



FEMAS Sector Note No. 6 – Oilseed and Oil Fruit Processing

These Sector Notes apply to businesses processing whole oil seeds and / or fruits, to produce products for use in animal feed, including: the production of expelled or extracted oilseed cakes and meals; the production of crude oils; the production of extruded oilseed and pulse blends.

Where crude oils are refined on site and included in the certification scope, Sector Note No. 12 Vegetable Fats and Oils must also be applied.

These Notes are not exhaustive, and are intended to assist in the application of the corresponding requirements of the FEMAS Standard and are not to be considered in isolation.

Section 1 of these Sector Notes includes definitions of specific relevance to this sector.

Section 2 of these Sector Notes includes those additional requirements of the FEMAS Scheme specific to this sector and with which Participants **must** comply in order to achieve certification under the FEMAS Scheme.

Section 3 of these Sector Notes includes additional guidance (shown in italics) specific to this sector, which will assist Participants in interpreting the FEMAS Standard for their sector.

NOTE: Revisions introduced in this edition of the Sector Notes are highlighted in Bold Blue

1 Definitions

Oilseeds	Seeds containing high levels of natural oils used for food and other purposes. These include: groundnut (peanut or monkey nut), oilseed rape (including canola), safflower, copra (coconut), oil palm fruit, palm kernel, soya bean, cotton seed, niger / nyger seed, sunflower seed, linseed (including linola and flax), olive pulp, sesame seed and cocoa bean.
Crude Edible Oils	Edible oils processed only to the extent that they are made chemically stable and not refined to the extent normally required for human consumption with regard to taste and colour.

2 Additional Sector-Specific Requirements

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3 Sector-Specific Guidance

<p>B 1.7</p>	<p>HACCP and Feed Safety Risk Assessment</p>	<p><i>Sector-specific potential hazards include but are not limited to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of raw materials with bitumen during storage and/ or transport • Contamination or damage of raw materials during drying undertaken by suppliers (e.g. presence of partially combusted fuels, heavy metals, Dioxins, PCBs and product burnt during drying) • The presence of undesirable weed seeds • The concentration of contaminants in by-products / co-products • Potential presence of mycotoxins due to growing, harvest and storage conditions • Segregation of oilseeds with significantly different properties but of similar appearance. Examples include but are not limited to: ‘any origin’ versus ‘Non-GM’ products; ‘double zero’ versus ‘high erucic’ rapeseed. • The presence of non-protein nitrogen products • Residues of pesticides authorised in the country where the crops were grown but not authorised in the countries where feed will be sold • The management of naturally occurring anti-nutrients • The removal of solvent from feed produced in solvent extraction plants
<p>G 6.7</p>	<p>Pest Control</p>	<p><i>Evidence suggests that the levels of Vitamin K in rapeseed (including Canola) may act as an antidote to the anticoagulants used in many bait preparations.</i></p>
<p>H 10.1</p>	<p>Reprocess Material</p>	<p><i>Where edible oil refining is undertaken it may be the practice for bleaching earth, gums and other refinery by-products to be added into the feed. These by-products should be risk assessed as raw materials. See also Sector Note No. 12 Vegetable Fats and Oils.</i></p>
<p>I 5</p>	<p>Analysis</p>	<p>Undesirable Substances Directive, 2002/32 as amended Annex I, Section I contains a specific footnote for arsenic in palm kernel expeller: “Upon request of the competent authorities, the responsible operator must perform an analysis to demonstrate that the content of inorganic arsenic is lower than 2 ppm.”</p>

15.1	Analysis	<i>Maximum urease activity is set in the descriptions for a number of soya feed materials within the Catalogue of Feed Materials. Analysis should therefore be available to demonstrate that levels are below these limits. If the Urease activity is above these levels, the feed material cannot be sold under that name. Where customers specify a maximum Trypsin Inhibitor Activity (TIA) it may be possible for a participant to establish a correlation between TIA and Urease activity, in which case they can apply for a derogation to rely on their TIA results to demonstrate compliance. If a correlation cannot be established, the required level of Urease activity analysis will need to be carried out.</i>
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