (brush, air pressure);
- B: Cleaning with water;
- C: Cleaning with water and detergent;
- D: Cleaning with water, detergent and disinfectant.

After each cleaning, a visual control of the cargo space should take place provided the security of the staff is not compromised.

The result of the evaluation should be recorded.

Before the loading of animal feed, the transport operator must ensure that cargo spaces and tarpaulin are clean. With "clean" is at least understood:

- Dry;
- Free of odor from previous loads;
- Free of residues from previous loads.



### Transport of non-conforming feed.

When transporting feed one generally assumes that the company performing the transportation has loaded a batch which is compliant.

Normally a transport company does not have the resources to notice any non-conformities, unless flagrant and visibly detectable (mixture of products, presence of foreign bodies, or a large quantity of insects, etc.)

Sometimes additional information is available (before, during or after transport) information according to which the transported product is not be compliant.

On must consider this information, evaluate the extent in which they modify the initial assessment of the company, and examine if the procedures, usually applied, are sufficient.

In such a case it may be recommended to notify the instructing party.

## 5. Traceability

The transport succession should be recorded. The way this is done is left to the choice of the transport operator (e.g. bill of lading, route status).

This information should be archived, and kept pursuant to the minimum applicable duration.



### Flexibility in terms of the updating of information.

The information can be kept in digital form, provided that they are easy to consult.

If several loads of a same feed are transported consecutively (e.g. transport during harvest season), the information is not required to be kept per individually ride, but can be done for a defined period. (e.g. 1x/day).

A transport operator transporting exclusively packed products, is not obliged to update the information of previous cargos. However, data related to traceability must be updated at all

times.

If the transport operator performs transport of load spaces monitored by the instructing party (or a third party), the instructing party is responsible for the registration of the successive loads of the load spaces. The transport operator will only register the successive transports which he himself has performed.

## 6. Hygiene during transportation

If different types of feed, or a feed with another product are transported together, one must ensure that there will be no mix up of these products. However, if different products do get mixed up during transport, one should determine the actions to be taken.

During transport, penetration of rain or splash water must be prevented. Loading spaces, ultimately intended for transport of products destined for animal feed, should remain covered, even if they are completely empty, in order to prevent the penetration of rain or contamination with bird droppings.

Subject to the application of other Legal and/or commercial provisions, one may also derogate from the requirements relating to covered transport of some wet products, under the following conditions:

- This derogation must be motivated and included in the hazard analysis of the transport operator;
- The instructing party must express its written consent with the non-coverage of the product.

The covering of empty cargo spaces is not required if the transport operator can demonstrate through means of a hazard analysis that the absence of coverage causes no contamination risk for future loads. The evaluation must be registered. Cases whereby the covering of empty cargo spaces is not required shall be detailed and communicated to staff members before possible application.

Parts of the truck coming into contact with animal feed (e.g. hoses, pipes) must be clean. Also, the outside of the transport vehicle, including chassis, must be clean and free of residues from the previous load.

Containers which are to serve for storage and transport of products (mentioned below) intended for use in feed shall not be used for the transport or storage of products other than these unless these products comply with the applicable standards for the feed sector.

It shall apply to the following feed:

- Compound feed;
- Vegetable oils;
- Products derived from vegetable oils.
- They shall be kept separate from any other cargo where there is a risk of contamination.
- If separation is not an option, the containers shall be efficiently cleaned so as to remove any trace of product if those containers were previously used for products not meeting the requirements applicable to the feed sector.

The applicable procedure should be established in writing.

Animal fats of Category 3 material, as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009, intended for use in feed shall be stored and transported in line with that Regulation(cf. 'AT-11: Animal by-products).

## 7. Transport of medicated feed

The provisions included in Chapter IV of the Royal Decree of 21/12/2006 laying down the conditions governing the preparation, the placing on the market and the use of medication feed, should be observed by all companies established in Belgium. The following measures are applicable:

- Medicated feed must be transported directly from the manufacturing location to the farmer;
- Delivery of medicated feed must be performed by means of packaging or containers closed in a way that once the seal upon opening is broken, it cannot be reused;
- The reception silo must be emptied beforehand;
- the label as regards medicated feed should be attached close to the inlet opening of the silo;
- The accompanying document should indicate that the label has been attached close to the inlet opening of the silo;
- Containers and vehicles used for transport of medicated feed shall be cleaned before re-use in order to prevent any interaction or undesirable contamination.

When incorporating a medicated pre-mixture through means of a fine dosing device upon delivery of compound feed, document 'AT-13: Procedure for the use of a fine dosing device' is applicable.