

(25 June 2010 – to date)

FERTILIZERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCK REMEDIES ACT 36 OF 1947

Government Notice 1239 in Government Gazette 3834 dated 18 June 1947. Commencement date: 1 July 1948 [Proc. No. 111, Gazette No. 3977].

REGULATIONS RELATING TO FARM FEEDS

Government Notice R1087 in Government Gazette 29332 dated 3 November 2006. Commencement date: 3 November 2006

As amended by:

Government Notice R1109 in Government Gazette 29360 dated 3 November 2006. Commencement date: 3 November 2006 (Correction Notice)

Government Notice R70 in Government Gazette 32935 dated 12 February 2010. Commencement date: 12 February 2010

Government Notice R552 in Government Gazette 33310 dated 25 June 2010. Commencement date: 25 June 2010, as corrected by Government Notice R789 in Government Gazette 33519 dated 10 September 2010

I, Lulama Xingwana, acting under section 23 of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947), made the regulations in the annexure hereto.

L. Xingwana
Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE

1. Definitions

Words and phrases in these regulations shall have the meaning assigned hereto and any other word or expression shall have the meaning thereto in the Act, and unless the context otherwise indicates –

“**additive**” means any intentionally added substance to feedstuffs, premixes, feed or food, not normally consumed as feed by itself when in combination with other substances, whether or not it has a direct or indirect nutritional value and is not classified as a medicine or an essential nutrient, which affects the characteristics of feedstuffs, feed, food, animal products, animal production or animal performance and is generally recognized or proven to be safe under the conditions of its intended use;

Prepared by:

“all life stages” means gestation/lactation, weaning, growth, adult and senior life stages of an animal;

“analysis certificate” means a certificate issued by an accredited laboratory that indicates the complete chemical and/or physical composition of the particular product as required by the Registrar;

“animal” means any mammal, bird, fish, reptile or amphibian which is a member of the phylum vertebrates;

“applicant” means the person in whose name an application for the registration of farm feed has been filed;

“application fee” means fees that, in terms of these regulations, are payable for the registration or renewal of registration for a farm feed;

“balanced pet food” means a term that may be applied to a pet food or diet having all known required nutrients in proper quantities and proportion as recognized by the Registrar. The species for which it is intended and the functions such as maintenance plus production (growth, foetus, fat, milk, eggs, wool. Feathers *[sic]*, or work) shall be specified;

“batch number” means the number or symbol allocated to a batch of farm feed by the manufacturer for traceability recall purposes;

“batch” means the uninterrupted production of a specific product of a specific formula;

“bulk” means the packaging of a farm feed other than in a sealed container;

“complementary pet food” means a pet food which is either a treat, or is a fresh, frozen or canned meat or fish product that does not meet all the daily feeding requirements of a pet animal;

“complete animal feed” means a *[sic]* animal feed which contains all the necessary nutrients in the correct quantities and proportions for a given physiological need of the animal as recognised by the Registrar and which meets the total daily requirements of an animal;

“complete pet food” means a pet food which contains all the necessary nutrients in the correct quantities and proportions for a given physiological need of the animal as recognized by the Registrar and which meets the total daily requirements of an animal;

“concentrate” means an animal feed that must be mixed with one or more feedstuffs to obtain a complete animal feed or supplement;

“custom mix” means a mixture compiled on the written advice of a qualified person for a specific client or a mixture of registered feedstuffs mixed at the written request of an end user. Prescription mixture shall have a corresponding meaning;

“enzyme activity” means the catalytic activity required to convert a given quantity assay substrate to a given quantity of product per unit time under the standard conditions set forth in the assay procedure;

“enzyme substrate” means the material or substance which is acted upon catalytically by the enzyme;

“enzyme” means a protein made up of amino acids or their derivatives which catalyses a defined chemical reaction. Required co-factors should be considered as an integral part of the enzyme;

“family” means a group of products which are nutritionally adequate for any or all stages based on their nutritional similarity to a lead product which nutritional adequacy has been successfully substantiated;

“farm animal” means animal nourished and kept by man for food and/or for commercial purposes;

“farm feed” means any mixture of acceptable feedstuffs intended for the feeding of animals as defined in the Act. Farm feed has the same meaning as animal feed;

“feedstuff” means a product of vegetable or animal origin, in its natural state, fresh or preserved; a product derived from the industrial processing thereof; and an organic or inorganic substance, whether or not used as a carrier in a mixture. Feedstuff has the same meaning as raw material, feed ingredient or any words of similar connotation;

“good manufacturing practice or GMP” means a system of manufacturing designed to ensure that the final products made are fit for their intended purpose and meet all agreed specifications and statutory requirements;

“guaranteed analysis” means the stated minimum and/or maximum nutrient value of animal feed;

“immediate container” means in relation to farm feed, a container which is in direct contact with the farm feed;

“ingredient statement” means a collective and contiguous listing on the label of the feedstuffs of which the farm feed is composed;

“invoice” means an accompanying letter, delivery note or weigh bridge ticket, receipt note or receipt, or commercial document;

“kind of farm feed” means different kinds of farm feeds as defined in the Act under section 23(2);

“label” means when used as a noun, any written, printed or graphic representation attached to an immediate container of a farm feed or produced on an immediate container in any possible manner and which states the details required in terms of these regulations for the particular farm feed;

“labelling” means all labels and other written, printed or graphic matter upon a farm feed or any of its immediate containers or wrappers accompanying such a farm feed;

“manufacture” means make, compound, mix, formulate, process, package and label for purpose of sale. Manufacturing and manufacturing process have a similar meaning;

“mark” means a mark as defined in section 1 of the Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993);

“mixed animal feed” means a mixture of feedstuffs, whether or not containing additives, for oral animal feeding in the form of a complete, supplementary or concentrated animal feed;

“mixed pet food” means a mixture of feed ingredients, whether or not containing additives, for oral pet feeding in the form of a complete, supplementary or concentrated pet food and complementary pet food;

“non-protein nitrogen” means an organic or inorganic nitrogen source that can be converted to protein by ruminants;

“nutrient” means a substance which conveys nourishment to an animal;

“particular nutritional purpose” means the purpose of satisfying the specific nutritional needs of certain animals whose process of assimilation, absorption or metabolism could be temporarily impaired or is temporarily or irreversibly impaired and are therefore able to derive benefit from ingestion of animal feeds appropriate to their condition;

“pet animal” means an animal belonging to a specie domesticated by man which is kept as a companion and nourished, and/or used for recreational purposes by man;

“pet food” means an animal feed for pet animals;

“premix” means a mixture of additives or mixtures of one or more additives with substances used as carriers, intended for the manufacture of animal feeds;

“protein equivalent” means the percentage of protein derived from non-protein nitrogen sources included in the animal feed and is calculated by multiplying the inclusion of the non-protein nitrogen source by the appropriate factor;

“registration holder” means the legal or natural person to whom the Registrar has issued a registration number;

“registration number” means the number given by the Registrar once a product has been registered under which such product may be sold;

“SANAS” means South African National Accreditation System;

(Definition of “SANAS” inserted by regulation 2 of GNR 552 of 2010)

“sealed” means to close a container in such a visible manner with a mechanism that will break visibly the first time the container is opened;

“sensory additives” means any substance added to the feed in order to improve or change the organoleptic properties of the feed, or the visual characteristics of the food derived from animals;

“source organism” means an organism that actually produces the enzyme(s);

“supplement animal feed” means a feed used with another feed to improve the nutritional balance or performance of the total feed and is intended to be fed undiluted as a supplement to other feeds;

“supplement pet food” means a nutrient or nutrients used with another feed to change the nutritional balance or performance of the total feed and is intended to be fed in accordance with the manufacturers feeding guide/instructions as a supplement;

“sworn translator” means a person admitted and enrolled by any division of the Supreme Court (High court) in terms of Rule 59 of the Rules of Superior Court Practice;

“technological additives” means any substance added to the feed for a technological purpose;

“the Act” means the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No 36 of 1947);

“the Department” means the Department of Agriculture;

“tolerance” means the permitted deviation in the natural variation of the stated value of an animal feed that occurs in manufacture, sampling and chemical analysis, where the deviation is expressed as a percentage of the stated value of the animal feed;

“treat” means when used as a noun, means a composed pet food product that is not necessarily balanced or complete;

“zootechnical additives” means any substance used in order to effect favourably the performance of animals in good health or used to affect favourable the environment;

PART I

REGISTRATIONS

2. Application for registration

- (1) An application in terms of section 3(1) of the Act for registration of an animal feed shall be submitted to the Registrar on the form which is obtainable from him for this purpose, or on a clearly legible facsimile thereof on good-quality A4 size paper of the same colour as that of the form supplied by the Registrar for the application concerned.
- (2) Such an application shall –
 - (a) be made by a person residing in the Republic of South Africa, or, in the case of juristic person, who has a registered office in the Republic;
 - (b) signed by an approved person;
 - (c) be accompanied by the applicable fee specified in Table 1;
 - (d) be accompanied by two copies, at least one copy in English with or without another official language, of a typed version of the details relating to the particular farm feed that will be marked on the immediate container in which it will be sold, or will be attached to the label of such immediate container, or by an example of an actual label which will be used for that product;
 - (e) be accompanied by a certificate of analyses for the product which was obtained in the current year of application for registration;
 - (f) be accompanied, when required by the Registrar, two samples each containing at least 100 ml, in case of a liquid, or 100g in case of dry product;
 - (g) be accompanied, when required by the Registrar, a risk assessment satisfying that the animal feed has no adverse effect on animal health, human health or environment;
 - (h) in case of an additive be accompanied by a description of the method of production, manufacturing and intended uses, method of analyses of the additive or premix in feed

according to its intended use and where appropriate method of analyses for the determination of residue levels of the additive or its metabolite in food; and

- (i) in the case of an animal feed being manufactured in facilities which are being used for the first time for the purpose of manufacturing by the animal feed applicant, only be made after there has been a full inspection of the facilities by the Registrar and the Registrar is satisfied that the facilities are suitable and adequate for the manufacture of the animal feed concerned and fully meet the requirements for establishments set out elsewhere in these regulations. Where animal feed facility has previously produced animal feed and is then taken over by a new company or is no longer operated by the same legal entity that previously operated it, it shall be re-inspected before continuing operations. In the case of importers whose premises are outside the Republic of South Africa, the facilities shall have been inspected by the acceptable accredited foreign authority and recognized by South African authorities as accredited.

3. Period of registration

- (1) Subject to the provisions of Sections 4 and 4A of the Act, an animal feed registration in terms of Section 3 of the Act shall be valid up to 30 May of a three year registration cycle; *[sic]*
(Regulation 3(1) substituted by regulation 3 of GNR 552 of 2010)
- (2) In the event that a registration is granted after 1 July in a particular calendar year, such registration shall remain valid until 30 September in the following calendar year.

4. Renewal of registration

- (1) An application in terms of section 3(4)(a) of the Act for renewal of registration of an animal feed shall be submitted to the Registrar on either a form available to the Registrar on a form which is obtainable for this purpose, or on good-quality A4 size paper of the same colour as that of the form supplied by the Registrar for the application concerned.
- (2) Such an application shall –
 - (a) be made by the person to whom the current registration certificate has been issued;
 - (b) be postmarked or courier dispatched by the applicant no later than 30 September of the year in which registration lapses;
 - (c) be accompanied by an applicable fee specified in Table 1;
 - (d) be accompanied, when required by the Registrar, by two copies of all labels currently used in connection of the sale of the animal feed; and

(e) be accompanied, when required by the Registrar, a certificate of analyses for the product.

- (3) Apart from the provisions of subregulation 2(b) above, an application under subregulation 4(1) received by the Registrar 30 days after the expiry date of a particular year, will not be considered and a new application must be made for the registration of the respective animal feed in terms of regulation 2; Provided that the Registrar may grant exemption from submission of the application form as intended in subregulation 2(1).
- (4) Anyone applying for renewal of a registration in terms of this regulation must submit a sworn statement that the information he supplies with such application for the particular animal feed, or a label used in connection therewith, does not deviate in any respect at all from the comparable details that have already been registered or approved with respect to that animal feed or label, provided that only the original of each application need be so attested.

5. Conditions for certain registrations and renewal of certain registrations

Registration and the renewal of a registration of an animal feed, in terms of Section 3 of the Act, is granted on condition that during the period of registration or a renewal of registration –

- (1) the composition of the particular animal feed does not deviate by more than the allowable deviation under which it was registered;
- (2) the details approved for use on a label or immediate container for sale of the particular animal feed may not be altered without the prior written approval of the Registrar; and
- (3) the particular registration may not be transferred in any manner or aspect to anyone else.

6. Application for amendment of certain registrations and approved labels

- (1) In the event that any amendment to the registered composition or a change to the details approved for use on the label are contemplated by the registration holder during the period of registration, the registration holder shall apply to the Registrar under regulation 2.
- (2) Such an application for amendment shall be accompanied by the applicable documents, the current registration certificate and application fee stated applicable under regulation 2(2)(c), on the proviso that the Registrar may waive the application fee should the particular change or amendment be either in the public interest, or is effected on the insistence of the Registrar.

7. Existing and new registration numbers

- (1) In cases where significant changes have been made to a product's guaranteed analysis or a product's specification has been changed relating to new claims and resulting from guarantees and/or ingredient

changes which have not previously been claimed, a new application for registration shall be submitted in order to allow the granting of a new registration number. A written request must accompany the application to retain the existing registration number, which will be allowed should conditions and circumstances warrant this.

- (2) Where the registration holder changes, for example as a result of corporate restructuring or a change in business ownership or control, the Registrar shall be advised of such change by letter in affidavit form on or before the effective date of such change. Where the products which are already registered in the name of such holder have not undergone a change in specification within the meaning of subregulation 7(1), a new registration number may not be required. However, the new registration holder shall be obliged to submit a new label(s) with the new registration holder's details. This application shall be made within two month of the effective date of the change.

8. Return of registration certificate

A registration certificate that is returned under Section 4A(3) of the Act should reach the Registrar –

- (1) within 14 days of the day on which –
 - (a) the person to whom the particular registration certificate has been issued, is informed in writing in terms of section 5 of the Act of the reason for cancellation of such registration; or
 - (b) the registration of the animal feed has expired in terms of section 4A(2) of the Act; or
- (2) at least 30 days prior to the date on which the registration is transferred to another person; provided that the registration envisaged in regulation 2 for the particular animal feed in favour of such other person shall be submitted concurrently.

PART II APPEALS

9. Submission of appeals

- (1) An appeal in terms of section 6 of the Act shall be submitted to the Director-General of Agriculture within 60 days of the date on which the reason for which the decision has been furnished in terms of section 5 of the Act.
- (2) Such an appeal shall –
 - (a) be in the form of a written statement which is sworn or affirmed as envisaged in regulation 4(4);

- (b) state the reference number and date of the notification by which such person or applicant has been informed of that decision;
 - (c) indicate the grounds on which the appeal is based;
 - (d) be accompanied by the documents relating to the subject of the appeal; and
 - (e) be accompanied by an applicable fee as specified in Table 1.
- (3) The person who appeals may be represented by a third party, in which case the appeal application shall be accompanied by a power of attorney attesting to the fact that such third party is empowered to act for him.
- (4) The applicable fee within the meaning of regulation 9(2)(e) shall be paid by cheque, postal order or money order in favour of the Director-General; Agriculture, provided that such amount may be paid in cash if the appeal concerned is delivered by hand.

10. Address for submission of appeals

An appeal within the meaning of regulation 9(1) must –

- (1) When submitted by post, be addressed to the Director-General, Department of Agriculture, Private Bag X250, Pretoria 0001; or
- (2) When delivered by hand or private courier service, be delivered to The Director-General, Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Building, Beatrix Street 20, Pretoria.

PART III REQUIREMENTS FOR ANIMAL FEEDS

11. General requirements for animal feeds

- (1) A product may be registered as an animal feed if –
 - (a) it possesses the applicable properties specified in these regulations;
 - (b) depending on its nature, it is available for sale in any form which the animal can consume by oral ingestion; and
 - (c) Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997) provides for an authorisation procedure for using genetically modified food and feed. Genetically modified products shall only be registered after undergoing an authorisation procedure provided for under GMO Act.

- (2) A product containing feed grade urea or another non-protein nitrogen source may be registered as an animal feed only if –
- (a) it is intended for ruminants only;
 - (b) the urea or another non-protein nitrogen source used in the feed is registered as an animal feed additive;
 - (c) the protein equivalent of an animal feed mixture –
 - (i) in the case of a complete dairy meal intended for calves except for calf starter, does not exceed 15 percent;
 - (ii) in case of a complete and semi complete dairy meal, does not exceed 30 percent;
 - (iii) incase [*sic*] of a concentrated dairy meal, does not exceed 35 percent;
 - (iv) incase [*sic*] of a concentrated dairy meal containing anionic salts which is intended for dry cows, does not exceed 67 percent;
 - (v) in the case of finisher feeds intended for ruminants, does not exceed 40 percent; and
 - (vi) in the case of any other farm feed mixture intended for ruminants, does not exceed 30 percent.
- (3) A product containing undesirable substances may be registered as an animal feed if its contents do not exceed the quantity specified in column 3 of Table 2.
- (4) A product shall not be registered as an animal feed if –
- (a) it contains any feedstuffs of such nature or in such quantities that it could cause an interaction leading to the loss of one or more of the nutrients in that product such as to be below the intended nutritional requirement for that product;
 - (b) it consists of or contains any substance of animal origin, including excreta or other by-products, and which has not been sterilised beforehand to such extent that the infection or contamination of such product with *Bacillus anthracis*, organisms of the gas-gangrene type, other pathogenic or putrefactive organisms of viable micro-organisms or substances has been reduced to the level where such organisms or substances will be injurious to or endanger the health or detrimentally affect the productive capacity of animals to which such product is fed;

- (c) the weed seed content or foreign material thereof exceed the maximum determined in the grading regulations of the of the *[sic]* product as determined under the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990), for the product concerned; and
- (d) It contains ingredients which are prohibited for use as products intended for animal feeding as listed in Table 3.

(5) A product –

- (a) not specifically provided for in these regulations, or containing a feedstuff likewise not provided for;
- (b) containing a feedstuff in excess or less than the quantity provided for in these regulations;

may be registered as an animal feed if the Registrar is satisfied, based on supporting scientific documentation, that such product or ingredient will not be injurious to or endanger the health or detrimentally affect the productive capacity of animals to which such product is fed.

- (6) A product containing more than 80 grams of oil or fat per kilogram thereof shall only be registered as an animal feed if an anti-oxidant which is approved by the Registrar, is added thereto: Provided that if the Register is, in respect of particular product, satisfied that the addition of an ant-oxidant is undesirable, he/she may determine that such addition need not be made.
- (7) Subject to the provisions of Section 16 of the Act, no one shall import farm feed into the Republic for use in the manufacture of livestock feed or pet food, or for use as farm feed unless it is registered in terms Sections 3 of the Act; *[sic]*

(Regulation 11(7) added by regulation 4 of GNR 552 of 2010)

12. Requirements for unmixed animal feed of plant and/or animal origin

- (1) A mechanically and/or chemically treated product of plant origin and/ or animal origin may be registered as an unmixed animal feed if –
 - (a) the minimum and/or maximum nutrients that are guaranteed are declared.
 - (b) it conforms to the requirements of these regulations; and
 - (c) it is available in a form which will facilitate proper mixing.
- (2) A mechanically processed grain and/or oilseed mixture maybe registered as farm feed under subregulation 21(4)(j) *[sic]*

13. Requirements for additives

- (1) An additive may be registered as an unmixed animal feed if –
 - (a) another product has to be added before it can be fed to animals;
 - (b) it possesses the applicable properties specified in these regulations;
 - (c) it conforms to the requirements of these regulations; and
 - (d) it is available in a form which will facilitate proper mixing.
- (2) Additives shall be grouped and registered according to the classes assigned to them under this subregulation –
 - (a) 'technological additives' shall comprise of the following classes-
 - (i) Preservatives: substances for prolonging the shelf life of feedingstuff and feed material through protection against deterioration caused by microorganisms or their metabolites;
 - (ii) Antioxidants: substances for prolonging shelf life of feedingstuff and feed material through protection against deterioration caused by oxidation;
 - (iii) Emulsifiers: substances for maintaining a homogeneous mixture of two or more immiscible phases in feedingstuff;
 - (iv) Stabilizers: substances for maintaining the physico-chemical state of feedingstuff;
 - (v) Thickeners: substances for increasing the viscosity of feedingstuffs;
 - (vi) Gelling agents: substances for the formation of a gel in the feedstuff;
 - (vii) Binders: substances which increase the tendency of particles of feeding stuffs to adhere;
 - (viii) Substances for the control of radionucleid contamination: substances that suppress absorption of radionucleids or promote their excretion;
 - (ix) Anticaking agents: substances that reduce the tendency of individual particles of a feedstuff to adhere;
 - (x) Acidity regulators: substances which adjust the pH of feedingstuffs;

- (xi) Silage additives: substances, including enzymes or micro-organisms, intended to be incorporated into feed to improve the production of silage;
 - (xii) Denaturants: substances which are used for the manufacture of processed feedingstuffs in order to allow for the identification of the origin of specific food or feed materials;
- (b) 'sensory additives' shall comprise of the following classes-
- (i) Colourants; substances that add or restore colour in feedstuffs or substances which, when fed to animals, add colour to food of animal origin or substances which favourable affect the colour of ornamental fish or birds
 - (ii) flavouring compounds: substances which, when included in feedingstuffs increases feed smell or palatability
- (c) 'nutritional additives' shall comprise of the following classes-
- (i) Vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well defined [*sic*] substances having similar effect;
 - (ii) Compounds of trace elements;
 - (iii) Amino acids, their salts and analogues;
 - (iv) Urea and its derivatives;
- (d) 'zootechnical additives' shall comprise of the following classes-
- (i) Digestibility enhancers: substances which, when fed to animals, increase the digestibility of the diet, through action on target feed materials;
 - (ii) Gut flora stabilizers: micro-organisms or other chemically defined substances, which when fed to animals, have a positive effect on the gut flora;
 - (iii) Substances which favourable affect the environment;
 - (iv) Other zootechnical additives.

14. Requirements for premixes

- (1) A product containing a mixture of additives or mixtures of one or more additives with substances used as carriers, intended for the manufacture of animal feeds and contains nutrients and/or other

ingredient in quantities and such ratios that it will supply the prescribed requirements for animals may be registered as an animal feed premix.

- (2) A person manufacturing a premix shall keep a reference sample for at least 6 months.

15. Requirements for Custom Mixes

- (1) A person managing the undertaking where custom mixes are manufactured for specific clients, shall, in respect of each batch or series of the different custom mixes, manufactured, controlled, packed, marked or labelled there, keep comprehensive records of –

- (a) the results of quality checks made on the additives used as ingredients in the manufacture of the custom mix comprising such batch or series and of each such custom mix;
- (b) each date on which a quantity of such batch or series was sold, the names and addresses of the purchaser to whom each such quantity was sold, and the quantity thereof which was sold to each such person;
- (c) the name and address of the person on whose behalf the custom mix was prepared;
- (d) the composition and mixing instructions, as well as the purpose for which it is needed;
- (e) the quantity mixed;
- (f) the signature of and date on which the person on whose behalf the custom mix was prepared, submitted a request.

- (2) Where the custom mixes are not sold in containers, the label or invoice shall contain the following information:-

- (a) name and address of the person who placed the order;
- (b) the words “not for public sale”;
- (c) the name of the product or for which purpose the product is intended;
- (d) the mass of the product;
- (e) the name and address of the manufacturer; and
- (f) all NPN warnings as required in the regulations

- (3) A person manufacturing a custom mix shall keep a reference sample for at least 3 months

16. Requirements for complete animal feed

- (1) A product which consist of a mixture of different feedstuffs, whether or not containing additives, and which contains nutrients and other ingredients in such quantities and such ratios that it will supply the nutritional requirements of animals of a kind indicated in column 1 of Table 4 may be registered as complete animal feed of which the name is indicated in column 2 of the said Table if it meets the nutrient contents specified in the applicable columns of Table 4 for the respective kind of animal feed.
- (2) A person manufacturing a complete animal feed shall keep a reference sample for at least 3 months.

17. Requirements for complete Pet Foods

- (1) A product which consist of a mixture of different feedstuffs, whether or not containing additives, and which contains nutrients and other ingredients in such quantities and such ratios that it will supply minimum and maximum nutrients as specified in column 3 and 4 of Table 5 for dog food and Table 6 for cat food shall be registered as a complete pet food of which the name is indicated by the kind of animal if it meets the nutrient contents so specified in the applicable columns of the applicable tables. Where the digestibility of a complete pet food is higher than 65% on which the Tables are based, the corresponding corrections shall be made and evidence of the higher digestibility provided to the Registrar;
- (a) The application for registration shall be accompanied by data attesting to the nutritional adequacy of the complete pet food. This shall be established by at least one of the following methods –
- (i) submission of the full details of the nutritional profile of all relevant nutrients as specified in Tables 5 and 6. All nutrients shall be corrected for moisture, energy and processing losses; or
 - (ii) submission of the scientific results of a feeding trial using the latest American Association of Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) testing procedures; or
 - (iii) submission of the full results of a chemical analysis of the finished pet food product. The data shall include at least an analysis of those elements with asterisks in Table 7. Applicants shall be at liberty to submit more comprehensive data if they so desire. The Registrar shall reserve the right to require the analysis of further elements in the table without asterisks in the event that he or she is of the opinion that such analysis is necessary in order to substantiate nutritional adequacy of a particular product.

- (b) Despite method (i), (ii) or (iii) under (a) above that is used to substantiate nutritional adequacy, the application shall be accompanied by an affidavit sworn by an approved person attesting to the nutritional adequacy of the pet food; With regard to registration applications for dry pet foods with a moisture content of more than 100 g/kg, the applicant shall provide the Registrar with additional stability data to prove that the product in question is stable enough to be stored and sold bearing in mind the weather conditions in the Republic of South Africa;
 - (i) Dry pet food containers must carry a “best before” date which is up to 12 months from date of manufacture and information in support of the shelf life must be supplied to the Registrar with the application for registration.
 - (d) With regard to registration applications for all semi-moist products the applicant shall provide the Registrar with additional stability data to prove that the product in question is stable enough to be stored and sold, bearing in mind the weather conditions in the Republic of South Africa;
 - (e) With regard to registration applications for wet pet foods with a moisture content of more than 820 g/kg, the Registrar shall be entitled to request from the applicant supporting documentation and evidence attesting to the nutritional adequacy of the product in question in order to satisfy himself that the product should be registered;
 - (i) Wet pet food pet food *[sic]* containers must carry a “best before” date which is up to 24 months from date of manufacture and information in support of the shelf life must be supplied to the Registrar with the application for registration.
 - (f) In the case of complete pet foods for cats, manufacturers shall ensure that their products contain the minimum quantity of taurine required to maintain the health status of the cat, based on the most recent scientific information available, and taking into account that the availability of taurine from products, and in particular from moist products, is influenced by factors such as the feed ingredients used, processing and nutrient profile of the pet food;
 - (g) Each manufacturing establishment may establish families of products which are nutritionally similar to a lead product produced by that establishment of which the nutritional adequacy has been successfully substantiated. The other products within the established family must meet the criteria set out in Table 8; and
 - (h) Feeding guidelines will be checked for nutritional adequacy using the standards and formulations as specified in Table 9 and 10 *[sic]*
- (2) A person manufacturing a complete pet food shall keep a reference sample for at least 3 months.

18. Requirements for complementary pet food

- (1) A product may be registered as a complementary pet food if it satisfy *[sic]* the following requirements-
 - (a) Pet chews and toys and exercisers made of raw hide, wood or any man-made material, hooves, ears, bones and ligaments, whether flavour coated or unflavoured shall be exempt from registration unless any nutritional value or benefit to the animal is claimed on the label or labeling *[sic]* of the product (example digestibility, tartar control etc);
 - (b) No specific nutritional adequacy validation procedure shall be required for treats or complementary pet foods; and
 - (c) Complementary pet foods and treats with a nutritional value must show a guaranteed analysis on the label, as well as an ingredient statement, as per complete pet foods.
- (2) Applications for the registration of pet foods for a particular nutritional purpose must satisfy the following requirements-
 - (a) Where an applicant is seeking to register a pet food for a particular nutritional purpose, he shall submit to the Registrar appropriate substantiation demonstrating that the precise use, i.e. the particular nutritional purpose which he intends to attribute to the product, is in fact appropriate.

19. Requirements for complementary, supplementary and concentrated animal feeds

- (1) In the case of a complementary, supplementary and concentrated animal feed which contains any feedstuff in excess of the maximum content specified for that feedstuff in relation to the complete animal feed by Table 2, the instruction for use shall state, according to the species and age of the animal, the maximum quantity in grams or kilograms of the animal feed to be given per animal per day, and shall be so formulated that, when they are correctly followed, the final content of the animal feed does not exceed the maximum so specified. This subregulation shall not apply to products delivered to manufacturers of complete animal feeds or to their suppliers.
- (2) Such a product shall be registered according to animals of a kind indicated in column 1 of Table 4 may be registered as complementary, supplementary or concentrated animal feed of which the name is indicated in column 2 of the said Table.
- (3) A person manufacturing a concentrated animal feed shall keep a reference sample for at least 3 months.

PART IV LABELLING AND CONTAINERS

20. Containers of animal feeds

- (1) Animal feeds shall –
 - (a) be sold in containers which are sound and clean; and
 - (b) subject to the provisions of the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act 77 of 1973), be sold in containers which are sealed in such manner as the nature of such farm feed and containers thereof permit.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulations (1) animal feed may be sold otherwise than in containers if –
 - (a) it corresponds in all respects to the same product sold in containers; and
 - (b) the provisions of regulations 23, are complied with at such sale.

21. Marking and labelling of unmixed, complementary, supplementary, concentrated, additives, premixes and complete animal feeds

- (1)
 - (a) A container in which an animal feed is sold shall be marked in clearly legible symbols, letters and figures with, or be furnished with, a label on which is indicated –
 - (i) the trade name, if any, under which such an animal feed is sold;
 - (ii) the kind of animal feed, as indicated in column 2 of Table 4, expressed as “(class:_____)”;
 - (iii) in the case of the additives, the class of additive as indicated in regulation 13(2);
 - (iv) In the case of enzymes and their preparations, the specific name of the active constituent(s) according to enzyme activity(ies);
 - (v) the registration number of such an animal feed together with a reference to the Act, expressed as “Reg No _____ Act No. 36 of 1947”;
 - (vi) an indication of the composition of such an animal feed, expressed in the form and manner contemplated in subregulation (2);
 - (vii) subject to the provisions of the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973), the quantity of an animal feed in such container at the time of packing;

- (viii) ingredient statement using collective terms listed in Table 11 instead of listing each and every ingredient. Inorganic substances in the feed shall be listed according to their groups i.e vitamins, minerals etc. Use of ingredients identified with an (*) in the Table is restricted to non-ruminants unless this ingredient source is pure porcine material. Feed containing these ingredients shall bear the following label statement “Do not feed to ruminants”;
- (ix) warning where applicable;
- (x) feeding recommendations;
- (xi) the name and address of the person in whose favour such an animal feed is registered; and
- (xii) the number of the batch from which the animal feed in such container originates.

(b) Such information shall appear in the sequence as specified under regulation 21(1)(a).

(2)

- (a) An indication of the composition of animal feed in terms of subregulation (1)(a)(iv) shall reflect the name of each of its nutrients, as well as the actual minimum or maximum contents, as the case may be, of each such nutrient.
- (b) The particulars required in terms of paragraph (a) shall appear on the label (as required) expressed as percentages or gram per kilogram for macronutrients, milligrams or micrograms per kilogram for micronutrients, International unit per kilogram for vitamins A, D and E, as activity unit per gram or activity unit per milliliter [*sic*] for enzymes and their preparations, as colony forming units per gram for micro-organisms and their preparations in the following order-
 - (i) Crude protein (minimum)
 - (ii) Equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen (maximum)
 - (iii) Amino acids (minimum)
 - (iv) Moisture (maximum)
 - (v) Crude fat (minimum and/or maximum)
 - (vi) Crude fiber (minimum and/or maximum)
 - (vii) Calcium (minimum and/or maximum)

- (viii) Phosphorus (minimum)
- (ix) Other mineral guarantees
- (x) Vitamins (minimum)
- (xi) Total sugar as invert (minimum)
- (xii) Viable micro-organisms producing lactic acid (minimum)
- (xiii) Other guarantees (minimum)

(Regulation 21(2)(b) substituted by regulation 5 of GNR 552 of 2010)

- (c) The animal feed which is made from or contains feed grade urea or another non-protein nitrogen source, the protein equivalent of such urea or other non-protein nitrogen source shall appear on the label and it shall be expressed as a percentage of the total protein content of the animal feed appearing in parentheses together with an indication of the protein content of such animal feed: The urea content of the animal feed must be indicated where applicable. The label of the animal feed shall bear the appropriate warning appearing in Table 12 according to the respective kind of animal feed.

- (3) In addition to the information referred to in subregulation (1) and (2), there shall also-

- (a) in the case of an animal feed where an additive or premix is added that has a substance which possess medicinal properties, be indicated –
 - (i) where applicable, the period during which such animal feed or water should be withheld from animals intended for slaughtering; and
- (b) in the case of an animal feed to which a stock remedy is added, those particulars which, in terms of the registration of the stock remedy in question, shall be indicated or otherwise a label of such stock remedy may be affixed to the container of the animal feed.

- (4) In addition specific guarantees shall be given for complete, concentrate feeds and supplement feeds which are specific to the following species;

- (a) Milk replacers fed to calves
 - (i) A minimum guarantee for crude protein
 - (ii) A maximum guarantee for lysine

- (iii) A maximum guarantee for moisture
- (iv) A minimum guarantee for crude fat
- (v) A maximum guarantee for crude fibre
- (vi) A minimum and maximum guarantee for calcium
- (vii) A minimum guarantee for phosphorus
- (viii) A minimum guarantee for pH, if applicable
- (ix) A maximum guarantee for starch
- (b) Dairy cattle feed
 - (i) A minimum guarantee for crude protein
 - (ii) A maximum guarantee for non-protein nitrogen, if added
 - (iii) A maximum guarantee for moisture
 - (iv) A minimum and maximum guarantee for crude fat
 - (v) A minimum and maximum guarantee for crude fibre
 - (vi) A minimum and maximum guarantee for calcium
 - (vii) A minimum guarantee for phosphorus
- (c) Dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, goat, game and horses – fed mineral supplement
 - (i) A minimum and maximum guarantee for calcium
 - (ii) A minimum guarantee for phosphorus
 - (iii) A minimum and maximum guarantee for salt
 - (iv) A minimum guarantee for magnesium
 - (v) A minimum guarantee for potassium

- (vi) A minimum guarantee for Sulphur
- (vii) A minimum guarantee for specific trace minerals
- (viii) A minimum guarantee for vitamins, if added
- (d) Beef cattle feed
 - (i) A minimum guarantee for crude protein
 - (ii) A maximum guarantee for non-protein nitrogen, if added
 - (iii) A maximum guarantee for moisture
 - (iv) A minimum and maximum guarantee for crude fat
 - (v) A minimum and maximum guarantee for crude fibre
 - (vi) A minimum and maximum guarantee for calcium
 - (vii) A minimum guarantee for phosphorus
- (e) Sheep, goat and game feed
 - (i) A minimum guarantee for crude protein
 - (ii) A maximum guarantee for non-protein nitrogen, if added
 - (iii) A maximum guarantee for moisture
 - (iv) A minimum and maximum guarantee for crude fat
 - (v) A minimum and maximum guarantee for crude fibre
 - (vi) A minimum and maximum guarantee for calcium
 - (vii) A minimum guarantee for phosphorus
 - (viii) A maximum guarantee for copper (mg/kg) if copper exceeds 22,5 ppm
- (f) Horse feed

- (i) A minimum guarantee for crude protein
- (ii) A maximum guarantee for moisture
- (iii) A minimum guarantee for crude fat
- (iv) A minimum and maximum guarantee for crude fibre
- (v) A minimum guarantee for phosphorus
- (g) Ostriches
 - (i) A minimum guarantee for crude protein
 - (ii) A minimum guarantee for lysine
 - (iii) A maximum guarantee for moisture
 - (iv) A minimum guarantee for crude fat
 - (v) A maximum guarantee for crude fibre
 - (vi) A minimum and maximum guarantee for calcium
 - (vii) A minimum guarantee for phosphorus
- (h) Fish (all), crocodile, pigeon, parrot, mice and rat
 - (i) A minimum guarantee for crude protein
 - (ii) A maximum guarantee for moisture
 - (iii) A minimum guarantee for crude fat
 - (iv) A maximum guarantee for crude fibre
 - (v) A maximum guarantee for calcium
 - (vi) A minimum guarantee for phosphorus
- (i) Rabbits and chinchillas

- (i) A minimum guarantee for crude protein
 - (ii) A maximum guarantee for moisture
 - (iii) A minimum guarantee for crude fat
 - (vii) A minimum and maximum guarantee for crude fibre
 - (viii) A maximum guarantee for calcium
 - (iv) A minimum guarantee for phosphorus
- (j) Grain mixtures for pigeons, birds and poultry
- (i) Race and breed mixtures and Maintenance mixtures
 - a. Grain, a minimum and maximum
 - b. Protein seeds, a minimum and maximum
 - (ii) Bird seed
 - a. Grain, a minimum and maximum
 - b. Protein seeds
 - (iii) Mix poultry grain
 - a. Grain, a maximum
- (k) Duck and geese
- (i) A minimum guaranteed for crude protein
 - (ii) A maximum guaranteed for moisture
 - (iii) A minimum guaranteed for crude fat
 - (iv) A maximum guaranteed for crude fibre
 - (v) A minimum and maximum guaranteed for calcium

- (vi) A minimum guaranteed for phosphorus
- (vii) A maximum guaranteed for salt, if added
- (l) Pigs
 - (i) A minimum guarantee for crude protein
 - (ii) A minimum guarantee for lysine
 - (iii) A minimum guarantee for methionine
 - (iv) A maximum guaranteed for moisture
 - (v) A minimum guaranteed for crude fat
 - (vi) A maximum guaranteed for crude fibre
 - (vii) A minimum and maximum guaranteed for calcium
 - (viii) A minimum guaranteed for phosphorus
 - (ix) A maximum guaranteed for salt, if added
- (m) Chicken and poultry
 - (i) A minimum guarantee for crude protein
 - (ii) A minimum guarantee for lysine
 - (iii) A minimum guarantee for methionine
 - (x) A maximum guaranteed for moisture
 - (xi) A minimum guaranteed for crude fat
 - (xii) A maximum guaranteed for crude fibre
 - (xiii) A minimum and maximum guaranteed for calcium
 - (xiv) A minimum guaranteed for phosphorus

- (xiv) A maximum guaranteed for salt, if added
- (n) Mineral feeds (*if not identified as a specific specie feed*)
 - (i) A minimum and maximum guarantee for calcium, if present
 - (ii) A minimum guarantee for calcium, if present
 - (iii) A maximum guarantee for salt, if added
 - (iv) A maximum guarantee for fluoride, if present
 - (v) A minimum guarantee for other minerals that are present in significant amounts
 - (vi) A minimum guarantee for vitamins, if added

22. Marking and labelling of pet foods

- (1) A container in which a pet food is sold shall be either marked in clearly legible symbols, letters and figures, or have an affixed label. A minimum print size of 8 point is recommended where possible. The following mandatory details shall appear on the container or label in a sufficiently conspicuous manner and (c) and (d) details of the registration holder and the product's registration number – must appear below each other in that sequence on the label.
 - (a) The type of pet food in question, i.e., whether it is a complete or complementary pet food, and the pet for which it is intended;
 - (b) The directions for proper use of the pet food including the purpose for which the pet food is intended and the life stages at which the pet food may be fed and in what quantities expressed in grams per day;
 - (c) The quantities fed in grams per day must be based on the Metabolisable Energy (ME) content of the diet (determined or calculated) and based on the energy requirements as set out in Table 10;
 - (d) The name, company registration number and address of the person in whose favour such pet food is registered;
 - (e) The registration number of such pet food together with a reference to the Act, expressed as “Reg. No.V _____ Act no 36/1947”;

- (f) A declaration of all the feed ingredients;
- (g) The information that is required to appear in the “Average analysis” or “analysis” shall be listed in the following order-
 - (i) Crude protein
 - (ii) Moisture
 - (iii) Crude fat/oil
 - (iv) Crude fiber
 - (v) Crude Ash
 - (vi) Calcium (optional)
 - (vii) Phosphorus (optional)
(Regulation 22(1)(g) substituted by regulation 6 of GNR 552 of 2010)
- (h) The average analysis shall be expressed in terms of percentages or gram per kilogram for macro-nutrients, milligrams or micrograms per kilogram for micro-nutrients and international units per kilogram (IU/kg) for vitamin A and D. All guarantees shall be expressed on an as fed basis. Vitamin inclusion levels shall be those in the pet food at the “best before” date;
(Regulation 22(1)(h) substituted by regulation 7 of GNR 552 of 2010)
- (i) Subject to the provisions of the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act 77 of 1973), the net quantity of pet food in such container at the time of packing;
- (j) Information which allows the consumer to readily ascertain whether the product is past its shelf life, in one of the following two formats-
 - (i) A “best before” date shall be used for non-highly perishable products and shall be expressed as “best before ...” followed by the date (indicating at least month and year).
 - (ii) A “use by” date shall be used for microbiologically highly perishable products to be expressed as “use by...” followed by the date (indicating day, month and year).
- (k) Information which allows the product to be traced in the event of a product recall, if this information is not already inherent in the “best before” or “use by” date expressed under (i) above or the date of manufacture which may be presented in code provided that the Registrar is

advised in writing of the interpretation of the code system. This information may also be in the form of a batch number;

(2) Pet food labels shall also conform to the following requirements-

- (a) A vignette, graphic, or pictorial *[sic]* presentation of a product on a pet food shall not misinterpret the contents of the package. When a graphic or picture of animal protein, vegetables, cereals and grains is used on the label it shall be used subject to the following rules –
 - (i) Where a label shows graphics or pictorial of vegetables, fish, milk and eggs it shall mean that there is at least a 4%, of the ingredient appearing in the picture or graphic in the final product;
 - (ii) Where a label shows graphics or pictorial of cereals and/or grains, it shall mean that there is at least a 14%, of the ingredient appearing in the picture or graphic in the final product; and;
 - (iii) Where a label shows graphics or pictorial of meat, it shall mean that there is at least a 26%, of the ingredient appearing in the picture or graphic in the final product.
(Regulation 22(2)(a) substituted by regulation 8 of GNR 552 of 2010)
- (b) Personal or commercial endorsements are permitted on labels where said endorsements are factual and not otherwise misleading;
- (c) The label of a pet food shall not contain an unqualified representation or claim, directly or indirectly that the pet food therein contained or a recommended feeding thereof is or meets the requisites of a complete, scientific or balanced ration for dogs or cats unless such product or feeding complies with the requirements of regulation 17(1) above;
- (d) The use of claims on pet food labels stating improvement or newness shall be substantiated and limited to the first twelve months' production. The use of claims stating a preference or comparative attribute shall be substantiated and limited to one year of production after which the claim must be removed or resubstantiated;
- (e) Enriched or fortified terms used on a pet food label requires that the food must contain 25% and 15% more than the nutrient requirements as laid down in Tables 5 and 6 for enriched and fortified respectively;
- (f) Calorie terms such as light, less, reduced or terms and words of similar connotation must be substantiated against a standard maintenance diet in the applicant's own product range;

- (g) Fat content related terms such as lean, less, reduced fat or terms and words of similar connotation must be substantiated against a standard maintenance diet in the applicant's own range;
- (h) The term "real meat" is interpreted as the soft substance of an animal body consisting predominantly of muscle and fat and this claim must be substantiated;
- (i) Claims as to the content of particular ingredients shall be subject to the following rules, which are based on finished products, and for which credible rehydration or dehydration factors respectively shall be used when applying them to products containing a combination of dry and wet ingredients –
- (i) "with X flavour" shall mean that either there are traces of the flavour substance, essence or extract present in the product, or that there is up to or including 4 % of X itself in the product.
- (ii) "with X" shall mean that there is at least 4 % of X present;
- (iii) "high in X", "rich in X", or "with extra X" shall mean that there is at least 14 % of X present;
- (iv) "X dinner", "X recipe" or "X menu" shall mean that there is at least 26 % of X present;
- (v) "all X" shall mean that at least 65 % of X is present;
- (vi) When the material is described as a form following the name of the material then the inclusion level must be at least 26% e.g. Beef Cubes – beef inclusion at least 26%;
- (vii) When the form of the material precedes the name of the material then the inclusion level must be at least 65%.e.g. Cubed Beef – beef inclusion at least 65%.
- (j) Where "X" in subparagraph (g) above refers to the meat of an animal, the meat used for the purposes of making such a meat claim may include all parts of that species except –
- added blood;
 - bone and bone meal;
 - bone fraction of fresh materials which consist of fleshy or other moist material with associated bone;
 - bone contents of meat and bone meals;

- bone content of poultry carcasses;
- bone component of poultry meals;
- meals/greaves from knackers;
- claws;
- hair;
- horns;
- hide (except pork rind);
- feathers;
- teeth;
- hooves;
- the content proportion of intestines;
- added fat.

An affidavit pertaining to the use and inclusion level of this ingredient must be submitted-

Where "X" in subparagraph (g) above refers to a species of an animal, the material used for the purpose of making such a species claim may include all parts of that species except –

- bone and bone meal;
- meals/greaves from knackers;
- claws;
- hair;
- horns;
- hide (except pork rind);

- feathers;
 - teeth;
 - hooves;
 - the content proportion of intestines.
 - addition the material shall contain at least 25 % tissue material.
- (k) The “best before” or “use by date” and the batch number may be marked on a different part of the packaging other than the label. In such cases the relevant expression shall be accompanied by an indication of where the information appears on the container;
- (l) Declarations of feed ingredients shall conform to the following requirements-
- (i) The listing of feed ingredients on pet foods shall either indicate the amount contained or name the feed ingredients in descending order by mass;
 - (ii) The feed ingredients shall be described by internationally recognized specific names. However, categories grouping several feed ingredients may be used, as set out in Table 13. In that case the indication of the specific name of the feed ingredient may be replaced by the name of the category to which the feed ingredient belongs. Use of one of these two forms of declaration shall exclude the use of the other, save where one of the feed ingredients belongs to none of the categories which has been defined. In that case, the feed ingredient, designated by its specific name, shall be mentioned in order of importance by mass in relation to the categories; and
 - (iii) Vitamins and minerals may be grouped or split into individual elements independent of item k(ii).
- (m) The labelling of pet foods may also draw particular attention outside the area designated on the label for the items listed to the presence or content of one or more feed ingredients and/or nutrients which are essential aspects of the characteristics of the pet food, In such case applying the following procedure –
- (i) If the item to which particular attention is drawn is classified as an ingredient, the ingredient must form part of the ingredient statement;
 - (ii) An Ingredient with ingredients shown as Groups in the Ingredient List, and the particular attention ingredient forms part of a specific Group, requires the individual ingredient with its inclusion % to be shown in the Ingredient List in brackets following the specific Group;

- (iii) An Ingredient, to which particular attention is drawn, with ingredients shown as individual inclusions in the Ingredient List, the inclusion % is optional;
- (iv) in the case of nutrients, the minimum content, expressed as set out in regulation 22(1)(g), shall clearly be indicated as part of the average analysis and shall follow the mandatory guarantees;
(Regulation 22(2)(m)(iv) substituted by regulation 9 of GNR 552 of 2010)
- (v) If particular attention is drawn to an inclusion as part of a beneficial claim then the level may require substantiation to ensure inclusion at a level achieving the benefit claimed;
- (vi) if particular attention is drawn to an inclusion as an optimum ratio then the inclusion ratio shall be shown in the analysis on the label;
(Regulation 22(2)(m)(vi) substituted by regulation 10 of GNR 552 of 2010)
- (vii) The inclusion of herbs with particular attention will require documentation substantiating the inclusion level.
- (n) Guarantees are not required for label claims that refer to a nutrient that is contained in a specific ingredient (for example: “corn is a rich source of linoleic acid”); or for claims that refer to a group of ingredients or nutrients (for example: “fortified with vitamins and minerals”);
- (o) The person responsible for the labelling particulars of a pet food may provide information in addition to that required under these regulations. However, such information –
 - (i) may not be designed to indicate the presence or content of analytical constituents other than those present;
 - (ii) must not mislead the user, in particular by attributing to the pet food effects or properties that it does not possess or by suggesting that it possesses special characteristics when in fact all similar pet foods possess such characteristics;
 - (iii) must not claim that the pet food will treat or cure a disease;
 - (iv) must relate to objective or quantifiable factors which can be substantiated; and
 - (v) must not misrepresent the contents of the container.
- (p) In the case of a complementary pet food the directions for use shall be sufficient to make it clear to the person administering the pet food that the complementary pet food is not a complete food and is therefore only suitable for short term or intermittent use or, in the case of pure meat and

fish products, that the complementary pet food has to be mixed with a complete dry pet food so that together they will provide all the energy and nutritional needs of the particular animal and physiological state for which they are intended;

- (q) Statements of energy content shall only be permitted on the label if they are substantiated. Where a statement(s) that make reference to weight control or obesity is claimed on the label it shall be accompanied by a declaration of product energy content;

(Regulation 22(2)(q) substituted by regulation 11 of GNR 552 of 2010)

- (r) Statements of digestibility of nutrients or dry matter content shall not be permitted on labels;
- (s) Claims such as premium, super premium, high digestibility or claims with a similar connotation must be scientifically substantiated by the manufacturer against standard or base line products within the manufacturer's own product range;
- (t) No reference to quality or grade of an ingredient shall appear in the ingredient statement of a pet food;
- (u) A reference to quality, nature, form, or other attributes of an ingredient shall not be made unless such reference is accurate and unless the ingredient imparts a distinctive characteristic to the pet food because it possesses that attribute. Reference to poor, low, inferior, undesirable ingredient(s) quality or substance shall not be permitted on pet food label;

(Regulation 22(2)(u) substituted by regulation 12 of GNR 552 of 2010)

- (v) Urinary tract health claims are limited to the claims and criteria as set out in Table 14;
- (w) Label claims using the term "natural" shall conform to the following rules-
 - (i) The use of the term "natural" is only acceptable in reference to the product as a whole without the use of a disclaimer when all of the ingredients and components of ingredients meet the definition for "natural";
 - (ii) The use of the term "natural" in reference to the product as a whole is false and misleading if any chemically synthesised ingredients are present in the product either by way of direct inclusion or as part of an ingredient included in the product;
 - (iii) A disclaimer may be used with the use of "natural" such as "Natural with added vitamins, minerals, and other trace minerals" where the "with" disclaimer includes all the items as appropriate to match the chemically synthesised ingredients included directly or indirectly when juxtaposed with the term "natural";

- (iv) The disclaimer must appear with the largest or most prominent use of the term “natural” on each panel of the label on which the term appears, in the same style and color *[sic]* print and at least one-half the size of the term “natural”;
 - (v) Where a disclaimer is used juxtaposed with the term “natural”, all other ingredients and components of ingredients in the product must meet the definition of “natural”;
 - (vi) If the disclaimer that is juxtaposed with the term “natural” is used only to identify in generic terms those vitamins, minerals and other trace nutrients which are not natural, then the disclaimer is not a nutrient claim;
 - (vii) If the disclaimer makes reference to a specific nutrient (e.g. “with added calcium”) then the nutrient referred to by the disclaimer must be included in the Guaranteed Analysis statement;
 - (viii) When the term “natural” is used only in reference to a specific ingredient, when other ingredients used in the product are not natural then the term “natural” must not be used in such a way as to imply that the product as a whole is “natural”;
 - (ix) Products (mixed food) should not be described directly or by implication as “natural” but as “made from natural ingredients” even if all the ingredients meet the criteria for natural and particularly where the use of a disclaimer is also necessary;
 - (x) Products (mixed food) which cannot meet the criteria for natural may not be claimed to have a “natural” taste, flavour, or, colour;
 - (xi) “Natural” or its derivatives, may not be included in brand or fancy names nor in coined or meaningless phrases in such a way as to imply that a food which does not meet the natural criteria is natural or made from natural ingredients.
-
- (x) Labels claims with respect to raw hides, biscuits and other pet food products claiming to cleanse, freshen or whiten teeth by virtue of their abrasive or mechanical action are allowed but must be substantiated;
 - (y) Food bearing claims for plaque or tartar reduction or prevention, or control of breath odour must be substantiated;
-
- (3) The following additional indications shall appear on the label or labelling of pet foods for a particular nutritional purpose-
 - (a) the precise use, i.e., the particular nutritional purpose for which the product is intended;

- (b) the indication of the essential nutritional characteristics of the pet food; and
 - (c) the recommended length of time for use of the pet food.
- (4) The labelling of pet foods for particular nutritional purposes may make reference to a specific pathological condition as long as no drug claims are made and proper product registration has been completed;
- (5) The label of pet foods for particular nutritional purposes must bear the indication, such as “It is recommended that a specialist’s or veterinarian’s opinion be sought before use”;
- (6) The labelling of a pet food for a particular nutritional purpose may also highlight the presence of the low level of one or more nutrients and/or ingredients which are essential for the description of the pet food. In such cases, the minimum and/or maximum level of the nutrients expressed in g/kg of the pet food must be expressed in the guaranteed analysis. The ingredients must be clearly indicated in the ingredient list.
- (7) Notwithstanding *[sic]* the provisions of subregulation (1) and subregulation (2) the Registrar may, on written request of the applicant grant certain exemptions from the stipulations of these subregulations under certain conditions.

(Regulation 22(7) substituted by regulation 13 of GNR 552 of 2010)

PART V

INVOICES

23. Invoices for animal feeds

- (1) An invoice given or sent in terms of section 9 of the Act in respect of an animal feed which is not sold in a container, shall indicate –
- (a) the particulars required in terms of regulation 21 or 22; provided that such particulars may be omitted from an invoice if a label which would otherwise have been affixed to a container is supplied together with such invoice;
 - (b) the names and addresses of the seller and the purchaser of such an animal feed;
 - (c) the date on which such an animal feed was sold in this manner; and
 - (d) the quantity of such an animal feed which was sold in this manner.
- (2) A copy of an invoice referred to in subregulation (1) shall be preserved by the seller of an animal feed for at least two years after the date on which such an animal feed was sold in this manner.

PART VI ADVERTISEMENTS

24. Publication or distribution of false or misleading advertisements relating to animal feeds

- (1) No person shall publish or distribute any false or misleading advertisement relating to animal feeds;
- (2) It shall be a sufficient defence for any person, other than the person selling the animal feed to which the false or misleading advertisement relates, who is charged with a contravention of subregulation (1), if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he/she did not know that the advertisement was false or misleading in any respect, unless it is proved that the accused failed on demand by the Registrar or a police official to furnish the name and address of the person at whose instance the advertisement was published or distributed;
- (3) An advertisement relating to farm feeds shall only be published or distributed with the written approval of the Registrar and an application for such an approval shall-
 - (a) be lodged with the Registrar in writing at least two months prior to the date of presentation of the advertisement in question for publication or distribution;
 - (b) be accompanied by two copies of a typed version of the advertisement in English and, if applicable, two copies of illustrations to be used in connection with that advertisement; and
(Regulation 24(3)(b) substituted by regulation 14 of GNR 552 of 2010)
 - (c) An advertisement shall only be published or distributed in the form which was approved by the Registrar and within the period which he/she in each case determine.
- (4) An advertisement shall in addition to any other relevant particulars which the Registrar may approve to appear therein when published in a newspaper, magazine or other printed matter-
 - (a) furnish the trade mark, if any, and the trade name which may be used by the person in whose favour the animal feed in question is registered;
 - (b) furnish the name of an animal feed in question in accordance with the name prescribed for that kind of animal feed in theses *[sic]* regulations and applicable annexure of the guidelines;
 - (c) contain the registration number of the animal feed in question together with a reference to the Act, expressed as "Reg. No.. . . .Act 36/1947".
- (5) An advertisement when screened or broadcasted, at least furnish those particulars referred to in subregulation 4(a);

- (6) All advertising shall conform to the standards of the Advertising Standards Authority of South Africa.

PART VII

IMPORTS

25. Harbours and Ports through which Imports may occur

- (1) Animal feeds may only be imported through the ports of entry as set out in Annexure 1;
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) the Registrar may, on the written request of the person to whom the registration certificate has been issued in terms of section 3, read in conjunction with section 16(1) of the Act for a farm feed authorise the importation of a particular consignment thereof through a port of entry other than those mentioned in Annexure 1;
- (3) A container in which an imported animal feed for sale in the republic shall in addition to any other relevant particulars which the Register may approve, be marked or labelled with the applicable particulars which are required to be marked or labelled on containers of similar animal feed manufactured in the republic.

PART VIII

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

26. Requirements for establishments

- (1) The site where the manufacturing facility is located shall be maintained so as to prevent contamination and enable the production of safe feed, such that –
- (a) measures necessary to protect the site from any potential undesirable contaminants shall be in place and periodically reviewed to ensure they continue to be effective; and
- (b) the site boundaries shall be clearly defined.
- (2) All grounds within the site shall be finished and maintained to an appropriate standard, such that –
- (a) where natural drainage is inadequate, additional drainage shall be installed to avoid the risk of contamination of feedingstuffs;
- (b) where external storage is necessary, items shall be protected from contamination and deterioration;

- (c) wherever possible, all buildings shall be surrounded by a clear space. All immediate surrounding areas shall be kept clean, and effective pest control programmes shall be implemented; and
 - (d) waste collection shall take place in a well-defined area.
- (3) Premises and plant shall be designed, constructed and maintained to control the risk of product contamination, such that –
- (a) the production process from reception to dispatch, shall be designed to permit adequate cleaning and/or disinfection in order to prevent personnel, product, facilities and equipment contamination and cross-contamination;
 - (b) premises shall allow sufficient working space and storage to enable all operations to be carried out properly under safe and hygienic conditions;
 - (c) the systems of working shall, where appropriate, be such as to reduce any potential physical, chemical or microbiological contamination risks;
 - (d) there shall be an appropriate segregation between unprocessed and processed materials to minimise the risk of product cross-contamination;
 - (e) segregation shall take into account the product flow, nature of materials, equipment, personnel, waste management, airflow, and air quality and services provision; and
 - (f) manufacturing plants shall have adequate facilities for disposing of unused animal by-products remaining after the production of the products. Alternatively this material shall be sent to a processing plant or to an incineration or co-incineration plant.
- (4) The fabric of the site, buildings and facilities shall be suitable for the intended purpose. The use of glass shall be avoided where necessary. The –
- (a) walls shall be designed, constructed, finished and maintained to prevent the accumulation of dirt, to reduce condensation and mould growth and to facilitate cleaning;
 - (b) wall/floor junctions and corners shall be covered to facilitate cleaning and disinfection; cavities in the surface of walls shall be avoided, where necessary, to prevent debris from accumulating and pest harbourage;
 - (c) drainage shall not compromise product safety and shall flow away from high-risk areas;

- (d) drainage facilities shall be adequate for the purpose intended and shall be designed and maintained to minimise risk of product contamination;
- (e) floors shall be designed to meet the demands of the process, and withstand cleaning materials and methods; they shall be impervious and maintained in good conditions;
- (f) floors shall have adequate slope to cope with the flow of any water or effluent towards suitable drainage;
- (g) careful consideration to the siting of machinery; suitable drainage shall be provided so that any discharge or overspill from processing goes directly into a drain rather than on the floor;
- (h) use of false ceilings shall be accompanied by adequate access to the void in order to facilitate cleaning, maintenance of services and inspection for pest activity;
- (i) ceilings and overhead fixtures, where necessary, shall be designed, constructed, finished and maintained to prevent the accumulation of dirt, to reduce condensation, minimise mould growth and to prevent the accumulation of dust that can affect the safety and quality of livestock or pet food;
- (j) use of glass close to production machinery shall be avoided and wherever necessary it shall be protected against breakage;
- (k) windows shall be designed to be opened for ventilation purposes, they shall, where necessary, be adequately screened to prevent the ingress of pests;
- (l) doors shall be kept closed at all times, when not in use;
- (m) doors shall be close-fitting and proofed against pests when closed;
- (n) external doors to raw material handling, processing, packaging and storage areas when kept open, suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent the ingress of pests;
- (o) facilities shall have adequate natural and/or artificial lighting;
- (p) shatterproof plastic diffusers or sleeve covers shall protect all bulbs and strip lights, including those on electric fly killer units, where they constitute a risk to the product; for high temperature lights, where plastic covers are not viable, a fine mesh metal screen shall be fitted; where full protection cannot be provided, the glass management system shall take this into account;
- (q) equipment used for the purpose of screening or filtering air shall be adequately maintained;

- (r) dust extraction equipment for dry powder handling areas shall be installed;
 - (s) compressed air in contact with products shall be filtered;
 - (t) water supplies used for cleaning shall, where appropriate, be potable, either being drawn from mains supply or suitably treated according to its source;
 - (u) water used in livestock feed or Pet food manufacture shall be of suitable quality for animals; all piping etc. shall be of inert nature;
 - (v) quality of water, steam or ice that comes in contact with livestock feed or pet food shall be regularly monitored and shall present no risk to product safety; and
 - (w) water supply systems shall be properly labeled [*sic*] and segregated between potable and non-potable supplies.
- (5) Equipment shall be suitably designed for the intended purpose and shall be used so as to minimise the risk of product contamination, such that –
- (a) equipment shall be designed, so as to minimise the risk of error and to avoid contamination, cross-contamination and any adverse affect [*sic*], generally on the safety and quality of the products; when appropriate, machinery coming into contact with feed shall be dried following any wet cleaning process;
 - (b) equipment shall be positioned so as to allow easy access for cleaning and/or disinfection and servicing;
 - (c) all equipment shall be properly specified prior to commissioning, and shall be adequately maintained, serviced and operated to allow for the production of safe and quality compliant feed;
 - (d) all equipment surfaces coming into contact with the product shall be impervious and non-reactive;
 - (e) all equipment shall be designed so that it does not in itself contaminate the product due to leaking seals, lubrication or through subsequent modification; and
 - (f) all feed or food contact lubricants shall be of food grade quality.
- (6) A system of planned maintenance shall be in place covering all items of equipment, which are critical to product safety and quality, such that –

- (a) equipment shall undergo appropriate and regular maintenance, in accordance with written procedures pre-established by the equipment manufacturer;
 - (b) the manufacturer shall ensure that the safety and quality of product is not jeopardised during and after maintenance operations; particular attention shall be drawn to the risk of foreign body contamination;
 - (c) third party contractors and all engineers shall be aware of and adhere to the manufacturer's hygiene standards, with particular focus on both high and low risk areas; and
 - (d) cleaning or replacing light fittings and glass shall be done in a manner as to minimise the potential of product contamination.
- (7) Staff facilities shall be designed, and used to minimise the risk of product contamination, such that –
- (a) where specific work-wear is required, changing facilities shall be provided for all personnel, whether staff, visitor or contractor, prior to entry to production or packing areas, and where appropriate, prior to entry to storage areas;
 - (b) where appropriate, suitable and sufficient hand washing facilities shall be provided;
 - (c) toilets doors shall not open directly into production, packing or storage areas;
 - (d) smoking shall only be permitted in appropriate designated areas;
 - (e) where catering facilities are provided, these shall be suitably controlled to prevent contamination of product;
 - (f) where appropriate, changing facilities shall be located to allow personnel direct access to the packing or storage area, without first passing through areas external to the factory buildings;
 - (g) suitable provisions shall be made for the storage of food brought onto the premises by staff;
 - (h) outdoor clothing and other personal items shall be stored separately from workwear within the changing facilities; and
 - (i) where appropriate, the use of work-wear shall be restricted to the work premises.
- (8) Appropriate facilities and procedures shall be in place to control the risk of physical or chemical product contamination, such that –

- (a) the manufacturer shall adopt all measures to comply with the maximum permitted levels of physicochemical residues;
 - (b) appropriate storage facilities shall be provided for the control and storage of any hazardous chemicals;
 - (c) written procedures for handling glass and hard clear plastic breakages in raw material handling, preparation, processing, packing and storage areas shall be in place to ensure the necessary precautions are taken; these procedures shall form part of a formal glass policy; and
 - (d) the use of wood within raw material handling, preparation, processing, packing and storage areas shall, *[sic]* be minimised.
- (9) Appropriate standards of hygiene and housekeeping shall be maintained at all times, such that –
- (a) cleaning and disinfection programmes shall be implemented and effective in order to minimise the risk of contamination; programme shall be documented;
 - (b) all cleaning staff shall be trained and competent to perform the required tasks;
 - (c) the effectiveness of the cleaning and sanitation procedures in processing areas shall be verified; and
 - (d) only approved food grade cleaning agents shall be used.
- (10) There shall be adequate systems for the collation, collection and disposal of waste material, such that –
- (a) sewage, waste and rain water shall be disposed of in a manner which ensures that the safety and quality of feed is not affected; spoilage and dust shall be controlled to prevent pest invasion;
 - (b) waste and materials not suitable as feed shall be isolated and identified; any such materials containing hazardous levels of veterinary drugs, contaminants or other hazards shall be disposed of in an appropriate way and not used as feed;
 - (c) systems shall be in place to minimise the accumulation of waste in production areas, and shall prevent the use of unfit materials; defined waste areas shall be established;
 - (d) waste disposal shall meet legislative requirements and, where appropriate, removed by licensed contractors;

- (e) external waste collection containers and compactors shall be closed or covered; and
 - (f) all waste containers shall be clearly marked and designated for that purpose only.
- (11) The Manufacturer shall be responsible for minimising the risk of pest infestation on the site, such that –
- (a) pest control programmes are implemented.
 - (b) the manufacturer either contract the services to a competent registered pest control operator, or shall have trained personnel, for the regular inspection and treatment of premises to stop and eradicate pest infestation; where the services of a pest control contractor are employed, the service contracted shall be clearly defined and reflect the activities of the site;
 - (c) detailed records of the pest control inspections, recommendations and necessary action undertaken shall be kept;
 - (d) where appropriate, permanently operational electric fly killers shall be provided and correctly positioned;
 - (e) drains shall be fitted with screens and traps to prevent pest entry;
 - (f) where appropriate, incoming raw materials shall be thoroughly checked on arrival for the absence of pests;
 - (g) raw materials, packaging and finished products shall be stored so as to minimise the risk of pest infestation; where stored the product may attract pests, appropriate measures shall be included in the control programme;
 - (h) documentation shall provide detailed information on the safe use and application of baits; and
 - (i) the location of all pest control measures shall be identified on a plan/diagram of the site.
- (12) The Manufacturer shall ensure that all employees are adequately trained, instructed and supervised, commensurate with their activity, such that -
- (a) all employees involved in the production of animal feed, including storage and transport, be aware (e.g. clearly informed in writing of their duties, responsibilities and powers) that they contribute to the quality and safety of the finished products;
 - (b) all personnel, including temporary personnel and contractors, shall be in sufficient number, possess the skills and qualifications necessary for the manufacturing process and be

appropriately trained prior to commencing work; they shall be adequately supervised throughout the working period;

- (c) the staff shall be adequately trained for quality management; the person responsible for supervising quality control shall furthermore be in a position to carry out his/her tasks independently and to take the appropriate decisions; and
- (d) the manufacturer shall have full training programmes and records.

(13) The Manufacturer's personal hygiene standards shall be documented and adopted by all personnel, including contractors and visitors to the factory. These standards shall be designed with due regard to the risk of product contamination, such that -

- (a) jewellery and watches shall not be worn unless in exceptional circumstances when there is no risk of product contamination and with the exception of a plain wedding ring and sleeper earrings;
- (b) all cuts and grazes on exposed skin shall be covered (e.g. by a detectable blue metal strip plaster, that is Pet food manufacturer-issued);
- (c) smoking, eating and drinking shall only be permitted in designated areas;
- (d) hand cleaning shall be performed in an appropriate manner and frequency;
- (e) medical screening procedures shall be implemented, where appropriate, in particular for staff working in areas where product safety could be compromised; and
- (f) personnel known, or suspected, to be suffering from a disease likely to be transmitted to livestock feed or pet food. shall not be allowed to enter any feed handling area where there is a likelihood of contaminating the feed, posing a risk to the safety of the product, the target animal and to humans handling the feed.

(14) feed handlers, visitors, and contractors working in, or entering the feed handling areas, shall wear suitable feed manufacturer-issued protective clothing, such that –

- (a) where appropriate, all hair shall be fully covered to prevent product contamination;
- (b) suitable safety footwear shall be worn within the factory environment;
- (c) all protective clothing shall be laundered effectively on a regular basis; and
- (d) gloves, if worn, shall be subject to adequate control to avoid product contamination.

(Regulation 26 substituted by regulation 15 of GNR 552 of 2010)

27. Practices to be followed at establishments

- (1) Clear responsibilities and procedures for the production process shall be in place, such that –
 - (a) a qualified employee shall be designated as the person responsible for the production process;
 - (b) a qualified employee(s) shall be designated as the person responsible for feed formulations and such a person shall be registered in terms of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003) as an animal scientist;
 - (c) the manufacturer shall ensure that the different production stages are carried out in accordance with written procedures and instructions; in order to obtain the desired quality of feed, these procedures shall define the critical points of the manufacturing process; and
 - (d) measures shall be taken to avoid contamination, cross contamination and human error to maintain the hygiene and safety standards.
- (2) Weighing and metering equipment, both for bulk and hand tipped ingredients, is essential and shall be accurately done in order for the production of a safe feed, such that –
 - (a) all scales and metering devices used in the manufacture of feed shall be appropriate for the range of weights or volumes to be measured and a regular programme of calibration and testing of weighing and metering equipment shall be implemented; guidance from equipment manufacturers shall be taken in developing written procedures for calibration and testing; and
 - (b) a regular maintenance programme shall also be in place in order to ensure that weighing equipment is kept clean and that worn parts are replaced when necessary.
- (3) A homogenous mixture is essential for nutritional balance and feed safety. The accuracy of mixing shall be assured and verified, such that –
 - (a) all mixers used in the manufacture of feed shall be appropriate for the range of weights or volumes being mixed, and shall be capable of manufacturing homogeneous mixes or homogenous solutions;
 - (b) the mixer shall be cleaned to ensure efficacy and feed safety;
 - (c) written maintenance schedules shall exist for examination of the mixer to ensure that worn equipment parts do not lead to the build up of residues when the mixer is emptied;

- (d) the mixers shall operate for a pre-set time, determined by pre-production trials to ensure homogenous mixes and/or solutions;
 - (e) The efficiency of the mixing process shall be regularly checked to ensure that additives are evenly dispersed throughout the mix;
 - (f) an unacceptable carry over of additives, veterinary medical substances or any other undesirable substance shall be prevented; and
 - (g) operators shall demonstrate the effectiveness of mixers with regard to homogeneity.
- (4) A Quality Control Plan shall be drawn up and implemented for the use of raw materials, premixtures and finished products. The Manufacturer shall undertake or sub-contract analysis, critical to product safety and quality, using appropriate procedures and facilities, such that –
- (a) the Quality Control Plan shall identify checks on critical control points in the manufacturing process, sampling procedures as well as determine the frequency of these checks and sampling procedures; the plan shall also specify which methods of analysis are to be used and how frequently; the quality control plan shall mention actions to be taken in case of non-compliance with the specifications;
 - (b) the manufacturer shall, based on risk assessment (including HACCP), determine what level of analytical testing (microbiological, physical or chemical) needs to be performed to verify that the food safety management system is under control;
 - (c) pet food and dog chews made from animal by-products, random samples shall be taken during production and finished products (before dispatching) to verify compliance with the following standards: Salmonella (absence in 25g, n=5, c=0, M=0); and Enterobacteriaceae (n=5, c=2, m=10, M=300 in 1g); however, for canned pet food and other hermetically sealed heat treated containers that has undergone heat treatment described in the production section (temperature), sampling and testing for Salmonella and Enterobacteriaceae may not be necessary;
 - (d) procedures shall be in place to ensure reliability of test results;
 - (e) personnel undertaking analyses shall be suitably qualified, and/or trained and shall be competent to carry out the analyses required; and
 - (f) where the feed manufacturer undertakes or sub-contracts analyses critical to product safety or legal compositional verification, the laboratory shall be independently accredited by SANAS or ILAC.

- (5) The Manufacturer shall be able to demonstrate effective control of all operations undertaken. Where temperature control of the raw materials, intermediate or finished product, process and/or environment is critical to product safety and quality, this shall be adequately controlled, monitored and recorded, such that –
- (a) in circumstances where temperature and/or time control is critical to product safety and quality (e.g. thermal processing, freezing or chilling), temperature and/or time recording equipment, linked to a suitable failure alarm system. shall be used to monitor at an appropriate frequency, the process status;
 - (b) canned pet food and other hermetically sealed heat treated containers shall be subject to heat treatment to a minimum Fc value of 3;
 - (c) processed pet food other than canned pet food or other hermetically sealed heat treated containers shall be subject to a heat treatment of at least 90°C throughout its substance; after treatment, every precaution shall be taken to ensure that the product is not exposed to contamination; the product shall be packed in new packaging; and
 - (d) dog chews shall be subject to a heat treatment during processing sufficient to destroy pathogenic organisms (including salmonella); after treatment. every precaution shall be taken to ensure that the product is not exposed to contamination; the product shall be packed in new packaging.
- (6) The Manufacturer shall ensure that all necessary steps are taken to identify, avoid, eliminate or minimise the risk of metal or other foreign body contamination, such that –
- (a) the manufacturer shall use hazard analysis and determine the critical control points to avoid foreign body contamination. When necessary, metal or other foreign body detection equipment shall be installed;
 - (b) where a metal or foreign body detector is required, the manufacturer shall establish and apply the best practice critical limits for detection, having due regard to the nature of the feed, the location of the detector and any other factors influencing the sensitivity of the detector;
 - (c) the manufacturer shall establish and implement procedures for the operation, routine monitoring and testing of the metal and other foreign body detectors; and
 - (d) the manufacturer shall establish and implement corrective action and reporting procedures, in the event of the monitoring and testing procedure identifying any failure of the metal or foreign body detector; these will include the isolation, quarantining and re-inspection of all products since the last acceptance test of the metal or other foreign body detector.

- (7) The Manufacturer shall ensure that the product is not released before all the procedures have been followed, such that –
- (a) The manufacturer shall ensure that the product is only released by authorised personnel in line with release procedures ensuring product safety.
- (8) The Manufacturer shall ensure all out-of-specification raw materials and semi- or finished products are clearly identified, labelled and quarantined, such that –
- (a) clear procedures for the control of non-conforming material, including rejection, acceptance by concession, or agreement to use for another purpose, shall be in place and understood by all authorised personnel;
 - (b) corrective actions shall be implemented to avoid recurrence of non-conformance and adequate records of the action taken; and
 - (c) all non-conforming products shall be handled or disposed of according to the nature of the problem and/or specific requirements.
- (9) Checks shall be carried out to demonstrate that a package conforms with the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act 77 of 1973) legal requirements and with any additional recognised industry sector codes/guides, such that –
- (a) The frequency and methodology of quantity checking shall meet the minimum requirements of legislation pertaining to quantity verification, irrespective of the nature of the pre-packaged material (e.g. average quantity, weight or volume); and
 - (b) all equipment used for quantity measurement shall be legally acceptable and regularly calibrated.
- (10) The Manufacturer shall operate procedures that verify that the process and equipment employed are capable of producing consistent safe products with the desired quality characteristics, such that –
- (a) in the event of changes to product formulation, processing methods, equipment or packaging, the manufacturer shall, where appropriate, re-establish process characteristics and validate product data, to ensure product safety and quality; and
 - (b) in the case of equipment failure or process deviation, procedures shall be in place to establish the safety status of the product, prior to release.
- (11) Equipment used to monitor critical control points and product compliance shall be calibrated and traceable, such that –

- (a) where necessary, equipments *[sic]* shall:
 - (i) be calibrated or verified at specified intervals or prior to use and the basis used for calibration or verification shall be recorded;
 - (ii) be adjusted or re-adjusted as necessary;
 - (iii) be identified to enable the calibration status to be determined;
 - (iv) be safeguarded from adjustments that would invalidate the measurement results; and
 - (v) be protected from damage and deterioration.
 - (b) records of the results of calibration and verification shall be maintained.
- (12) Where materials require special handling procedures, these shall be in place to ensure that product safety and quality are maintained, such that –
- (a) where packaging materials (e.g. glass containers) pose a risk to the product safety, special handling procedures shall be in place to prevent product contamination or spoilage; records of failures and corrective actions taken shall be maintained; and
 - (b) where re-processing is used, or reworking operations carried out, procedures shall be implemented to ensure the safety and quality of the finished product.
- (13) Product packaging shall be appropriate for the intended use and stored under proper conditions to minimise the risk of contamination and deterioration, such that –
- (a) proper packaging materials shall be used;
 - (b) procedures shall be in place to confirm that product packaging conforms to specification;
 - (c) where staples or other items likely to cause damage or contamination in packaging are used, appropriate precautions shall be taken to minimise the risk of product contamination;
 - (d) any packaging material surplus to a specific production run shall be protected before being returned to storage; and
 - (e) packaging material shall be stored apart from raw materials to avoid cross-contamination.

- (14) All vehicles or warehouses used for the transportation or storage of raw materials (including packaging), intermediates/semi-processed products and finished product, shall be suitable for the intended purpose, and be maintained in good repair and in a Hygienic *[sic]* condition, such that –
- (a) the manufacturer shall make sure that, the goods delivered match with those ordered, the feed is properly labeled *[sic]* in accordance with legal requirements; and that all measures have been taken to ensure the quality and safety of the feed delivered;
 - (b) all containers used for transporting or warehouses used for storing raw materials and finished products shall be kept free of potential contaminants, whether chemical, odour, pests (e.g. microorganisms, rodents, insects, birds) and domestic animals;
 - (c) only persons authorised by the manufacturer shall have access to the storage facilities;
 - (d) the name and the address of the carrier shall be registered;
 - (e) raw materials, packaging materials and finished products shall be stored and transported in such a way as to make them easily identifiable (product name, number, date and time of manufacture) and to prevent cross-contamination and deterioration;
 - (f) refrigerated transport or storage shall be capable of maintaining product/raw material temperature within specification, under maximum load, and whilst the product/raw material is stored on the vehicle or in the warehouse;
 - (g) procedures shall, where appropriate, be in place in the case of equipment failure (e.g. refrigeration); these procedures shall ensure product safety and quality;
 - (h) where the raw material, packaging materials or finished product transported is susceptible to damage by the weather, vehicles shall be weather proofed and shall be loaded and unloaded in covered bays to protect the material. *[sic]*
 - (i) animal by-products and processed products shall be collected and transported in sealed new packaging or covered leak-proof containers or vehicles;
 - (j) vehicles and reusable containers and all reusable items of equipment or appliances that come into contact with animal by products or processed products, shall be: cleaned, washed and disinfected after each use; maintained in a clean condition; and cleaned and dried before use;
 - (k) re-usable containers shall be dedicated to the carriage of a particular product in order to avoid cross contamination;

- (l) unprocessed animal by-products that are fit for human consumption destined for the production of feed material or pet food shall be transported chilled or frozen, unless processed within 24 hours of the time at which it was generated; and
 - (m) Packaging material shall be incinerated or disposed of in accordance with relevant legislation (5).
- (15) Storage segregation procedures shall be in place to prevent the cross-contamination of finished products, packaging and raw materials, such that –
- (a) processed feed and packaging material shall be separated from unprocessed feed materials and additives, in order to avoid any cross-contamination of the processed feed or of the packaging material.
- (16) Procedures shall be in place to ensure that materials and products are used in the correct order and within the allocated shelf life, such that –
- (a) receipt documents and/or product labeling [*sic*] shall facilitate correct stock rotation (F.I.F.O. - first in first out).
- (17) The basis of the Pet food manufacturer's food safety system shall be a HACCP Plan which shall be systematic, comprehensive and thorough and shall be based on the Codex Alimentarius HACCP principles, such that –
- (a) the Pet food manufacturer shall use the Codex HACCP principles to:
 - (i) conduct a hazard analysis;
 - (ii) determine the Critical Control Points (CCP);
 - (iii) establish the Critical Limits;
 - (iv) establish a system to monitor control of the CCP;
 - (v) establish the corrective action to be taken when monitoring indicates that a particular CCP is not under control;
 - (vi) establish procedures of verification to confirm that a HACCP System is working effectively; and
 - (vii) establish documentation concerning all procedures and records appropriate to these principles and their applications.

- (b) the HACCP study shall be based on an assessment of risk, and shall identify which hazards are of such a nature that their elimination or reduction to acceptable levels is essential to the correct production of pet food; in conducting the hazard analysis, wherever possible, the following shall be included:
 - (i) the likely occurrence of hazards and severity of their adverse health effects;
 - (ii) the qualitative and/or quantitative evaluation of the presence of hazards;
 - (iii) survival and multiplication of micro-organisms of concern;
 - (iv) production and persistence in pet foods of toxins, chemical or physical agents; and
 - (v) conditions leading to the above.
- (c) HACCP shall have Senior Management commitment and shall be implemented through the Pet food manufacturer's quality management system;
- (d) the HACCP team leader or nominated team representative shall be able to demonstrate competence in the understanding of HACCP principles and their application;
- (e) key personnel identified as HACCP Team members shall have adequate training and experience;
- (f) the HACCP system shall be specific to the application, practical to implement and effective in controlling the associated hazards of the operation;
- (g) all existing and new products shall be covered by the HACCP system, which shall be reviewed on a regular basis (at least once a year) and shall be validated;
- (h) Critical Control Points, identified in relation to the operation, shall be controlled and monitored within predetermined Critical Limits; records of conformance and effective corrective action resulting from non-conformance shall be maintained;
- (i) the food safety management system shall consist of both a validated and verified prerequisite programme and a HACCP system, and through these, the pet food manufacturer shall be able to demonstrate effective food safety control of all operations undertaken; and
- (j) the HACCP study shall be carried out by a multi-disciplinary team.

- (18) Traceability shall be applied and be the responsibility of each operator of the entire animal feed and pet food chain ("from farm to fork / from farm to feeding bowl"). The Manufacturer shall adequately identify all materials used in the livestock feed or pet food production (raw materials, additives, packaging, packaging materials), including the finished product, and be able to trace what occurred in all phases of production, and up to the distribution to the customer, such that –
- (a) the manufacturer shall work with a system of documentation designed to ensure an adequate level of traceability; traceability is the capability to be able to identify any person from whom they have been supplied with feed materials, additives, packaging material or any substance intended to be, or expected to be, used for the production of feed; the manufacturer shall record and keep the following information for at least two years, or five years if the product contains GMOs, in order to ensure product traceability:
 - (i) the name and address of the suppliers (e.g. raw materials, additives/premixtures, packaging) and the sources of these raw materials/packaging, including the batch number, quantity and delivery date;
 - (ii) the raw material registration number of the suppliers;
 - (iii) the nature, formulation and quantity of the finished products manufactured, along with the manufacturing date and batch number; Samples and records of each batch shall be retained in accordance with these regulations; and
 - (iv) the name and address of the site where the batch of semi-finished or finished products are delivered.
 - (b) where rework or any reworking operation is performed, traceability shall be maintained.
- (19) The Manufacturer shall identify each individual sales unit, such that –
- (a) the manufacturer shall establish and maintain documented procedures for identifying materials from reception through production to finished products; finished products shall be labeled [*sic*] to ensure traceability to batch.
- (20) The Manufacturer shall have an effective product recall procedure for all products in the distribution network, such that –
- (a) the manufacturer shall implement a system for the prompt recall of products in the distribution network;
 - (b) should a product be delivered, which does not meet the food safety requirements, the manufacturer has to recall these products from the distribution network; the manufacturer has to

take care that the products will not be put back into circulation unless they have undergone a risk assessment and, if required, treated in an appropriate way; the manufacturer, therefore, shall have a recall procedure implemented; a Rapid Alert System shall be in place, which is the obligation to inform the Registrar, in case a product recall is necessary;

- (c) the procedure shall be: appropriate; formalised; capable of being operated at any time within four hours; the procedure shall be regularly reviewed and revised as appropriate; and
 - (d) the procedure shall be regularly tested in a manner that is appropriate to ensure its effective operation.
- (21) A hazard analysis study (HACCP) shall be undertaken during the design/development phase of the product, packaging and process to identify and assess all potential safety hazards (Codex Alimentarius, 1997 (II)), such that –
- (a) the feed shall be designed to produce a safe feed and meet the nutritional requirements of the animal;
 - (b) the manufacturer shall, where appropriate, undertake factory trials and carry out testing to verify if product formulation and manufacturing processes are capable of producing a nutritionally well balanced and safe product;
 - (c) shelf life shall be established, taking into account the product formulation, production process, packaging process and packaging and subsequent storage conditions; and
 - (d) packaging, process and the material used in the manufacture shall assure feed safety.
- (22) Feed materials have to be mixed to produce a safe feed, such that –
- (a) the presence of prohibited feed materials, undesirable substances, prohibited substances and pathogens in relation to animal or human health shall be monitored and appropriate control strategies to minimise the risk shall be in place;
 - (b) this regulation establishes a list of products whose use as feed materials is prohibited; the manufacturer shall make sure that the products included on the list of prohibited products are not used; certain feed materials and additives are subject to restriction for use in certain species; the manufacturer shall make sure that they are used accordingly and that the risks of accidental contamination are controlled/eliminated; and
 - (c) only permitted additives can be used and mixed in appropriate quantities and homogeneously with the feeding materials, in order to ensure that they are only present in non-toxic quantities.

- (23) The Manufacturer shall operate procedures for approval and monitoring of its suppliers, including finished and semi-finished products manufactured by third parties, such that –
- (a) a Vendor/Supplier Assurance (VA) programme shall exist to control the purchase of raw materials and packaging materials from approved suppliers; this programme shall document all standards and monitoring procedures dealing with primary production, inbound raw material and packaging and transport;
 - (b) specifications, based on risk assessment, for raw materials, semi-processed products (where supplied to other factories) and packaging materials shall be documented and implemented; the specification may include detail on analytical, nutritional requirements as well as food safety and hygiene requirements; there shall be a list of approved suppliers;
 - (c) appropriate methods of assessment/inspection of suppliers shall be performed with the frequency and type of audit being determined by risk assessment; assessment may take the form of monitoring performance through in-house checks, certificates of analysis or extend to supplier inspection, as appropriate;
 - (d) supplier assessment shall include the suppliers' ability to trace back to their supplier, evaluation of HACCP systems, product safety information and legal requirements; the methods and frequency of assessment shall be based on formal risk assessment; and
 - (e) the procedures shall define how materials of unknown origin are handled.
- (24) The Manufacturer shall operate procedures for monitoring the quality and safety of raw material at delivery, such that –
- (a) each feed material, additive and packaging material shall have a written specification which is regularly updated; in addition to the nutritional and analytical characteristics of the feed material, this written specification shall include a list of approved origins and sources, details of any processing that the material has undergone, types of feedstuffs in which its use is approved, notes on any hazards or limitations on its use and any special characteristics of the feed material;
 - (b) Monitoring at delivery shall ensure that the feed materials and additives are traceable, conform to quality and safety specifications, delivered by an approved or registered supplier, when the products are covered by an approval or registration procedure;
 - (c) a record shall be kept of the origin of each feed material and additive delivered;
 - (d) suppliers delivering animal by-products shall meet specific registration, production process and analytical requirements; and

- (e) a raw material/packaging acceptance procedure shall exist and each material shall be checked (against the specification) following a schedule of examination that takes into account its critical importance, as identified by risk assessment, in the final product, for example using certificates of analysis, sampling of the material on arrival.

(Regulation 27 substituted by regulation 16 of GNR 552 of 2010, as corrected by GNR 789 of 2010)

28. Keeping of records

- (1) The Manufacturer shall have a clearly defined and documented quality policy statement and quality objectives, such that –
 - (a) the policy shall state the manufacturer's intentions to meet its obligations to produce safe products, and its responsibility to its customers; the policy shall also include the commitment of continuously improving the effectiveness of the quality management system;
 - (b) quality objectives shall be established, implemented and reviewed; targets shall be defined and quality indicators shall be monitored in order to follow quality performance and trends; a regular evaluation of the data shall be a critical tool for continuous improvement of products and services which are delivered to the customer;
 - (c) the manufacturer's Directors and Senior Management shall demonstrate commitment to the implementation of the manufacturer Quality Policy; and
 - (d) the policy and the objectives, as well as the actual quality performance/trends shall be communicated throughout the company, and regularly reviewed.
- (2) The Manufacturer shall have a Quality Manual which states the manufacturer's commitment to quality and which covers the requirements to Good Practice, such that –
 - (a) the Quality Manual shall contain an outline of working methods and practices that meet the requirements of these regulations; and
 - (b) the requirements specified within the Quality Manual shall be fully implemented.
- (3) The Manufacturer shall have an organisational structure, clearly defined and documented, reflecting the effectiveness of all the required tasks and detailing personal responsibility and reporting relationships of the staff involved in the production process; in particular those activities affecting product safety and quality, such that –

- (a) the manufacturer's Directors shall be responsible for manufacturer policy and objectives, and shall provide adequate resources and investment to ensure product safety and quality; a qualified person responsible for quality and feed safety shall be designated;
 - (b) the manufacturer's Directors shall ensure that all employees are aware of their responsibilities and mechanisms are in place either to monitor the effectiveness of their operation and/or to trigger corrective actions;
 - (c) the manufacturer shall ensure that levels of responsibility and accountability are clearly defined for key staff involved with the production process, product safety, legality and quality systems; to this end, job descriptions and an organisation chart setting out qualifications and responsibilities of the supervisory staff shall be drawn up and made available to the Registrar for inspection; a qualified person responsible for production shall be designated; there shall be appropriate arrangements in place to cover for the absence of key staff;
 - (d) the manufacturer shall have a system in place to ensure that it is kept informed of all relevant legislation, food safety issues as well as, legislative, scientific and technical developments; and
 - (e) the manufacturer shall ensure that adequate resources are available for training all employees, in particular new employees.
- (4) The Management shall review the quality management system on a regular basis, such that -
- (a) senior management shall review the organisation's quality management system, at planned intervals, to ensure its continuing adequacy and effectiveness; this review shall include an assessment of any opportunity for improvement. as well as an assessment of the need to change the quality management system. including the quality policy and quality objectives.
- (5) The Manufacturer shall have, and operate in accordance with written detailed procedures, instructions, and reference documents to cover all relevant aspects of product safety and quality, such that--
- (a) documents shall be clearly legible, unambiguous and sufficiently detailed to enable effective use by appropriate personnel, and shall be readily accessible at all times.
- (6) The Manufacturer shall ensure that all documents, records and data critical to the management of product safety and quality, are in place and effectively controlled, such that--
- (a) the Manufacturer shall keep in a register, relevant data comprising details of purchase, transport, production and sales for effective tracing from receipt to delivery;

- (b) the documentation relating to the manufacturing process shall be designed to define and control the critical points in the manufacturing process and to establish and implement a quality control plan;
 - (c) the commercial documents and health certificates shall be kept for a period of at least 2 years for presentation to the registrar; and
 - (d) all documents in use shall be properly authorised and be the versions as issued by the manufacturer.
- (7) The Manufacturer shall maintain records to demonstrate the effective control of product safety and quality. These records shall include product samples as appropriate, such that –
- (a) the manufacturer shall have access to a laboratory with adequate staff and equipment;
 - (b) a quality control plan shall be drawn up in writing and implemented, to include, in particular, checks on the critical points, sampling procedures and frequencies, methods of analysis and their frequency, compliance with the specifications;
 - (c) The manufacturer shall operate procedures for collation, review, maintenance, storage and retrieval of all records appertaining to product safety and quality; and
 - (d) the records shall be retained in good condition, for an appropriate defined period, but not less than two years.
- (8) The Manufacturer shall have in place a procedure to inform, as appropriate, the Registrar in case of hazards related to the product, such that –
- (a) the manufacturer processing animal by-products shall inform the Registrar, should the laboratory examination of samples or any other information available reveal the existence of a serious animal health or public health hazard;
 - (b) the manufacturer processing stock remedies into feed shall inform the Registrar, should the laboratory examination of samples or any other information available reveal the existence of a serious animal health or public health hazard;
 - (c) the manufacturer processing contaminated animal feed shall inform the Registrar, should the laboratory examination of samples or any other information available reveal the existence of a serious animal health or public health hazard; and

- (d) the manufacturer processing animal containing undesirable substances shall inform the Registrar, should the laboratory examination of samples or any other information available reveal the existence of a serious animal health or public health hazard.
- (9) The Manufacturer shall ensure that appropriate specifications exist for –
- (a) raw materials;
 - (b) packaging materials;
 - (c) processing;
 - (d) finished products;
 - (e) intermediate/semi-processed products (where appropriate);
 - (f) transport & Warehouse;
- (10) The Manufacturer shall ensure that specifications according to regulation 27(9) shall be adequate, accurate, and shall ensure compliance with Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) and Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act 77 of 1973).
- (11) The Manufacturer shall monitor information relating to customer perception, such as whether the customer requirements have been met or not, such that –
- (a) a method for obtaining information on customer satisfaction and how to use the information shall be determined by the manufacturer; and
 - (b) key performance indicators (KPI) on customer satisfaction are used as an important tool for continuous improvement of the product and service delivered; such KPIs shall be developed in agreement with the customer, whenever possible.
- (12) The Manufacturer shall audit those systems and procedures, which are critical to product safety and quality, to ensure they are in place. appropriate and complied with, such that –
- (a) internal audits shall be carried out by competent auditors, who shall be independent of the area of operation being assessed; and
 - (b) documentary results of the internal audit shall be brought to the attention of the personnel responsible for the activity audited; corrective actions and time-scales for their implementation shall be agreed.

- (13) The Manufacturer shall, when necessary, put in place investigation on processes to assess the cause of significant non-conformity with standards, specifications and procedures, which are relevant to product safety (according to HACCP principles and procedures) and quality, such that –
- (a) causes of problems, when clearly identified, shall be used to re-engineer processes and/or procedures to avoid recurrence of the non-conformity; this information shall also, whenever possible, be used to predict potential problems and to amend working practices to ensure that problems do not occur;
 - (b) corrective actions shall be undertaken in a timely manner to prevent a reoccurrence of the non-conformity;
 - (c) corrective actions shall be accurately documented, assigning responsibility and accountability;
 - (d) HACCP is the recommended tool when taking preventive actions; a careful and detailed assessment of hazards from the product development stage up to consumption shall be performed for all products; and
 - (e) changes in existing or new production lines, equipment or products, shall be based on HACCP study/review.
- (14) The Manufacturer shall have a system in place for the registration and management of product complaints, such that –
- (a) the manufacturer shall implement a system for registering and processing complaints and a system for the prompt recall of products in the distribution network; recalled products shall only be put back into circulation after undergoing a quality-control reassessment;
 - (b) appropriate actions to the seriousness and frequency of the problems identified, shall be carried out promptly and effectively;
 - (c) complaint records and data shall, where appropriate, be used to improve the product safety and quality, and seek to avoid a reoccurrence;
 - (d) Pet Food safety complaints shall be evaluated in the light of the current HACCP plan and the defined Critical Control Points; the evaluation may lead to a review of the HACCP plan; and
 - (e) livestock feeds complains *[sic]* shall be evaluated in light of good manufacturing practices.
- (15) The Manufacturer shall continuously improve the quality management system, such that –

- (a) the Manufacturer shall continuously improve the effectiveness of the quality management system through the use of the quality policy, quality objectives, audit results, analysis of data, corrective and preventive actions, management review and maintaining up to date documentation.

(Regulation 28 substituted by regulation 17 of GNR 552 of 2010)

PART IX

RESTRICTED AND CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

29. Undesirable substances in raw materials

- (1) Feedstuffs for use in animal feed may not be sold in the Republic of South Africa unless they are sound, genuine and of merchantable quality;
- (2) In particular, feedstuffs for use in animal feeds cannot be considered as sound, genuine and of merchantable quality if the level of undesirable substances or products is so high as to make it impossible to respect the maximum levels fixed for mixed animal feeds in Table 2;
- (3) The undesirable substances and products present in feedstuffs listed in Table 2 shall be tolerated in animal feeds only under the conditions set out in subregulation 29(2);
- (4) The feedstuffs intended for use in animal feeds may only be sold if their content of the undesirable substance or product mentioned in these regulations does not exceed the maximum level specified in Table 2;
- (5) Where the content of the undesirable substance or product listed in Table 2 exceeds the maximum level laid down in column 3, in respect of an unmixed animal feed, the feedstuffs may, without prejudice to subregulation (3), be sold only if it is intended for use by an establishment which has received written permission from the Registrar to do so, and if the undesirable substance concerned is accompanied by a document stating –
 - (a) that the feedstuff is intended for manufacturers of mixed animal feeds who have been given permission by the Registrar;
 - (b) that the raw material will not be fed unprocessed to animals; and
 - (c) the quantity of the undesirable substance in the feedstuffs.
- (6) Establishments wishing to sell raw material specified in subregulation (5) shall apply in writing to the Registrar for such permission. The Registrar may, at his discretion, inspect the establishment concerned, before either granting or refusing in writing the request for permission;

(a) Establishment *[sic]* which are granted permission to sell products specified in subregulation (5) shall comply with the following requirements -

- (i) The products shall not be sold to the general public;
- (ii) The products shall only be sold to establishments which have received written permission from the Registrar to utilise these products;

(Regulation 29(6) substituted by GNR 1109 of 2006)

- (7) Where a person, as a result of new information or of a reassessment of existing scientific information made since the provisions in question were adopted, has detailed grounds for establishing that a maximum content fixed in the applicable Table or a substance or product not listed therein constitutes a danger to animal or human health or the environment, that person shall inform the Registrar immediately, giving his reasons. The Registrar shall investigate the matter and make a decision on whether the Table should be modified or not;
- (8) The Registrar shall be entitled to inspect establishments at random, take random samples and take all necessary measures to ensure that animal feeds conform to this regulation;
- (9) Any person who possesses, or has possessed or has had direct contact with a consignment of animal feeds which does not comply with this regulation shall immediately inform the Registrar, even if the destruction of the consignment is envisaged. The Registrar shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the necessary measures are taken to ensure that the consignment is not used in animal nutrition and that the final destination of the contaminated consignment, including possible destruction, cannot have harmful effects on public or animal health or on the environment.

30. Additives in supplementary and concentrated animal feeds

In the case of a complementary, supplementary and concentrated animal feed which contains any additive in excess of the maximum content specified for that additive in relation to the complete animal feed, the instruction for use shall state, according to the species and age of the animal, the maximum quantity in grams or kilograms of the animal feed to be given per animal per day, and shall be so formulated that, when they are correctly followed, the final content of the additive does not exceed the maximum so specified. This subregulation shall not apply to products delivered to manufacturers of complete animal feeds or to their suppliers.

31. Addition to farm feeds substances possessing medicinal properties

A product which complies with the requirements referred to in these regulations, and to which a substance possessing medicinal properties is added, may be registered as an animal feed in term of the applicable regulations if –

- (1) in case of a substance of which the use is regulated under the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965) or under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act no. 54 of 1972), the Registrar has approved the addition of that substance to such an animal feed;
- (2) in the case of any other substance, that substance is registered under section 3(2) of the Act as a stock remedy;
- (3) stock remedies shall only be used in animal feeds taking account of the maximum and minimum levels set in the approved label of the product for application in the final product;
- (4) the mixing of medicinal substances shall only be permitted in animal feeds where there is physio-chemical and biological compatibility between the components of the mixture in relation to the effects desired;
- (5) the Registrar shall maintain a database of all registered and approved medicinal substances for use in animal feeds.

32. Stock Remedies in supplementary and concentrated farm feeds

In the case of a complementary, supplementary and concentrated animal feed which contains any stock remedy in excess of the maximum content specified for that stock remedy in relation to the complete farm feed by the applicable annexure of the guidelines, the instruction for use shall state, according to the species and age of the animal, the maximum quantity in grams or kilograms of the animal feed to be given per animal per day, and shall be so formulated that, when they are correctly followed, the final content of the stock remedy does not exceed the maximum so specified.

PART X DATABASE

33. Registered feedstuffs

The Registrar shall maintain a database of all feedstuffs registered as animal feeds for use in animal nutrition.

PART XI INSPECTIONS

34. Routine inspections

An officer delegated under section 2(2)(a) of the Act shall perform routine inspection at manufacturing establishments at least once a year. The officer shall verify the following –

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- (1) there is compliance to hygienic requirements and standards of the premises, equipment and staff;
- (2) the effectiveness of own checks conducted by plant management in accordance with manufacturers own procedure developed to comply with the requirements of this regulation, particularly in taking samples and examining the results;
- (3) the standard of products after processing, analyses and test are carried out in accordance with scientifically recognized methods;
- (4) availability of good storage facilities and conditions;
- (5) make the following validation inspections-
 - (a) description of the manufacturing process by a process of flow diagram;
 - (b) identification of critical control points (CCPs) including the material process rate for continuous systems; and
 - (c) compliance with specific process requirements as stipulated in these regulations.

35. Sampling of animal feeds

- (1)
 - (a) An animal feed which is sold in containers shall be sampled by selecting at different places from the stock of a particular animal feed the number of containers required to obtain a sufficient quantity of such an animal feed for a sample;
 - (b) Such containers shall be similarly marked or labeled [*sic*] and shall contain an animal feed originating from the same batch or series;
 - (c) If a sample is composed of the contents of more than one container, such sample shall be thoroughly mixed before being divided in terms of section 15(3)(c) of the Act;
 - (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) at least three sealed containers in which an animal feed is sold, may also be taken as the sample of such an animal feed, and the containers comprising such sample shall, without being opened, be delivered in terms of section 15(3)(c) of the Act.
- (2)
 - (a) An animal feed which is not sold in a container shall be sampled by taking small quantities at different places from the stock of such an animal feed to obtain sufficient quantity for a sample;

- (b) Such a sample shall be thoroughly mixed before being divided in terms of section 15(3)(c) of the Act.
- (3) The provisions of subregulation (2) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the sampling of animal feed referred to in subregulation (1) prior to the packaging thereof in containers, and to the sampling of feedstuffs used in the manufacture of animal feed;
- (4) A certificate in terms of section 15(4)(b) of the Act relating to a sample of an animal feed which is forwarded to an analyst shall be in a form of Annexure 2;
- (5) A certificate in terms of section 15(4)(b) of the Act relating to the result of a test, examination or analyses of a sample of an animal feed shall be in the form of Annexure 3;
- (6) That part of a sample of an animal feed which is referred to in section 15(4)(c) of the Act-
 - (a) shall, if a certificate referred to in subregulation (5) indicates that such sample is not of the composition specified in the application for registration of the animal feed in question, or in an application in terms of regulation 11 in connection therewith, does not possess the chemical, physical or other properties so specified or does not comply with any requirements referred to in these regulations, be retained until the action arising from such certificate is concluded;
 - (b) may otherwise be destroyed.

36. Analysis method

- (1) In the case of a dispute only a method of analysis which the Registrar may recognise from time to time may be used;
- (2) Laboratories performing such analyses shall be accredited by South African Accreditation System (SANAS) to perform such specific analyses or be accredited by an organisation that is a member of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) to perform such specific analyses.

(Regulation 36(2) substituted by regulation 18 of GNR 552 of 2010)

37. Permissible deviations in mixed and unmixed animal feed

An animal feed is not considered to have a deficiency of one or another of its registered nutrients as long as it is within the limits set out in Table 15(a), (b) and (c).

PART XII GENERAL

38. Offences and Penalties

Anyone who refuses or omits to comply with the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction in a court of law shall be liable to a fine not less than R1 000 or imprisonment for a period not less than 1 year or to both the fine and imprisonment.

39. Payment of fees

- (1) The postal charges on and the delivery costs of an application or documents submitted under these regulations as well as the postal charges and the delivery costs of anything else in connection therewith must be paid by the sender;
- (2) Any fee payable in terms of these regulations shall be paid by means of a cheque, postal order, money order in favour of the Director-General: Agriculture, Reference: Farm Feeds; if such payment is delivered by hand, they may be paid in cash in which case a receipt shall be issued, and if such fees are paid electronically through an Electronic Transfer Account payment shall be made as follows;

Account name: NDA-ACT36 of 1947

Account number: 11203102

Reference: 11F1

Branch code: 010845

Branch name: Arcadia

Bank name: Standard Bank

(Regulation 39(2) substituted by regulation 19 of GNR 552 of 2010)

- (3) Fees which are paid in terms of these regulations shall subject to section 6 of the Act, not be refundable.

40. Address for submission

An application or item or anything connected therewith that under these Regulations has to be submitted to the Registrar, must –

- (a) When sent by post, be addressed to - The Registrar: Act No. 36 of 1947, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001; and
- (b) When sent by rail, delivered by hand, or delivered by a private courier service, be addressed to or delivered to - The Registrar: Act No. 36 of 1947, Agricultural Building, Beatrix Street 20, Pretoria.

41. Repeal of Regulations

The following Regulations are hereby repealed in as much as they apply to farm feed –

Regulations relating to farm feeds, Government Notice No R 1359 of 27 June 1980.

Regulations relating to the registration of fertilizers, animal feeds, Agricultural Remedies, Stock Remedies, Sterilizing Plants and Pest Control Operators, appeals, imports and Amendments to and repeal of certain regulations Government Notice No R1449 of 1 July 1983

TABLE 1
FEES PAYABLE

[REG. 2(1)(C)]

PURPOSE	AMOUNT PAYABLE PER APPLICATION
A. Application for the registration of:	
(a) a fertilizer, farm feed or sterilizing plant	R1 100
(b) an agricultural remedy or a stock remedy	R2 250
(c) a pest control operator	R 480
B. Application for the renewal of the registration of:	
(a) a fertilizer, farm feed or sterilizing plant	R 600
(b) an agricultural remedy or a stock remedy	R1 100
(c) a pest control operator	R 330
C. Payment in addition to that specified in paragraph B, in the case of a late application for the renewal of the registration of:	
(a) a fertilizer, farm feed or sterilizing plant	R 450
(b) an agricultural remedy or a stock remedy	R 800
(c) a pest control operator	R 145
D. Appeal in terms of section 6 of the Act	R 3 600
E. Payment for information and documentation:	

(a) Application form and instructions	R45,00 per package
(b) Certificate of free sale	R15,00 per certificate
(c) Import permit	R10.00 per permit
(d) Documents from own product files as requested by registration holders	R45,00 per request plus 50c per page

TABLE 2
UNDESIRABLE SUBSTANCES IN ANIMAL FEEDS
[REG. 11 (3)]

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
Substances (ions or elements)		
1. Arsenic	Feed ingredients with the exception of:	2
	meal made from grass, from dried Lucerne and from dried clover and dried sugar beet pulp and dried molasses sugar beet pulp	4
	palm kernel expeller	4(*)
	phosphates and calcareous marine algae	10
	calcium carbonate	15
	magnesium oxide	20
	feedstuffs (farm feeds) obtained from the processing of fish or other marine animals	25(*)
	seaweed meal and feed	40(*)

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SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
<p>2. Lead</p> <p><i>Maximum level/s refer to an analytical determination of lead, whereby extraction is performed in nitric acid (5% w/w) for 30 minutes at boiling temperature. Equivalent extraction procedures can be applied for which it can be demonstrated that the used extraction procedure has an equal efficiency.</i></p>	ingredients derived from seaweed (kelp)	
	Additives belonging to the functional group of compounds of trace elements except:	30
	copper sulphate pentahydrate and copper carbonate,	50
	zinc oxide, manganese oxide and copper oxide	100
	Complete farm feeds with the exception of:	2
	complete farm feeds for fish and complete feeds for fur animals	10(*)
	Supplements/concentrates with the exception of:	4
	mineral products	12
	Ingredients with the exception of:	10
	green fodder (roughages)	40(**)
	phosphates and calcareous marine algae	15
	calcium carbonate	20
	yeast	5
	Additives belonging to the functional group of compounds of	100

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Fluorine	trace elements (mineral products) except:	
	zinc oxide	400(**)
	manganous oxide, iron, carbonate, copper carbonate	200(**)
	Additives belonging to the functional groups of binders and anti-caking agents except:	30(**)
	clinoptilolite of volcanic origin	60(**)
	premixtures	200(**)
	Complementary feedingstuffs (supplements/concentrates) with the exception of:	10
	mineral feedingstuffs (mineral products)	15
	Complete farm feeds	5
	Feed Ingredients with the exception of:	150
	feed ingredients of animal origin with the exception of marine crustaceans such as marine krill	500
	marine krill	3000
	phosphates	2000
	calcium carbonate	350

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SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Mercury	magnesium oxide	600
	calcareous marine algae	1000
	vermiculite (E561)	3000
	complementary feedingstuffs (supplements/concentrates) containing less than 4% phosphorus	500
	containing more than 4% phosphorus	125 per 1% phosphorus
	Complete farm feeds with the exception of:	150
	complete feeds for lactating cattle, sheep and goats	30
	other	50
	complete feeds for pigs	100
	complete feeds for poultry	350
	complete feeds for chicks	250
	Feed ingredients except feed ingredients produced by the processing of fish or other marine animals	0.1
	Feed ingredients produced by the processing of fish or other marine animals	0.5

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SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
5. Nitrites	Complete feeds except for dogs and cats.	0.1
	Complete feeds for dogs and cats	0.4
	Concentrates/supplements except complementary food for dogs and cats	0.2
	Fish meal	60 (expresses as sodium nitrate)
6. Cadmium	Complete feeds excluding: ingredients intended for pets except birds and aquarium fish.	15 (expressed as sodium nitrate)
	Ingredients of vegetable origin	1
	Feed material (ingredients) of animal origin	2
	Feed material of mineral origin (mineral products) except :	2
	phosphates	10
	Additives belonging to the functional group of compounds of trace elements (mineral products) except:	10
	copper oxide, manganous oxide, zinc oxide and manganous sulphate monohydrate.	30
	additives belonging to the	2

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SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Copper	functional groups of binders and anti-caking agents	
	premixtures	15
	mineral feedingstuffs (Mineral products) containing less than 7% phosphorus	5
	containing more than 7% phosphorus	0.75 per 15 phosphorus with a maximum of 7.5
	complementary feedingstuffs (supplements/concentrates) for pet animals	2
	other complementary feedingstuffs (supplements/concentrates)	0.5
	complete feedingstuffs (farm feeds) for cattle, sheep and goats and feedingstuffs for fish except	1
	complete feedingstuffs (farm feeds) for pets	2
	complete feedingstuffs (Farm feeds) for calves, lambs and kids of other complete feedingstuffs (farm feeds)	0.5
	Feed for free-range meat pigs	150
	Piglets up to 70 days	250
	Bovine before the start of rumination	15

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Milk replacers	25
	Bovines	35
	Other complete feedingstuffs	
	Ovine	22
	Fish	25
	Crustaceans	50
	Other species	30
8. Nickel	Fodder fats	50 (based on fat)
9. Zinc	Feed for free-range meat pigs	250
	Piglets up to 70 days	3100
	Pet animals	250
	Fish	200
	Milk replacers	200
	Other species	150
10. Aflatoxin B1	Feed ingredients with the exception of:	0.05
	groundnut, copra, palm-kernel, cotton seed, maize and products derived from the processing thereof	0.02

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SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
11. Deoxynivalenol (DON)	Complete farm feeds for cattle, sheep and goats with the exception of	0.05
	dairy cattle	0.005
	calves and lambs	0.01
	complete feeds for pigs and poultry (except young animals)	0.02
	other complete farm feeds (including pets)	0.01
	maize products intended for feedlots	0.3
	supplement/concentrates for cattle, sheep and goats (except for dairy animals, calves and lambs)	0.05
	Feeding stuffs on full ration basis for:	
	Pigs	1
	cattle	5
	calves up to 4 months	2
	dairy cattle	3
	poultry	4
	pets	1

Prepared by:

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
12. Fumonisin B1	Horses and pets	5
	Pigs	10
	Beef and poultry	50
	Fish	10
13.. Ochratoxin A	Feedingstuffs on full ration basis for:	
	Pigs	0.05
	poultry	0.2
14. Zearalenon	Feedingstuffs on full ration basis for:	
	sows and pigs	5
	piglets	3
	calves and dairy cattle	0.5
15. Nitrosamines		
15.1 Nitrosodiethylamine		1
15.2 Nitrosodimethylamine		1
16. Ruminant protein and by-product	Cattle, sheep, goat and game	0
17. Dioxin (sum of polychlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs)***	Feed materials of plant origin with the exception of vegetable oils and their by-products	0.75 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)

Prepared by:

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
	<p>Vegetable oils and their byproducts</p> <p>Feed material of mineral origin</p> <p>Animal fat, including milk fat and egg fat</p> <p>Other land animal products including milk and milk products and eggs and egg products</p> <p>Fish oil</p> <p>Fish, other aquatic animals, their products and by-products with the exception of fish oil and fish protein hydrolysates containing more than 20% fat#</p> <p>Fish protein hydrolysates containing more than 20% fat</p> <p>The additives kaolinitic clay, calcium sulphate dehydrate, vermiculite, natrolitephonolite, synthetic calcium aluminates and clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin belonging to the functional groups of binders and anti-caking agents</p> <p>Additives belonging to the functional group of compounds of trace elements</p>	<p>0.75 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)</p> <p>1.0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)</p> <p>2.0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)</p> <p>0.75 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)</p> <p>6.0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)</p> <p>1.25 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)</p> <p>2.25 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)</p> <p>0.75 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)</p> <p>1.0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)</p>

Prepared by:

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
18. Sum of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs [sum of polychlorinated dibenzo-paradioxins (PCDDs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)***	Premixtures	1.0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)
	Compound feedingstuffs, with the exception of feed for fur animals, pet foods and feed for fish	0.75 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)
	Feed for fish, per foods	2.25 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg(@)(****)
	Feed materials of plant origin with the exception of vegetable oils and their by-products	1.25 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Vegetable oils and their by-products	1.5 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Feed material of mineral origin	1.5 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Animal fat, including milk fat and egg fat	3.0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Other land animal products including milk and milk products and eggs and egg products	1.25 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Fish oil	24.0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Fish, other aquatic animals, their products and by-products with the exception of fish oil and fish protein hydrolysates containing more than 20% fat##	4.5 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Fish protein hydrolysates	11.0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-

Prepared by:

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
19. Hydrocyanic acid	containing more than 20% fat	TEQ/kg (****)
	The additives kaolinitic clay, calcium sulphate dehydrate, vermiculite, natrolitephonolite, synthetic calcium aluminates and clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin belonging to the functional groups of binders and anti-caking agents	1.5 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Additives belonging to the functional group of compounds of trace elements	1.5 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Premixtures	1.5 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Compound feedingstuffs, with the exception of feed for fur animals, pet foods and feed for fish	1.5 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Feed for fish. per foods	7.0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg (****)
	Feed ingredients with the exception of:	50
	linseed	250
	linseed cakes	350
	manioc products and almond cakes	100
20. Hydrocarbons (C10 - C40)	complete feeds	50
	Animal fats, with the exception of:	400

Prepared by:

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
21. Free gossypol	raw fish oil	3000
	vegetable oil(except sunflower oil)	400
	sunflower oil and sunflower fatty acids	1000
	vegetable fatty acids incl. mixes of fatty acids (except sunflower fatty acids)	3000
	complete feeds for chickens	10
	Feed ingredients with the exception of:	20
	cotton seed cakes	1 200
	cotton seed	5 000
	Complete farm feeds with the exception of:	20
	complete feeds for cattle, sheep and goats	500
22. Theobromine	complete feeds for poultry (except laying hens) and calves	100
	complete feeds for rabbits and pigs (except piglets)	60
	Complete farm feeds with the exception of:	300
	complete feedingstuffs for cattle	700

Prepared by:

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
23. Volatile mustard oil	complete feedingstuffs for pigs	200
	complete feedingstuffs for dogs, rabbits, horses and fur animals	50
	Feed ingredients with the exception of:	100
	rape seed cakes	4 000 (expressed as allyl isothiocyanate)
	Complete farm feeds with the exception of	150 (expressed as allyl isothiocyanate)
	complete feeds for cattle, sheep and goats (except young animals)	1 000 (expressed as allyl isothiocyanate)
24. Vinyl thioxazolidone (vinylloxazolidine thione)	complete feeds for pigs (except piglets) and poultry	500 (expressed as allyl isothiocyanate)
	Complete feeds for poultry with the exception of:	1 000
25. Rye ergot (<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>)	complete feeds for laying hens	500
	All farm feeds containing unground cereals	1 000
26. Weed seeds and underground and uncrushed fruit containing alkaloids, glucosides or other toxic substances separately or in combination including	All farm feeds	3 000
(a) <i>Lolium temulentum</i> L,		1 000

Prepared by:

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
(b) <i>Lolium remotum</i> Schrank,		1 000
(c) <i>Datura stramonium</i> L.		1 000
27. Seeds and husks from <i>Ricinus communis</i> L., <i>Croton tiglium</i> L. and <i>Arbus precatorius</i> L. as well as their processed derivatives (****), separately or in combination	All farm feeds	10
28. <i>Crotalaria</i> spp.	All animals feeds	100
29. Aldrin singly or combined expressed as dieldrin	All farm feeds with the exception of:	0.01
	fats	0.02
	cattle	0.05
	laying hen	0.025
	broiler	0.025
30. Camphechlor (Toxaphene)	All farm feeds	0.1
31. Chlordane (sum of cis-and transisomers and of oxychlordane, expressed as chlordane)	All farm feeds with the exception of:	0.02
	fats	0.05
	feeding stuff for fish	0.05
32. 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	Feeding stuff for poultry,	18
	goats	480

Prepared by:

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
33. Endosulfan (sum of alpha- and beta-isomers and of endosulfansulphate expressed as endosulfan)	All farm feeds with the exception of: maize oilseeds complete feeds for fish	0.1 0.2 0.5 0.005
34. Endrin (sum of endrin and delta keto-endrin, expressed as endrin)	All farm feeds with the exception of: fats	0.01 0.2
35. Heptachlor (sum of heptachlor and of heptachlor-epoxide, expressed as oxidized)	All farm feeds with the exception of fats	0.01 0.2
36. Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	All farm feeds with the exception of: fats	0.01 0.2
37. Hexachlorocyclo-hexane (HCH)	All farm feeds with the exception of fat	0.02
37.1 alpha-isomer	All farm feeds with the exception of: fats	0.02 0.2
37.2 beta-isomer	Compound farm feed with the exception of: feeding stuffs for dairy cattle	0.01 0.005

Prepared by:

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
37.3 gamma-isomer	Feed ingredients with the exception of:	0.2
	fats	2.0
38. Parathion	Protein concentrates for pigs and poultry	3
39. Melamine, melame, meleme, ammeline, ammelide and cyanuric acid	Feed ingredients and complete feed for livestock with the exception of:	2.5
	feeding stuffs for dairy cattle	2.0
	feed ingredients and complete pet foods for pets	2.5
40. Total mould count and yeast	Feed ingredients and complete feed for all species	5000 cfu/g
41. Escherica Coli 0157:H7	Feed ingredients and complete feed for all species	10 cfu/g
42. Enterobacteriaceae TEC	Feed ingredients and complete feed for all species	1000 cfu/g
43. Salmonella in 25g	Feed ingredients and complete feed for all species	Absent
44. Clostridium	Feed ingredients and complete feed for all species	10 cfu/g

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
<p>A. Botanical impurities</p> <p>Apricots – <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.</p> <p>Bitter almond - <i>Prunus dulcis</i> (Mill.) D.A. Webb var. amara (DC.) Focke (= <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch var.amara (DC.) Focke)</p> <p>Wild camelina - <i>Camelina sativa</i> (L). Crantz</p> <p>Mowrah, Bassia, Madhuca - <i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (L.) Macbr. (= <i>Bassia longifolia</i> L. = <i>Illipe malabroum</i> Eng1.) <i>Madhuca indica</i> Gmelin (= <i>Bassia latifolia</i> (Roxb.) = <i>Illipe latifolia</i> (Roscb.) F. Mueller)</p> <p>Purghera - <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.</p> <p>Indian mustard - <i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern. And Coss.ssp. <i>integrifolia</i> (West.) Thell.</p> <p>Sareptian mustard - <i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern. And Coss.ssp. <i>juncea</i></p>	All farm feeds	Seeds and fruit of the plant species listed opposite as well their processed derivatives may only be present in feed ingredients in trace quantities not quantitatively determinable

SUBSTANCE, PRODUCTS	FARM FEEDS	MAXIMUM CONTENT in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a farm feed with a moisture content of 120g/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
<div>Chinese mustard - <i>Brassica Juncea</i> (L.) Czern and Coss. Ssp. <i>Junica var lutea</i> Batelin</div> <div>Black mustard - <i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.) Koch</div> <div>Ethiopian mustard - <i>Brassica carinata</i> A. Braun</div>	All farm feeds	Seeds and fruit of the plant species listed opposite as well their processed derivatives may only be present in feed ingredients in trace quantities not quantitatively determinable

- * Upon request of the competent authorities, the responsible operator must perform an analysis to demonstrate that the content of inorganic arsenic is lower than 2ppm. This analysis is of particular importance for the seaweed species *Hizikia fusiforme*.
- ** Maximum levels refer to an analytical determination of cadmium, whereby extraction is performed in nitric acid (5% w/w) for 30 minutes at boiling temperature. Equivalent extraction procedures can be applied for which it can be demonstrated that the used extraction procedure has equal extraction efficiency.
- *** Expressed in World Health Organisation (WHO) toxic equivalences, using the WHO-TEFs (toxic equivalency factors, 1997(#))
- **** Upper-bound concentrations; upper-bound concentrations are calculated on the assumption that all values of the different congeners below the limit of quantification are equal to the limit of quantification.
- ***** In so far determinable by analytical microscopy.
- # WHO-TEFs for human risk assessment based on the conclusions of the World Health Organisations meeting, Sweden, 15-18 June 1997 (van den Berg et al., (1998) Toxic Equivalency Factors (TEFs) for PCDs, and PCDDs, and PCDFs for humans and for wildlife. Environmental Health Perspectives, 106(12),755).
- (@) The separate maximum level for dioxins (PCDD/F) remains applicable for a temporary period. The products intended for animal feed mentioned in point 27a have to comply both with the maximum levels for dioxins and with the maximum levels for the sum of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs during that temporary period.

- (##) Fresh fish directly delivered and used without intermediate processing for the production of feed for fur animals is not subject to the maximum levels, while maximum levels of 4,0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg product and 8,0 ng WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ/kg product are applicable to fresh fish used for the direct feeding of pet animals, zoo and circus animals, The products, processed animal proteins produced from these animals (fur animals, pet animals, zoo and circus animals) cannot enter the food chain and cannot be fed to farmed animals which are kept, fattened or bred for the production of food.

(Table 2 corrected by GNR 1109 of 2006)

(Table 2 substituted by GNR 70 of 2010)

(Table 2 amended by regulation 20 of GNR 552 of 2010, as corrected by GNR 789 of 2010)

TABLE 3 PROHIBITED INGREDIENTS

[REG. 11(4)(d)]

1.	Faeces, urine as well as separated digestive tract content resulting from the emptying of or removal of the digestive tract.
2.	Processed hide and hide treated with tanning substances, including its waste.
3.	Seeds and other plant propagating materials which, after harvest, have undergone specific treatment with plant protection products for their intended use (propagation), and any derived by-products.
4.	Wood, sawdust and other materials derived from wood treated with wood protection products.
5.	Sludge from sewage plants treating waste waters.
6.	Solid urban waste, such as household waste.
7.	Untreated waste from eating places.
8.	The packaging and parts of packaging or the use of products from the agri-food industry.
9.	Untreated or unsterilized poultry litter
10.	Processed hair and its by-product

(Table 3 substituted by regulation 21 of GNR 552 of 2010)

TABLE 4 REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLETE, COMPLEMENTARY, SUPPLEMENTARY AND CONCENTRATED

Prepared by:

ANIMAL FEED
(REG. 16 & 19)

1	2	1	2
Kind of animal	Kind of animal feed	Kind of animal	Kind of animal feed
Broiler	Pre-starter	Fish	Starter
	Starter	Abalone	Grower
	Grower	Cat fish	Breeder
	Finisher	Carp	Maintenance
	Post Finisher	Gold fish	Complete
	Supplement	Koi	Supplement
	Concentrate	Marron	Concentrate
		Tilapia	
		Trout	
Broiler breeder	Starter	Crocodile	Starter
	Grower		Grower
	finisher		Maintenance
	Layer		Complete
	Layer (late phase)		Supplement
	Supplement		Concentrate
	Concentrate		
Chickens	Chick starter	Pigeon	Complete
	Pullet grower		Maintenance
	Puller <i>[sic]</i> developer		Breeder
	Laying		Racing
	Laying (late phase)		Supplement
	Supplement		Concentrate
	Concentrate		
Turkey	Starter	Parrot	Complete
	Grower		Maintenance
	Pullet developer		Supplement
	Finisher		Concentrate
	Pre-breeder		
	Breeder		
	Supplement		
	Concentrate		
Duck	Starter	Rabbit	Complete

Prepared by:

Geese	Grower		Production
	Finisher		Maintenance
	Developer		Supplement
	Breeder		Concentrate
	Supplement		
	Concentrate		
Ostrich	Maintenance	Chinchilla	Complete
	Pre-starter		Production
	Starter		Maintenance
	Grower		Supplement
	Finisher		Concentrate
	Slaughter		
	Breeder (ad lib)		
	Breeder (restricted)		
	Supplement		
	Concentrate		
Horse	Full grown	Mice & Rat	Maintenance
	Brood mares		Production
	Weanlings		Complete
	Yearlings		Supplement
	Supplement		Concentrate
	Concentrate		
Pig	Creep	Game	Grower
	Weaner		Complete
	Grower		Maintenance
	Finisher		Drought
	Dry sow and boar		Supplement
	Lactating Sow		Concentrate
	Supplement		
	Concentrate		
Sheep	Milk Replacer	Beef	Milk Replacer
Goat	Acidified Milk Replacer		Acidified milk Replacer
	Grower		Grower
	Finisher		Finisher
	Ram		Complete
	Ewe & Lamb		Bull

	Complete		Drought
	Drought		Supplement
	Supplement		Concentrate
	Concentrate		
Dairy	Complete	Dairy Calves	Starter
	Semi-complete		Grower
	Concentrated dry cow		Complete
	Concentrated dry cow + anionic salts		Supplement
	Concentrated dairy feeds		Concentrate
	Supplement		
	Concentrate		

(Table 4 substituted by GNR 1109 of 2006)

TABLE 5
NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS [sic] FOR COMPLETE DOG FOOD PER KILOGRAM DRY MATTER (DM)
(based on 65 % digestibility)
(REG. 17)

Nutrient	Unit/ kg DM (a)	Adult Minimum (b)	All stages Minimum (b)	Maximum I
Crude Protein (e)	g	200	245	
Arginine (f)	g	6,1	7,6	
Histidine (f)	g	2,2	2,8	
Isoleucine (f)	g	4,3	5,4	
Leucine (f)	g	7,0	8,8	
Lysine (f)	g	6,2	7,7	
Methionine- cysteine (f)	g	4,6	5,8	
Phenylalanine-tyrosine (f)	g	8,3	10,8	
Threonine (f)	g	6,5	7,0	
Tryptophan (f)	g	1,8	2,3	
Valine (f)	g	4,6	5,8	
Crude fat (g)	g	50	70 (g)	
Crude fibre (d)	g			50
Linoleic acid	g	10,	10	
Calcium	g	7,2	10	32 (i)
Phosphorus	g	6,0 (h)	9	16
Ca : P ratio (l)		1:1	1 : 1	2 : 1
Potassium	g	6,0	6,0	
Sodium	g	0,5	0,7 (j)	

Prepared by:

Chloride (k)	g	0,8	1,0	
Magnesium	g	0,4	0,4	
Iron (l)	mg	50 (m)	80	3 000
Copper	mg	4,0 (m)	7,3	250
Manganese	mg	5,0	6,0	
Zinc (n)	mg	120	120	1 000
Iodine	mg	0,7 (m)	1,5	50
Selenium	mg	0.11	0.11	2
Vitamin A	IU	5 000	5 000	400 000
Vitamin D	IU	500	500	5 000
Vitamin E (p)	IU	30 (m)	50	
Vitamin K (q)	mg	-	-	
Thiamin (r)	mg	1,0	1,0	
Riboflavin	mg	2.2	2.2	
Pantothenic acid	mg	10	10	
Niacin	mg	11	11	
Pyridoxine	mg	1,0	1,0	
Folic acid	mg	0.18	0.18	
Vitamin B12	mg	22	22	
Choline	mg	1200	1 200	
Biotin (s)	mg	-	-	

Table 5 (continued - explanations)

- a. Conversion of units/MJ to units/100 g on dry matter (DM) basis or units/1 000 kcal can be obtained by multiplying units/MJ by 1,6736 and 4,184 respectively. The conversion from units/MJ to units /100 g DM assumes that the diet has an energy density of 14,64MJ (3 500 kcal)/kg metabolisable energy (ME). Rations greater than 16,74MJ (4 000 kcal)/kg should be corrected for energy density; rations less than 14,64MJ (4 000 kcal) should not be corrected for energy density.
- b. Values are suitable for products of average RSA (65 %) digestibility and availability. These values should be increased in products of lower digestibility and availability. Values in the table are principally based on published recommendations of the National Research Council (NRC'85 +25 % and NRC '85 +35 %) for protein, amino acids and certain minerals (refer to footnotes). Where differences exist between the RSA guidelines and NRC'85 +25 or 35 % explanations are provided in footnotes.
- c. Maximum values are based on AAFCO 1999 and RSA regulatory requirements. Where differences exist with AAFCO explanations are provided in footnotes. Maximum values are only given for nutrients where a toxic level has been established in dogs. For nutrients where no value is provided, although the nutrient may still be toxic in the dog if consumed at high levels, no data exist specifying the toxic level in this species.

- d. Legal maximum crude fibre level to ensure energy density and digestibility.
- e. Adult maintenance requirement based on AAFCO 1999 plus 10 % to compensate for the Quality/digestibility of local protein sources. A lower level of protein may be adequate. However, manufacturers should ensure that the bioavailability of protein and its constituent amino acids, as well as the amino acid pattern, are in line with current scientific recommendations and have biological testing to support data.
- f. The level of essential amino acids for "adult minimum" is based on NRC 1985 for growth plus 10 % and for all lifestages on NRC 1985 for growth plus 35 %. In practical diets the level of essential amino acids should be at least as high as the values stated. A lower level of essential amino acids may be adequate. However, as long as minimum values stated by NRC 1985 are met and manufacturers can ensure the bio-availability of the amino acids and have biological testing to support data.
- (g) Based on AAFCO '99. There is no evidence to support increased requirement for total fat in growing puppies, but a higher value was deemed necessary for all lifestages to support lactation.
- (h) Based on NRC '85 + 35 % due to high cereal and cereal by product inclusions in typical RSA products that could result in a decrease in the availability of phosphorous.
- i. Ca : P ratio is a regulatory requirement for product validations. Maximum calcium level based on double the maximum phosphorus level to compensate for the high calcium content in local animal protein sources. This high calcium level could be harmful for puppies and manufacturers should not exceed 25 g/kg for puppy diets.
- j. Studies in dogs have demonstrated that 45,5 mg/MJ (0,19 g/1 000 kcal) sodium is adequate for all lifestages (Czarnecki-Maulden et al., (1989) J. A. Vet. Med Assoc. 195, 583 -590).
- k. Value based on assumption that chloride is provided as NaCl (see footnote j).
- l. Because of very poor availability, iron from carbonate or oxide sources that are added to the diet should not be considered as components in meeting the minimum nutrient level.
- m. Based on NRC 1985 + 25 %.
- n. Based on AAFCO 1999 providing adequate allowance for high cereal and cereal by product inclusions in locally produced diets.
- o. Based on Hathcock et al. 1990 Am. J Clin. Nutr. 52: 183 - 202.

- p. Requirement depends on intake of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) and other antioxidants. A fivefold increase may be required under conditions of high PUFA intake.
- q. Vitamin K does not need to be added unless diet contains antimicrobial or antivitamin compounds.
- r. Because processing may destroy up to 90 % of the thiamin in the diet, allowances in formulation should be made to ensure the minimum nutrient level is met after processing.
- s. Biotin does not need to be added unless diet contains antimicrobial or antivitamin compounds.

(Table 5 amended by regulation 22 of GNR 552 of 2010, as corrected by GNR 789 of 2010)

TABLE 6
NUTRIENT REQUIRMENTS [sic] FOR COMPLETE CAT FOOD PER KILOGRAM DRY MATTER (DM)
(based on 65 % digestibility)
(REG. 17)

Nutrient	Unit/ kg DM (a)	Adult Minimum (b)	All stages Minimum (b)	Maximum I
Crude Protein	G	275	310 (e)	
Arginine (g)	G	8,8	11,0	
Histidine (g)	G	2,6	3,3	
Isoleucine (g)	G	4,4	5,5	
Leucine (g)	G	10,6	13,2	
Lysine (g)	G	7,0	8,8	
Methionine-cysteine (g)	G	6,6	8,3	
Methionine (g)	G	3,5	4,4	
Phenylalanine-tyrosine (g)	G	7,5	9,4	
Threonine (g)	G	6,2	7,7	
Tryptophan (g)	G	1,3	1,7	
Valine (g)	G	5,3	6,6	
Crude fat	G	90	90	
Linoleic acid	G	5,0	5,0	
Arachidonic acid	mg	200	200	
Crude Fibre	G			45 (d)
Linoleic acid	G	5,0	5,0	
Calcium	G	7,1	10	
Phosphorus	G	6,0	8,4	
Ca : P ratio (I)		1 : 1	1 : 1	2 : 1
Potassium	G	6,0	6,0	

Sodium	G	0,6 (i)	2,0	
Chloride	G	0,9 (j)	3,0	
Magnesium	G	0,3 (k)	0,5 (f)	
Iron (l)	mg	80	100 (f)	
Copper (m)	mg	5,0	10 (n)	
Manganese	mg	5,0	10,0 (f)	
Zinc (o)	mg	75	75	2 000
Iodine	mg	0,3	1,0 (f)	
selenium	mg	100	100	
Vitamin A	IU	3 330 (i)	9 000	400 000 (p)
Vitamin D	IU	250 (h)	750	10 000
Vitamin E (q)	IU	30	30	
Vitamin K (r)	mg	100	100	
Thiamin (s)	mg	5,0	5,0	
Riboflavin	mg	4,0	4,0	
Pantothenic acid	mg	5,0	5,0	
Niacin	mg	40 (l)	40 (i)	
Pyridoxine	mg	2,5 (t)	4,0	
Folic acid	mg	0,8	0,8	
Vitamin B12	mg	20	20	
Choline (u)	mg	2 400	2 400	
Biotin (v)	mg	70	70	
Taurine (wet)	G	2,5	2,5	
Taurine (dry)	G	1,0	1,0	

Table 6 (continued - explanations).

- Conversion of units/MJ to units/kg on dry matter (DM) basis or units/11 000 kcal can be obtained by multiplying units/MJ by 1,6736 and 4,184 respectively. The conversion from units/MJ to units /kg DM assumes that the diet has an energy density of 16,7 MJ (4 000 kcal)/kg metabolisable energy (ME). Rations greater than 18,8MJ (4 500 kcal)/kg should be corrected for energy density; rations less than 16,7Kj (4 000 kcal) should not be corrected for energy density.
- Values are suitable for products of average RSA (65 %) digestibility and availability. These values should be increased in products of lower digestibility and availability. Values in the table are principally based on published recommendations AAFCO 1999 and AAFCO 1999 plus 10 % for protein, amino acids and certain minerals (refer to footnotes). The majority of AAFCO 1999 recommendations are based on NRC 1986 recommendations plus 25 % to allow for practical diets. Where differences exist between the RSA guidelines and AAFCO 1999 explanations are provided in footnotes. Values below the recommended minimum may still be adequate as long as minimum values stated by NRC 1986 are met and manufacturers can ensure bioavailability and have biological testing done to support data.

- c. Maximum values are based on AAFCO 1999 and RSA regulatory requirements. Where differences exist with AAFCO explanations are provided in footnotes. Maximum values are only given for nutrients where a toxic level has been established in cats. For nutrients where no value is provided, although the nutrient may still be toxic in the cat if consumed at high levels, no data exist specifying the toxic level in this species.
- d. Legal maximum crude fibre level to ensure energy density and digestibility.
- e. Based on NRC 1978 plus 10 %.
- f. Based on NRC 1978.
- g. The level of essential amino acids for "adult minimum" is based on NRC 1986 minimum recommendations for growth plus 10 % and for all lifestages on NRC 1986 for growth plus 35 %. In practical diets the level of essential amino acids should be at least as high as the values stated. A lower level of essential amino acids may be adequate. However, manufactures should ensure that the bioavailability of protein and the amino acid profile satisfies the minimum values stated.
- h. J. G. Morris and K.E. Earle (1996) Vet. Clin. Nutr. Vol 3 (3): 93-96.
- i. Yu & Morris (1997) J. Nutr. 127: 494-501.
- j. Values based on the assumption that chlorine provides as NaCl.
- k. Studies have demonstrated that 10mg/ MJ will maintain adult cats. This value has been doubled to accommodate interactions with other dietary factors. Pastoor et al. (1993) Doctoral Thesis, University of Utrecht.
- l. Because of very poor availability, iron from carbonate or oxide sources that are added to the diet should not be considered as components in meeting the minimum nutrient level.
- m. Foods high in zinc, iron, and/or soy or other sources of phytic acid should be at a minimum of 0,9 mg/MJ. Due to its low availability copper oxide should not be considered as a copper source.
- n. Facetti et al. (1197) J. Nutr. (1998) (submitted)
- o. Based on AAFCO 1999 providing adequate allowance for high cereal and cereal by product inclusions in locally produced diets.
- p. Seawright et al (1967) J. Comp. Path. 77:29 – 39.

- q. Add 10 IU Vitamin E above minimum level per gram of fish oil per kilogram (16,7MJ) of diet.
- r. Vitamin K does not need to be added unless the diet contains antimicrobial or antivitamin compounds, or contains more than 25% fish on a DM basis. Strieker et al. (1996) JSAP 37 322-326.
- s. Because processing may destroy up to 90% of the thiamine in the diet, allowance in formulation should be made to ensure the minimum nutrient level is met after processing.
- t. Bay et al, (1989) J. Nutr. 119: 1020 – 1027 and Bay et al (1990) J. Nutr. 121: 1054 – 1061.
- u. Methionine may substitute for choline as a methyl donor at a rate of 3,75 parts for 1 part choline by mass when methionine exceeds 0,62 %.
- v. Biotin does not need to be added unless diet contains antimicrobial or antivitamin compounds.

TABLE 7
MINIMUM REQUIRED CHEMICAL ANALYSIS FOR COMPLETE PET FOOD VALIDATION
(dog and cat food only)
[REG. 17(1)(a)(iii)]

Major nutrients	*Protein (N x 6,25) *Fat (NB: acid hydrolysis for most pet foods) *Moisture (NB: Karl Fisher method for semi-moist products) *Ash *Crude fibre
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Essential fatty acids:	*Linoleic acid	*Arachidonic acid (a)
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Amino acids	Arginine	Histidine	Isoleucine
	Cystine	Tyrosine	*Lysine
	Phenylalanine	Threonine	Tryptophan
	Leucine	*Methionine	Valine

Minerals	*Calcium	*Phosphorus	*Potassium
	Sodium	Copper	*Iron
	Chloride	Magnesium	Iodine
	Manganese	*Zinc	

Vitamins	*A	D (b)	E
	*Thiamin	Riboflavin	Pantothenic acid
	Niacin	Pyridoxine	Biotin
	B12 (cyanocobalamin)	Folic acid	

Vitamin-like substances	*Taurine (a) & (c)	Choline
--------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------

- a. Arachidonic acid and taurine analyses are only necessary for cat food.
- b. Vitamin D analysis of pet foods containing levels which are approaching the minimum recommendation, say between 500 and 1 000 IU/kg DM is difficult and unreliable. The detection limit for HPLC methods is approximately 3 000 to 5 000 IU/kg. Analysis is not required if supplementation is oxidized *[sic]* and it is unlikely that unsupplemented products with adequate levels of vitamins A and E will be deficient in vitamin D.
- c. For taurine (a kind of amino acid having a vitamin-like activity) analysis.

Table 8
PRODUCT FAMILIES
[REG. 17(1)(g)]

1. All products within a family must be of the same processing type and within the same moisture content category (less than 20%, 20% or more but less than 65%, 65% or more), and
2. all product family members must be adequate for the same or less demanding life stage as the lead family product, and
3. the first four ingredient (exclusive of added water, vitamins, minerals, food additives and condiments) or the product family members:
 - a. must *e[sic]* identical and in the same order of predominance as the first four ingredient (exclusive of added water, vitamins, minerals, food additives and condiments) as the lead family product.
4. the product family members must meet the metabolizable energy (ME) of the lead product members and be formulated on an ME basis to:
 - a. meet the nutrient levels of the lead family product for key nutrients (crude protein, lysine, methionine, crude fat, linoleic acid, calcium, phosphorus, zinc, vitamin A and thiamine and additionally potassium and taurine for cat foods), and
 - b. meet the nutrient levels of the lead family product or the AAFCO Nutrient Profiles, whichever is lower, for all other essential nutrients, and
 - c. not exceed the maximum levels of any nutrient or nutrient ratio established in the AAFCO Nutrient Profiles.

Table 9
CALCULATION OF ENERGY VALUE OF FOOD
[REG. 17 (1)(h)]

The gross energy value of foods is defined as the total combustible energy released as heat when a food is completely oxidized [sic] in a bomb calorimeter.

Gross energy values of individual food components are as follows (NFE* = nitrogen free extracts):

Carbohydrate (Crude fibre and NFE*)	4.14 kcal/g
Fat	9.40 kcal/g
Protein	5.65 kcal/g

However, in practical diets not all this energy is available due to incomplete digestion of the various nutrients.

In the absence of animal digestibility results for a particular diet, one of the following formulae to calculate metabolisable energy values of practical diets can be used:

(a) Dogs (NRC 1985)

$$\text{ME (kcal/g)} = \text{protein/g} \times 3.5 + \text{fat/g} \times 8.5 + \text{NFE}^*/\text{g} \times 3.5$$

(b) Cats (NRC 1986)

Moist foods :

$$\text{ME (kcal/g)} = \text{protein/g} \times 3.9 + \text{fat/g} \times 7.7 + \text{NFE}^*/\text{g} \times 3.0 - 0.05$$

Semi-moist foods :

$$\text{ME (kcal/g)} = \text{protein/g} \times 3.7 + \text{fat/g} \times 8.8 + \text{NFE}^*/\text{g} \times 3.3$$

Dry foods :

$$\text{ME (kcal/g)} = 0.99 (\text{protein/g} \times 5.65 + \text{fat/g} \times 9.4 + \text{NFE}^*/\text{g} \times 4.15) - 1.26$$

(c) Cats and dogs (AAFCO 2001)

$$\text{ME (kcal/g)} = \text{protein/g} \times 3.5 + \text{fat/g} \times 8.5 + \text{NFE}^*/\text{g} \times 3.5$$

TABLE 10
ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR DOGS AND CATS
[REG. 17(1)(h)]

Practical recommendation for ME requirements of dogs at different ages

Age	Average	Range
Years	kcal me / kg ^{0.75}	Kcal ME / kg ^{0.75}
1 – 2	132	125 – 140
3 – 7	115	100 – 130
7 (senior dogs)	100	80 – 120
obese prone adults	≤90	./.

Practical recommendation for ME requirements for dogs in relation to activity

Activity level	Kcal ME/ kg ^{0.75}	KJ ME / kg ^{0.75}
Low activity (< 1 h/day)	100	420
Moderate activity (1 - 3 h/day)	125	525
Higher activity (3 - 6 h/day)	150 -175	625 - 730
Based on 2, 12, 23, 38 & 45		

Metabolisable energy requirements for cats

For cats, given less variation in adult body weights, the metabolisable energy need for adult maintenance is 60 - 70 kcal/kg body weight/day (based on NRC 1986).

TABLE 11
FEED INGREDIENT TERMS
[REG. 21 (1)(a)(vi)]

Animal protein products.

*Animal byproduct meal

Animal digest

Animal liver

Animal plasma

*Bloodmeal

*Bloodmeal, flash-dried

Casein

Condensed fish protein digest

Dried (dry) whey

Dried buttermilk, Feed Grade

Dried fish protein digest

Dried kelp

*Dried meat solubles

Dried milk, Feed Grade

Dried skimmed milk, Feed Grade

Dried whole milk, Feed Grade

Rye

Sorghum

Triticale

Wheat

Oils and fats

Acid oil/fat product (Feed Grade)

Animal fat

Corn endosperm oil

Fish oil

Greaves

Hydrolysed fat or oil (Feed Grade)

Restaurant oil and fat

Vegetable fat or oil

Plant protein products

Active dry yeast

Fish byproduct
 Fish meal
 Hydrolysed poultry feathers
 *Meat and bone meal
 *Meat and meat by-products
 *Meat meal
 *Meat protein isolate
 Poultry
 Poultry byproduct and feather meal
 Poultry byproduct meal
 Poultry by-products (fresh)
 Poultry hatchery byproduct meal
 Poultry meal
 *Spray-dried animal blood
 Whey
 White fish meal

Forage products

Dehydrated lucerne meal or pellets
 Sundried lucerne meal, or pellets or
 ground lucerne
 Ground grass
 Ground soya-bean hay
 Ground straw

Grain products

Barley
 Brewers rice
 Grain sorghum
 Ground/processed grain sorghum
 Ground rice
 Ground rough rice or ground paddy
 Ground brown rice
 Maize
 Maize feed meal
 Maize ground/processed
 Oats
 Rice
 Sunflower meal/cake, dehulled, mechanical
 extract
 Sunflower meal/cake, dehulled, solvent
 extract

Algae meal
 Brewers dried yeast
 Canola meal/cake
 Cereal food fines
 Chipped rice, broken rice, or brewers
 rice
 Coconut meal/cake, mechanical extract
 Coconut meal/cake, solvent extract
 Cottonseed meal/cake, Mechanical
 extract
 Cottonseed meal/cake, solvent extract
 Dried beans
 Dried potato
 Ground extruded whole soya-beans
 (full-fat soya)
 Ground soya-beans
 Groundnut meal/cake, mechanical
 and/or solvent extract
 Guar meal
 Heat-processed soya-beans
 Linseed meal
 Peas
 Primary dried yeast or dried yeast
 Rapeseed meal/cake, mechanical
 extract
 Safflower meal/cake, mechanical
 extract
 Safflower meal/cake, solvent extract
 Soy flour
 Soya protein isolate
 Soya protein isolate
 Soya-bean meal, dehulled, solvent
 extract
 Soya-bean meal, mechanical extract
 Soya-bean meal, mechanical extract
 Soya-bean meal, solvent extract
 soya-beans
 Wheat germ meal
 Wheat germ meal, defatted
 Wheat midlings
 Wheat mill run

Sunflower meal/cake, mechanical extract
 Sunflower meal/cake, solvent extract
 Tapioca/manioca and/or cassava root
 Textured soya protein product
 Torula dried yeast or candida dried yeast
 Yeast culture
 Yeast dried grains

Processed grain by-products

Barley mill byproduct
 Brewers dried grains
 Brewers wet grains
 Chipped rice, broken rice, or brewers rice
 Condensed distillers' solubles
 Defatted wheat germ meal
 Dehydrated maize plant
 Distillers' dried grains
 Distillers' dried grains with solubles
 Distillers' dried solubles
 Flaked maize
 Grain sorghum bran
 Grain sorghum germ cake or grain sorghum
 germ meal
 Grain sorghum gluten feed
 Grain sorghum gluten meal
 Grain sorghum grits
 Grain sorghum mill feed
 Ground maize-cob
 Ground rough rice or ground paddy
 Ground/processed grain sorghum
 Ground/processed grain sorghum
 Groundnut skins
 Hominy chop
 Maize and cob meal
 Maize and cob meal with husks
 Maize bran
 Maize feed meal
 Maize flour
 Maize germ meal (dry milled, defatted)
 Maize germ meal (wet milled) I maize germ
 cake
 Maize gluten feed (Gluten 20)

Roughage products

Bagasse
 Barley hulls
 Barley mill by-product
 Barley mill by-product
 Beet pulp, dried, plain
 Citrus meal, dried
 Dried apple pomace
 Dried citrus pulp
 Dried tomato pomace
 Ground maize-cob
 Ground straw
 Groundnut hulls
 Oat hulls
 Oat mill by-product
 Rice mill by-product
 Rice mill run
 Soya-bean hulls
 Soya-bean meal, mechanical extract
 Sunflower hulls

Maize gluten meal (Gluten 60)
 Maize grits
 Maize ground/processed.
 Oat groats
 Oat hulls
 Oat meal
 Pearl barley by-product
 Rice bran
 Rice mill by-product
 Rice polishings
 Sorghum flour,partially aspirated,gelatinized
 Wheat bran
 Wheat flour

TABLE 12
NPN WARNINGS
[REG. 21(2)(c)]

<p>Applicable to all feeds</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vinegar is an effective remedy against NPN poisoning. Mix with an equal amount of water. Dose half a bottle per calf or large sheep or 2-4 bottles per head of cattle. (1 bottle = 750 ml) 2. Protect this farm feed against rain. NPN is soluble and animals drinking such a solution could be poisoned. 3. Do not feed this farm feed indiscriminately with other NPN containing farm feeds. Consult an animal scientist.
<p>Concentrates</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Mix this concentrate thoroughly with the prescribed ingredients.
<p>Finisher feeds</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Adaptation : Limit the intake of the finisher feed to approximately 1% of the animals live mass during the first week in order to prevent digestive disturbances. 6. Finisher feeds are fed ad lib with adequate roughage or natural grazing. Feeding troughs must always be kept filled.
<p>Complete feeds</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. During the first week additional roughage must be fed to facilitate adaptation.

8. This farm feed must be fed ad lib. Ensure that the feed troughs are always full.
Animal licks
9. This is a supplement and not a feed. Sufficient grazing and/or roughage must be available at all times
10. Keep lick troughs filled and prevent gluttonous eating by hungry animals. A constant daily intake can help prevent poisoning.
11. Before feeding a NPN containing lick, feed an ordinary salt/phosphate lick at least 7 days.
Dairy meal
12. Adaptation: When changing from a NPN-free dairy meal to a NPN-containing meal it is advisable to feed a 50/50 mixture over a period of 4-6 days.
13. Dairy meal must be fed two or more times daily.
14. The quantity of dairy meal fed depend on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The quality and quantity of the available grazing and/or roughage; (b) The stage of lactation; and (c) The milk and butterfat production

TABLE 13
CATEGORIES OF INGREDIENTS WHICH MAY BE INDICATED IN PLACE OF INDIVIDUAL
INGREDIENTS FOR PET FOOD
[REG. 22(2)(I)(ii)]

Description of the Category	Definition
Meat and animal derivatives	All the fleshy parts of slaughtered warm-blooded land animals, fresh or preserved by appropriate treatment, and all products and derivatives of the processing of the carcass or parts of the carcass of warm-blood animals
Milk and milk derivatives	All milk products, fresh or preserved by appropriate treatment, and derivatives from the processing thereof
Eggs and egg derivatives	All egg products fresh or preserved by appropriate treatment and derivatives from the processing thereof
Oils and fats	All animal and vegetable oils and fats
Yeasts	All yeasts, the cells of which have been killed and dried

Fish and fish derivatives	Fish or parts of fish, fresh or preserved by appropriate treatment, and derivatives from the processing thereof
Cereals	All types of cereal, regardless of their presentation, or products made from the starch endosperm
Cereal by products	By products resulting from the treatment of cereals.
Vegetables	All types of vegetables and legumes, fresh or preserved by appropriate treatment
Derivatives of vegetable origin	Derivatives resulting from the treatment of vegetable products, in particular cereals, vegetables, legumes and oil
Vegetable protein extracts	All products of vegetable origin in which the proteins have been concentrated by an adequate process to contain at least 50 % crude protein, as related to the dry matter, and which may be restructured (textured)
Minerals	All inorganic substances suitable for pet food, macro and trace substances
Various sugars	All types of sugars
Fruit	All types of fruit, fresh or preserved by appropriate treatment
Nuts	All kernels from shells
Seeds	All types of seeds as such or roughly crushed
Algae	Algae, fresh or preserved by appropriate treatment
Molluscs and crustaceans	All types of molluscs, crustaceans, shellfish, fresh or preserved by appropriate treatment, and their processing derivatives
Insects	All types of insects and their stages of development
Bakery products	All bread, cakes, biscuits and pasta products

TABLE 14
REQUIREMENTS TO SUBSTANTIATE URINARY TRACT HEALTH CLAIMS*[sic]*
[REG. 22(2)(v)]

► **Low magnesium claim**

Mg < 1.2 g/kg Dm

Or

Mg < 25mg/100kcal ME

Proximate analysis plus Mg analysis for 3 production runs.

► **Reduces Urinary pH claim**

As above

Plus

Prepared by:

Biological trial to verify that the urinary pH = 6.2 - 6.4

► **Helps maintain urinary tract health claim**

Proximate analysis

Urinary Ph trial as above

Plus

Calcium	9 g/kg DM max	analysis for 3 production runs
Phosphorus	7 g/kg DM max	analysis for 3 production runs
Magnesium	1.2 g/kg DM max	analysis for 3 production runs

Table 15(a)

ACCEPTABLE ANALYTICAL VARIATION AND SAMPLING VARIATIONS FOR MOISTURE, PROTEIN; FAT, FIBRE, ASH, Ca, P, Na, Cl, K, Mg AND S IN COMPLETE FEEDS

Registered Nutrient level (X), %	Variation (A) from X	Relative variation (RV) from (X), %
1	0.25	25.0
2	0.30	14.9
3	0.34	11.5
4	0.39	9.8
5	0.44	8.8
6	0.48	8.1
7	0.53	7.6
8	0.58	7.2
9	0.63	6.9
10	0.67	6.7
12	0.77	6.4
14	0.86	6.1
16	0.95	6.0
18	1.05	5.8
20	1.14	5.7
25	1.38	5.5
30	1.61	5.4
35	1.84	5.3
40	2.08	5.2
50	2.55	5.1
60	3.02	5.0
70	6.48	5.0
80	3.95	4.9

Prepared by:

$$A = 0.046875.X + 0.203125$$

$$RV = A/X \times 100$$

TABLE 15(b)
ACCEPTABLE ANALYTICAL AND SAMPLING VARIATIONS FOR MOISTURE, PROTEIN, FAT, FIBRE,
ASH, Ca, PI Na, Cl, K, Mg AND S IN INGREDIENTS

Registered Nutrient level (X), %	Variation (A) from X	Relative variation (RV) from (X), %
1	0.25	25.0
2	0.30	14.9
3	0.34	11.5
4	0.39	9.8
5	0.44	8.8
6	0.49	8.1
7	0.50	7.2
8	0.52	6.5
9	0.54	6.0
10	0.55	5.6
12	0.59	4.9
14	0.62	4.5
16	0.66	4.1
18	0.69	3.9
20	0.73	3.6
25	0.82	3.3
30	0.90	3.0
35	0.99	2.8
40	1.08	2.7
45	1.16	2.6
50	1.25	2.5
60	1.42	2.4
70	1.60	2.3
80	1.77	2.2

6 to 80%

$$A = 0.01738.X + 0.3810$$

$$RV = A/X \times 100$$

1 to <6%

$$A = 0.046575.X + 0.203125$$

$$RV = A/X \times 100$$

TABLE 15(c)
ACCEPTABLE ANALYTICAL AND SAMPLING VARIATIONS FOR MINERALS, VITAMINS,
MEDICATIONS AND MICRO ELEMENTS (0-1000 MG/KG) IN COMPLETE ANIMAL FEED AND . .
INGREDIENTS

Prepared by:

Registered level (x)		Variation (A) from X	Relative variation (RV) From
%	mg/kg		X, %
0.10	1000	0.040	40.0
0.25	2500	0.075	30.0
0.50	5000	0.133	26.7
0.75	7500	0.192	25.6
1.00	10000	0.250	25.0

$$A = 0.233333.X + 0.016667$$

$$RV = A/X \times 100$$

Values < 0.10 % (1000 mg/kg) relative variation (RV) from X = 50%

ANNEXURE 1

PORTS OF ENTRY

Land boarder [sic] posts	International Airports	International harbours	Inland
Beitbridge	Cape Town	Cape Town	Johannesburg
Caledonspoort	Durban	Durban	Kimberly [sic]
Ficksburg	Gateway (Pietersburg)	East London	Pretoria
Golela	O.R. Tambo	Mossel Bay	Mmabatho
Groblersburg	Lanseria	Port Elizabeth	Pietermaritzburg
Kapfontein	Port Elizabeth	Richards Bay	Upington
Jeppesreef	Richards Bay	Saldanha Bay	Bloemfontein
Lebombo	Upington		Stellenbosch
Mahamba	Bloemfontein		Germiston
Mananga	Mafikeng		
Maseru bridge			
Nakop			
Nerston			
Oshoek			
Qachas' Nek			
Ramatlabana			
Skilpadshek			
Van Rooyenshek			
Vioolsdrif			

(Annexure 1 substituted by GNR 1109 of 2006)

ANNEXURE 2

Prepared by:

Department of Agriculture
Private Bag X 250
Pretoria
0001

**CERTIFICATE IN RESPECT OF THE TAKING OF SAMPLES IN TERMS OF SECTION 15 OF ACT
36/1947**

Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)
(To be completed in duplicate)

I here by certify that the accompanying sample of an animal feed identified by the above serial number, was
taken by me on day of 20

At in the presence of

*(Name of owner/person in charge of stocks/witness)

From the stock of

(Name and address of seller)

PARTICULARS OF ANIMAL FEED FROM WHICH SAMPLE WAS TAKEN

1. Name of registration holder

2. Trade name †

3. Name of Product †

4. Animal feed class †

5. Registration number† Act 36/1947

6. Manufacturer details

7. Composition of farm feed†

7.1 Chemical composition

(List chemicals which appear on the label)

7.2 Physical properties

7. Conditions of container from which sample was taken

8. Estimated quantity of a sample taken:

8.1 Number of containers 8.2 Capacity of containers

8. Remarks

(Note – Numbering as published in original Gazette)

Signature of witness

Registrar

Prepared by:

- † Shall be particulars as indicated on the affixed label to the containers from which the sample was taken or as it is marked on such containers, or if the animal feed which is sampled, is not sold in containers, as it appears on the invoice which is supplied together with that animal feed.
- ‡ One copy shall accompany each of the three parts of the sample and the forth copy shall be kept by the officer who took the sample.

ANNEXURE 3

Analyst address

.....
.....

CERTIFICATE OF RESULTS OF ANALYSES OR TEST OF A SAMPLE OF FARM FEEDS BY ANALYST
Fertilizer, Fan Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)
(To be completed in duplicate)

I (full name) _____
of _____

A duly appointed analyst in terms of section 14 of the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947) do hereby make oath and state:

(a) that on _____ I received a sample of * _____
from + _____
for analyses and/or test;

(b) that the sample was labelled, sealed and

Marked# _____

(c) that I have analysed and/or tested the said sample and as a result of the analyses and/or test I found it to be constituted as follows:

1. Chemical composition _____

2. Physical Properties _____

Signature of analyst

- (a) state name of farm feed as specified on label/insert name of person supplying the sample and state whether it was "by hand, "by post" or by courier.

Prepared by:

- (b) Insert distinguishing mark or number of sample.
- (c) State names of particular chemical constituents and physical properties

DECLARATION TO BE MADE IN THE PRESENCE OF JUSTICE OF PEACE/COMMISSIONER OF OATHS.

..... TEL NO.....
DATE **INITIALS AND SURNAME**

.....
SIGNATURE OF THE DEPENDENT

I certify that the dependant has acknowledged that he/she know and understands the contents of this declaration which was sworn to/affirmed before me and the dependants signature/thumb print/mark was placed thereon in my presence.

.....
JUSTICE OF PEACE/ COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

Full first name and

surname:

(BLOCK LETTERS

Designation (rank): **Ex Officio Republic of South Africa**

Business

address:

(street address must be stated)

Date:

Place: