Stock Feed Manufacturers' Council of Australia
Stock Feed Manufacturers' Council of Australia Inc.
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2.6.1. Procedures Managing Incompatible Feed Ingredients and Medications

Standard

Is there a written procedure adopted to prevent cross contamination of feeds with incompatible feed ingredients and medications?
These need to be validated, refer to 8.1.

Purpose

To ensure procedures are established and aligned with the requirements necessary to prevent cross-contamination specific to the production type.

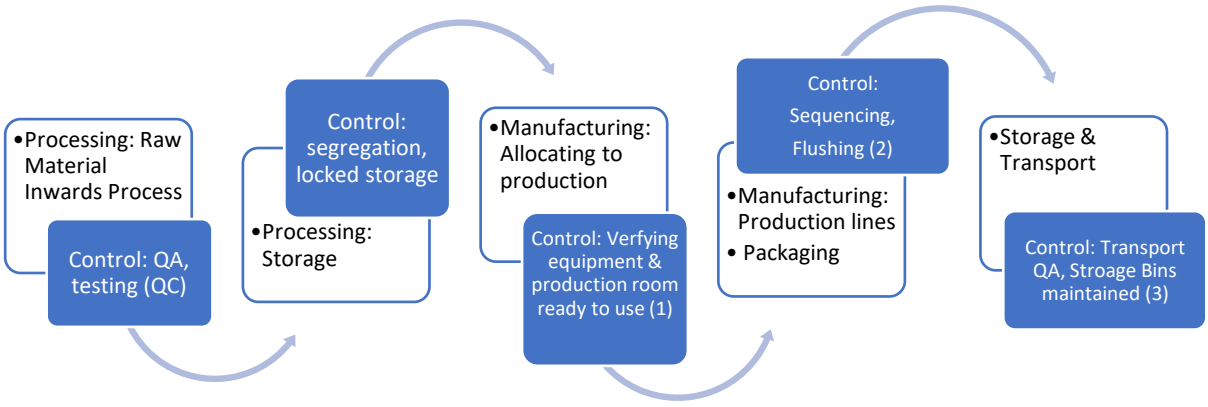
Reason

Where incompatible feed ingredients, RAM or Medicated material is used in production, the operator has an inherent risk of cross-contamination through:

- Carryover.
- Inappropriate storage.
- Inadequate cleaning.

What is Acceptable?

The operator shall have risk-based preventative controls that address cross-contamination risks. The diagram below is also found in Fact Sheet 8.1.2 for validation of cross contamination measures. This should be used as a guideline to assist creating a procedure for the managing of incompatible feed ingredients and medications.



All procedures should be validated according to Fact Sheet 8.1.2. Factors to consider to prevent cross-contamination include:

1. Feed target species & production stage of animal (i.e. Multi-species Mills).
2. Risk to human health (i.e. dust produced during production).
3. Risk to the animal (i.e. pig feeds containing ractopamine).
4. Medicated material and concentration used.

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5. Equipment used in facility. Ensure to take into consideration shared or loaned equipment.

Processing

The potential sources of contamination during processing can occur during material inwards good procedure. Procedures should be made available to control the following cross contamination risks:

1. Incorrect acceptance of incompatible ingredients.
2. Cross contamination across equipment used for sampling and testing.
3. Incorrect material storage i.e. failure to lock and control medicated material.
4. Incorrect material received (e.g. granular instead of powder).

If the operator has identified other risks of cross contamination, procedures should be made available to reduce the risk.

Manufacturing

Whether a mill is multi-species on split production lines, or single, the risks to human and animal health shall be considered. Example of risks to consider and manage as per a procedure include:

1. Drug or RAM carryover.
2. Unsafe contamination of incompatible feed.
3. Inadequate clean-out/sanitising.
4. Inappropriate sequence.
5. Contamination of loading and sampling equipment.
6. Dust produced during manufacturing.

Operators should implement a complete clean-out/sanitising procedure and ensure it is validated according to Fact Sheet 8.1.2. Such as flushing or planned production sequencing.

Packaging & Storage

Care should be taken to clear packing lines where product is in bagged material. Additionally, storage cross contamination is a risk present where bulk feed is stored and loaded. Procedures shall be in place to ensure the appropriate clean out and labelling is conducted on all bins, silos and tanks. These should also follow any sequencing requirements.

Transport

Risk based preventative controls shall address the potential for cross contamination during transport. See clause 9.2 and 9.3.