Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Animal Products Notice

Draft Amendment Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption

[Document Date]

Issued under the Animal Products Act 1999

New Zealand Government

TITLE

Animal Products Notice: Draft Amendment Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption

COMMENCEMENT

This Animal Products Notice comes into force on [Effective Date].

AMENDMENT

This Animal Products Notice amends Part 1 to Part 12 and Schedule 1 to 3 of the Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption 2017 by inserting the following Part 1 to Part 12 and Schedule 1 to 3.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Animal Products Notice is issued pursuant to section167 and clause 4 of Schedule 1 of the Animal Products Act 1999 and having undertaken consultation in accordance with section 163 of the Animal Products Act 1999.

Dated at Wellington this day of

Paul Dansted
Director, Food Regulation
Ministry for Primary Industries
(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

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Contents

This is an Amendment Notice. Replace the Introduction of the Principal Notice with the following:

Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

(1) This Notice is issued for the purpose of specifying requirements that must be met in relation to animal products intended for animal consumption.

(2) This Notice amplifies and gives effect to the general standards for animal products that have been set in the Animal Products Regulations 2000.

Background

(1) This amendment Notice updates references, and incorporates a plain English approach.

(2) The amendment Notice in summary has:

a) introduced new clauses or Parts to harmonise this Notice with the Operational Code: Petfood Processing e.g. Operator Verification, Pest Control, etc.;
b) streamlined a number of requirements e.g. Packaging, Water, etc.; and
c) included guidance boxes as appropriate.

(3) In 2006 the New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA) issued specifications for animal consumption standards and requirements under the Animal Products Act regime. In 2009 NZFSA issued an amendment to the Notice to amplify the Animal Products Regulations 2000 requirements. The amendment addressed:

a) operational issues that had arisen since it was issued;
b) addition of new clauses to implement the outcomes of an MPI Animal Feeds Review;
c) incorporation of supplier statements and forms; and
d) additional requirements for further (petfood) processors.

(4) In 2014 a new Notice was issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) bringing together the 2006 Notice and its 2009 amendment. The Notice also required further (petfood) processors to be listed.

(5) In 2017, several editorial updates were made to the Notice.

Who should read this Notice?

(1) The Notice should be read by:

a) operators;
b) suppliers of animal material to those operators (including persons in charge of farmed animals);
c) operators transporting:
    i) Animal material during primary processing; or
    ii) Animal material or product:
        1) to operators (but not live animals transported to primary processors); and
        2) between operators; and
        3) to further (petfood) processors.
d) further (petfood) processors.

(2) This Notice does not apply to the processing of animal material that is principally of dairy origin for animal consumption.

Why is this important?

(1) Those persons to whom this Notice applies are responsible for ensuring that they meet their obligations under this Notice and that evidence of compliance is maintained.

(2) For the purposes of section 135(1)(c) of the Animal Products Act 1999, a failure to comply with this Notice, without reasonable excuse, is an offence.

Other information

(1) Animal material and animal product for animal consumption are also subject to relevant requirements in the following legislation:

a) Animal Products Act 1999;
b) Animal Products Regulations 2000;
c) Animal Products (Exemptions and Inclusions) Order 2000;
d) Animal Product Fees, Charges and Levies Regulations 2015;
e) Animal Products Notice Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption 2016;
f) Animal Products (Specifications for the Ante-mortem and Post-mortem Examination of Poultry Intended for Human or Animal Consumption) Notice 2005;
g) Animal Products Notice Specifications for Animals Treated with Buparavaquone 2014;
h) Health Act 1956;
i) Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999;
j) Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 (ACVM Act), Regulations and Notices issued under this Act;
k) Animal Welfare Act 1999, Regulations issued under this Act, and Codes of Welfare.

(2) Operators who are exporting animal material and animal product for animal consumption should refer to AAFCO Pet Food Labelling Guide, FEDIAF Nutritional Guidelines (December 2018) or other internationally accepted standard or guidelines on recommended nutritional requirements for cats and dogs.

Amendment Commentary

Delete clauses 1.1 to 12.5, and Schedule 1 to 3 of the Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption 2017 and replace with the following:

Part 1: Preliminary Provisions

1.1 Incorporation of material by reference

(1) Under section 168 of the Act, the following documents are incorporated into, and form part of, this Notice:

a) Domestic petfood farmed mammal post-mortem examination procedure tables, available at https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/23977; and
b) Domestic petfood farmed mammal post-mortem disposition table, available at https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/23980; and
c) The current edition of Table 2.4 Pathogen or Disease-Specific Exclusion and Clearance Criteria for People at Increased Risk of Transmitting an Infection to Others, Appendix 2 of the Ministry of Health Communicable Disease Control Manual 2018.

1.2 Definitions

(1) In this Notice, unless the context otherwise requires:

Act means the Animal Products Act 1999

ACVM Act means the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997

agricultural compound has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the ACVM Act

amenities includes toilets, wash rooms, locker rooms, change rooms, lunch rooms and cafeterias

ASD or **animal status declaration** means a declaration relating to farmed ostriches, farmed emus and farmed mammals other than pigs in a form approved by the Director-General

animal treatment and exposure status means the status of the animal in relation to its treatment and exposure to veterinary medicines or other chemical substances that may impact on the suitability of the animal material for processing or animal product fitness for its intended purpose

ante-mortem examiner means a person, responsible for carrying out the ante mortem examination functions and activities under an RMP, in accordance with this Notice

approved ink means an ink or stain listed in Schedule 3 that is approved for use for a specific purpose

approved maintenance compound means any maintenance compound that is approved by the Director-General or listed in specifications made under the Act

approved supplier means a person who is assessed by an operator under clause 3.22(3) as competent in accordance with clause 7.12 to supply killed wild mammals

clean, when used as a verb, means to remove visible contaminants from any surface

clean seawater means seawater that is free of excessive turbidity, colour, offensive odour, and any contaminants

clean water means:

a) in relation to water supplied by an independent supplier (including a public or private supplier), water of a standard administered by the independent supplier under the Health Act 1956 and any regulations made under that Act; or

b) in relation to water supplied by the operator solely for the use of the operator (such as bore water, rainwater or surface water), water that complies with the requirements in Schedule 1

commercially sterilised/commercial sterilisation means the condition achieved by application of heat, sufficient alone or in combination with other appropriate treatments to render the product free of microorganism capable of growing under normal non-refrigerated conditions in which the product is likely to be held during distribution and storage

critical measurement means a measurement of a parameter that is identified in an RMP as critical for the suitability for processing or fitness for intended purpose of animal material, animal product or associated things

denatured means animal material or product that is clearly identified as not suitable for human consumption by:

a) being hashed or hogged so that it is not recognisable as suitable for human consumption; or
b) having added an approved ink intimately mixed throughout the animal material or product; or
c) having crude carbolic acid intimately mixed throughout the animal material or product provided the animal product operator has determined by analysis that the intended use of the acid will not adversely affect the suitability for processing of the animal material, or fitness for intended purpose of the animal product; or
d) having cresylic disinfectant intimately mixed throughout the animal material or product provided the animal product operator has determined by analysis that the intended use of the disinfectant will not adversely affect the suitability for processing of the animal material, or fitness for intended purpose of the animal product; or
e) being treated in a manner approved by the Director-General in writing as resulting in denaturing equivalent in result to the means of denaturing described in paragraphs (a) to (d)

DOC Pesticide Summary means the regularly updated lists of animal pest operations using vertebrate toxic agents that occur on lands managed or administered by the Department of Conservation (DOC). These lists are published on the DOC website (www.doc.govt.nz) or available from DOC offices

direct supervision in relation to a function, operation or activity means supervising any function, operation or activity while in sufficiently close physical proximity to ensure that any relevant specifications are met

document (verb) means to include in writing e.g. procedures in an RMP

documented procedure means a written, printed or electronic description of a process or system that is followed by the operator

equipment includes:

a) the whole or any part of any utensil, machine, fitting, device, instrument, stamp, apparatus, table, or article, that is used or available for use in or for the preparing, marking, processing, packing, storing, carrying, or handling of any animal material, animal product, ingredient, additive, or processing aid; and
b) any utensil or machine used or capable of being used in the cleaning of any equipment or facilities

facilities includes amenities, storage areas, and processing areas

farmed animals include farmed mammals, farmed ratites (e.g. emus and ostriches), and farmed poultry

farmed poultry include chickens, turkeys, ducks, pheasants, quail, geese, pigeons, partridges and guinea fowl and other game birds, but excludes ratites (e.g. emus and ostriches)

further (petfood) processing means the processing (other than transport or storage) of petfood that is raw meat or other animal material or animal product that has resulted from the death of the source animal (for example red meat, offal, poultry or fish) but does not include processing of petfood:

a) where the raw meat or animal material or product:

   i) has been rendered; or
   ii) is acquired in a ready-for-sale state and has been subject to primary processing in accordance with a registered risk management programme by an earlier processor

b) under a risk management programme;

(which reflects the activity described in clause 7(5) of the Animal Products (Exemptions and Inclusions) Order 2000) and **further (petfood) processor** has a corresponding meaning

generally fit and healthy means that an animal displays signs or behaviour of being bright and alert and does not display signs or behaviour of being moribund or infected with disease that would exclude it from being fit for purpose for processing

goat includes chamois and tahr

GPS means a global positioning system for determining positions on the Earth's surface

GPS data, in relation to hunting, means electronically generated data that includes:

a) the date of hunting; and
b) the waypoints; and
c) in the case of ground hunting trips, the GPS co-ordinates in NZTM2000 and time at both the commencement and the completion of hunting; and
d) in the case of helicopter operations, the GPS co-ordinates in NZTM2000, altitude and time, taken at a maximum of 10-second intervals for the duration of the flight during which the hunting occurred

ingredient means any substance, including a feed additive, added to animal material or product during processing

label includes any wording, tag, brand, symbol, picture, or other descriptive matter, written, printed, stencilled, marked, embossed, impressed on, appearing on, attached to, or enclosed within any animal material or product and **labelled** or **labelling** has a corresponding meaning.

lot or **batch** means a quantity of animal material or animal product that has been produced and handled under uniform conditions within a limited period of time

low-acid commercially sterilised product means:

a) other than an alcoholic beverage, where any component has a pH value greater than 4.6 after heat processing, and a water activity (a_w) greater than 0.85, but does not include product in a hermetically sealed container that is required to be stored under refrigeration;
b) that is processed and packed in accordance with good manufacturing practice;
c) that is packed in clean or sterilised containers that are hermetically sealed; and
d) that is processed by heat to ensure preservation, whether before or after being sealed in a container

maximum permissible level (MPL) means the maximum permissible level at which a substance may be present in animal material or animal product as specified in the current edition of the Animal Products Notice: Contaminant Specifications 2016

maximum residue limit (MRL) means, in relation to a residue, the maximum permissible level of that residue as specified in the current edition of the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds 2018

meat means all parts of an animal that are intended for animal consumption (e.g. including offal)

MPI means the Ministry for Primary Industries

NAIT means the National Animal Identification and Tracing system

non-complying product means any product or input that fails to comply with requirements in this Notice

NZQA means New Zealand Qualifications Authority

NZTM2000 means New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000

NTU means nephelometric turbidity unit

on-farm slaughter means the slaughter of a farmed mammal on the animal supplier's farm and includes the stunning or shooting, sticking and bleeding of a farmed mammal, but excludes:

a) homekill; and
b) the slaughter of any farmed animal undertaken by a mobile slaughter operator

operator or **RMP operator**, means a person who operates an animal product business that is subject to a registered risk management programme

operator verification means the application of methods, procedures, tests and other checks by an operator to confirm the ongoing:

a) compliance of the RMP with the legislative requirements; and
b) compliance of the operation with RMP as written; and
c) applicability of the RMP to the operation;

Note: this forms part of confirmation as described in section 17 (3)(f) of the Act

packaging material:

a) means any material that is associated with, and that comes into immediate contact with, animal material or product;
b) includes rigid materials such as cartons and containers where animal material or product is filled directly into the carton or container; and
c) includes any other material contained with, in, or attached to, the animal material or product (such as labels, satay sticks, and heat sensors)

personnel includes owners, directors, staff, visitors and contractors

pet means cat or dog

poison means in relation to vertebrates a vertebrate toxic agent that is registered under the ACVM Act for use against vertebrate animals

post-mortem examiner means a person, responsible for carrying out the post mortem examination functions and activities under an RMP, in accordance with this Notice

preservation temperature in relation to particular refrigerated animal material or animal product, means the range of temperatures specified in Regulations or Notices made under the Act or otherwise as specified by the consignor, at which the animal material and animal product's fitness for intended purpose is preserved

RMP stands for risk management programme and has the meaning given by section 12, and, except in Part 2, is to be taken to refer to a registered risk management programme

rendering means the breaking down of animal tissues into the constituent fat and protein elements, whether by the application of heat and pressure or otherwise

ruminant means an animal of the suborder *Ruminantia* that chews the cud regurgitated from its rumen, for example, cattle, sheep, deer, and goats

ruminant protein means protein derived from the tissue (including blood) of a ruminant; but does not include:

a) milk, cream, butter, or cheese, or any other product of milk or cream;
b) tallow if the maximum level of insoluble impurities does not exceed 0.15% by weight;
c) any derivative of the tallow described in subparagraph (ii);
d) rennet;
e) dicalcium phosphate if it contains no trace of protein or fat;
f) peptides with a molecular weight of less than 10 000 daltons; or

g) amino acids

sanitary design:

a) in relation to any premises or place, facility, internal structure, equipment or conveyance, means designed, constructed, and located so that it:

   i) meets the requirements appropriate to the type of animal material or product and process, and which includes consideration of the movement of people, access, and process flow; and
   ii) can be readily maintained, cleaned, sanitised, and sterilised where required, to ensure that risk factors from contaminants and pests are minimised

b) in relation to any equipment or access-way in any processing area, means that the equipment or access-way is designed, constructed and located so that it:

   i) is easily accessible for maintenance, cleaning, operation, checking and inspection; and
   ii) minimises the contact of contaminants with any animal material (other than live mammals or live birds), or animal product or other equipment; and
   iii) precludes the harbouring or accumulation of any contaminants or pests

sanitise means the application of approved maintenance compounds or a physical agent (e.g. steam or compressed air or water blasting or a combination of these) with the intention of reducing microbial contamination to a level that would avoid the creation of a hazard

suitably skilled person means a person who in the opinion of the operator is skilled in a particular activity or task through training, experience or qualifications

supplier means the owner or person in charge of the animals other than the person solely engaged in facilitating their transfer (such as a transport operator or purchasing agent). A saleyard operator may be a supplier

supplier guarantee programme means a set of procedures documented in an RMP, that establishes the animal treatment and exposure status of the animal material presented for primary processing by requiring specified suppliers (identified in the programme) to provide information that would be equivalent to the supplier statement for that animal material

supplier statement means a statement in the form and manner approved by the Director-General which is signed by a supplier to confirm that certain requirements of these specifications have been met, and includes electronic supplier statements for farmed animals

topographical map means a map to a standard 1:50 000 scale

transport includes transport by road, rail, sea or air

transportation outer means a package other than a transportation unit, that:

a) encases any packaged or unpackaged animal material or product for the purpose of transportation; and
b) is either removed before the animal product is used or offered for retail sale, or is not taken away by the consumer of the product

transportation unit means a container, or a compartment, part of a vehicle, or vessel (includes a road vehicle, aircraft, railway wagon, ship, shipping container, bulk tank or trailer) used in the transport of animal material or product

treatment, in relation to the administration of a veterinary medicine, means the correct and proper administration to an animal of a veterinary medicine

unapproved veterinary medicine means those veterinary medicines that have not been registered under the ACVM Act and or exempt from registration under the ACVM Act

veterinary medicine has the same meaning as in section 2 of the ACVM Act

water reticulation management plan means a documented programme that contains procedures for the management of the water and its reticulation within the premises or place to ensure that the appropriate quality of water is delivered at the point of use

whole flock health scheme, in relation to a flock of farmed poultry, means a documented programme of health surveillance which includes where applicable disease control and the management of agricultural compounds and veterinary medicines

wild mammals including but not limited to rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, pigs, goats and deer

withholding period means a period after treatment or exposure to a veterinary medicine or other chemical substance within which the animal material concerned must not be presented for primary processing

young calf or **bobby calf** means

a) a bovine that has not had milk (or milk replacer) permanently removed from its diet;
b) is up to 14 days of age; and
c) it has been separated from its mother

zoo animal means any animal that is displayed in a circus or zoological garden

(2) References in this notice to subclauses, clauses, schedules and parts are references to subclauses, clauses, schedules and parts of this notice.

(3) Unless the context otherwise requires, terms used in this Notice that are defined in the Act or the Animal Products Regulations 2000 (SR 2000/207) have the meanings so defined.

1.3 Human consumption specifications to prevail

(1) The requirements of the Animal Product Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption prevail over the requirements specified in this Notice in the circumstances where:

a) operators are concurrently using common facilities or equipment for the processing of animal material or products, for both animal and human consumption and;
b) there is a conflict of requirements between the Notices.

(2) Clause 1.3 (1) applies to an operator until the point where animal and human consumption processing is separated.

Part 2: Categorisation of raw material

2.1 High risk raw material

(1) "High risk raw material" means a type of animal material or product that contains:

a) any material that the Director-General requires, by direction made under section 81(2) of the Act, to be treated as high risk raw material;
b) medium risk raw material or minimal risk raw material that has come into contact with any high risk raw material; or
c) animal material or product that is derived from animals imported live into New Zealand.

(2) High risk raw material may not be processed for animal consumption, dealt with, or disposed of, except where permitted by the Director-General in writing.

(3) Before issuing any permission under clause 2.1 (2), the Director-General must be satisfied that:

a) the permission relates to a specific and one-off lot or group of high risk raw material and not to high risk raw material more generally; and
b) all reasonable efforts have been made to consult with the persons or organisations that appear to the Director-General to be representative of the interests of persons likely to be substantially affected by the permission.

2.2 Medium risk raw material

(1) "Medium risk raw material" means, animal material or product that is:

a) derived from slaughtered or killed animals that are suspected to be diseased;
b) derived from animals slaughtered and killed for specific disease eradication purposes;
c) derived from farmed animals that have died in the field;
d) derived from homekill or recreational catch;
e) derived from animal material or product from any animal containing residues of agricultural compounds or veterinary medicines, toxic substances or natural substances (including shellfish affected by marine biotoxins), which may result in harm to the consumer, except:

i) where any particular residue or toxic substance can be processed or treated so that they can be reduced to a level that is unlikely to result in harm to the consumer;

f) derived from animal material or product which is not fit for animal consumption without further processing or treatment; or
g) any minimal risk raw material that has come into contact with any medium risk raw material.

2.3 Minimal risk raw material

(1) "Minimal risk raw material" means any animal material or product that is not of a kind listed above and which does not result in any direct or indirect harm to animals upon consumption.

Part 3: Operator requirements

3.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to RMP operators who are processing animal material or animal product intended for animal consumption, and such operators must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part.

(2) This Part does not apply to further (petfood) processors.

> **Guidance**
>
> Further (petfood) processors are encouraged to comply with the requirements of this Part.

3.2 Design and construction

(1) The operator must ensure that the premises or place, facilities, equipment and internal structures that may affect the suitability of processing of animal material or the fitness for intended purpose of animal product, is of sanitary design by making sure any material or exposed internal surface is:

a) be impervious, non-absorbent, and free from depressions, pits, cracks, and crevices that may harbour contaminants;
b) be easily cleaned and sanitised;
c) be unaffected by any corrosive substance with which it is likely to come into contact, to the extent necessary to ensure that it will not harbour contaminants and not be a source of contamination;
d) be durable, resistant to fracture, and capable of withstanding repeated exposure to normal cleaning and sanitising;
e) in the case of surfaces (other than those used for walking or standing on during operations), be smooth and minimise the accumulation of condensation; and
f) in the case of materials lining the walls, floors, and ceilings, be of a colour that does not (having regard to the lighting arrangements and the type of processing carried out on the premises) disguise contaminants.

(2) The operator must ensure that premises, facilities, equipment and essential services are designed, constructed and maintained in a manner that prevents access to pests.

3.3 Facilities and equipment

(1) The operator must ensure that:

a) appropriate animal holding facilities are provided where animals are held prior to slaughter. These must be operated within their design capability and capacity, and
b) appropriate facilities for monitoring checks (including ante-mortem and post-mortem examination) of farmed animals and wild mammals are provided where appropriate and operated within their design capability and capacity.

(2) The operator must ensure temperature controlled processing facilities and equipment are operated within their design, capability and capacity. These rooms must consistently deliver any temperature as required by this Notice, or as specified in the RMP (as the case may require).

(3) The operator must ensure all premises, places or equipment used in the operation of an RMP for the primary processing of animal material for animal consumption is only used for the purpose provided by the RMP.

(4) The operator must ensure that cleaning and sanitation facilities, and equipment, are provided to ensure that the hygiene of personnel, equipment, vehicles, conveyances, premises or places can be

maintained so that the processing of animal material and the fitness for intended purpose of animal product is not adversely affected.

(5) The operator must ensure that premises or places must provide access to facilities that are sufficient for Official Assessors or Animal Product Officers to perform their role.

(6) The operator may process animal material or product for human consumption and animal consumption in the same facilities or using the same equipment, provided the operator has effective procedures in place to:

a) maintain separation of product:

i) intended for human consumption from that intended for animal consumption; and
ii) of different status.

b) prevent cross-contamination or substitution between them.

3.4 Lighting

(1) The operator must ensure that lighting of a sufficient intensity and quality to enable the satisfactory performance of all operations that might affect the suitability of animal material for processing, or the fitness of animal product for its intended purpose.

3.5 Water coming into contact with animal material or product

(1) The operator must ensure that water (including ice and steam) that comes into direct or indirect contact with animal material or product being processed for animal consumption is suitable (clean water, or clean seawater) for its intended purpose at the point of use.

(2) Despite clause 3.5 (1), the operator may use an alternative water quality standard as determined by the operator provided:

a) the water quality standard is determined by an analysis of hazards and other risk factors; and
b) the suitability for processing of animal material or fitness for intended purpose of animal product is not adversely affected; and
c) a re-assessment is undertaken in the event of any changes that may affect the suitability of the water for its intended purpose.

(3) Despite clause 3.5 (1), if an analysis of hazards indicates a higher water standard is needed for a particular product or process than is stated in this Notice, the operator must have systems in place to ensure the required water standard is delivered.

(4) Clauses 3.5 (1) to (3) do not apply to water used for live animals.

(5) The operator must ensure that any ice is appropriately stored and handled to maintain its suitability.

3.6 Water not coming into contact with animal material or product

(1) The operator must ensure that water that does not come into direct contact or indirect contact with animal material or product meet:

a) the requirements of 3.5 Water Coming into Contact with Animal Material or Product; or
b) an alternative non-contact water quality standard.

(2) If an alternative non-contact water quality standard is used, the appropriate standard must be determined by the operator:

a) by an analysis of hazards and other risk factors for suitability; and
b) taking into consideration the intended use of the water.

3.7 Water on fishing vessels

(1) The operator must ensure that if clean seawater described in 3.5 Water Coming into Contact with Animal Material or Product is used on fishing vessels, it can only be taken from places that are of a distance offshore sufficient to ensure that water quality is not at risk from pollution sources.

(2) The operator must ensure that all water treatment equipment (including desalination plants) are installed, maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

> **Guidance**
>
> The clean seawater intake on a fishing vessel should be situated so as to minimise contamination of the clean seawater by waste water discharges, and waste and engine coolant outlets.

3.8 Water management for all types or sources of water

(1) The operator must ensure an adequate supply of clean water (or clean sea water, as appropriate) is available for:

a) processing of products;
b) cleaning;
c) personnel hygiene activities; and
d) any other activity where water comes into direct or indirect contact with any animal material or product for animal consumption.

(2) The operator must ensure the water reticulation system within the premises are designed, installed and operated in a manner that prevents:

a) cross connections between clean water and water of a lower standard;
b) stagnant water (i.e. no dead ends and unused pipes); and
c) back flow that may cause contamination of the clean water supply.

(3) The operator must ensure water pipes, storage tanks and other parts of the reticulation system are maintained in good condition to ensure the water is suitable for its intended purpose at the point of use.

(4) When additional treatment is applied by the operator, the operator must include the following information in the RMP:

a) information about the additional treatment (including type of treatment, operating parameters, procedures for control, monitoring/testing and acceptable limits);
b) a water sampling and testing programme for monitoring the effectiveness of the specific water treatment applied referred to in Schedule 1 Specification for Operator Supply of Clean Water; and
c) corrective action procedures for instances when the water source is found to be unsatisfactory based on the results of any test done.

3.9 Clean water supplied by an independent supplier (without additional treatment)

(1) Water supplied by a local authority or council (i.e. town supply) or other independent supplier that meets the standards for drinking water under the Health Act 1956, is considered as clean water.

(2) When the operator is advised by the supplier that the water supplied is not suitable, the operator must:

a) cease all operations that involves the unfit water; and
b) operations must remain ceased until the problem is rectified and clean water is available again (refer to clause 3.12 (2)).

(3) Despite clause 3.12 (2), the operator may continue operations provided the operator is able to show that:

a) the RMP specifically provides a means for ensuring that water is still suitable for its intended use (e.g. the operator applies a chlorination or filtration step); or
b) an assessment of water quality has been undertaken by the operator and the results indicate that the water is safe and suitable for its intended use.

(4) A record of the assessment carried out under clause 3.9 (3) must be kept.

3.10 Clean water supplied by the operator for own use

(1) Operators supplying clean water solely for their use, within a premises or place, must assess all of their water sources (e.g. bore water, rain water, river water) and demonstrate that the supplied water is suitable for use in the processing of animal material or product for animal consumption.

(2) The operator must complete the assessment referred to in Schedule 1 Specification for Operator Supply of Clean Water as part of the RMP.

(3) When the ongoing monitoring of water quality shows that any of the requirements in Schedule 1 Specification for Operator Supply of Clean Water Table 1 Testing Requirements is not met, the operator must cease all operations where water comes into direct or indirect contact with animal material or product for animal consumption until the problem is rectified and clean water is available again (refer to clause 3.12 (2)).

(4) Despite clause 3.12 (2), the operator may continue operations provided the operator is able to show to their verifier that the RMP specifically provides a means for ensuring that water is still suitable for its intended use (e.g. the operator applies a chlorination step etc.).

3.11 Water analyses

(1) Water analyses used to demonstrate compliance with this Part and conducted on water supplied by an independent supplier or by the operator solely for the operator's use, must be performed by a recognised laboratory with the required tests in the laboratory's scope of accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025.

(2) The operator must ensure that water samplers are trained appropriately to undertake water sampling.

(3) Clause 3.11 (1) does not apply to chlorine, pH or turbidity measurements, which may be performed by suitably skilled key personnel using documented test methodologies (including calibration procedures) and/or calibrated equipment.

Guidance

Refer to Schedule 1: Specification for Operator Supply of Clean Water for the testing requirements.

3.12 Non-complying water

(1) This clause applies only to water to which 3.5 Water Coming into Contact with Animal Material or Product applies.

(2) The operator must cease all operations associated with water contact (until rectified) and complete an assessment of water quality that demonstrates the water is fit for its purpose, and does not affect the fitness of animal material or product being processed, if the operator:

a) is advised by an independent water supplier that the water supplied is not suitable for human consumption; or

b) has any reason to believe the water used in an operation is not fit for its purpose.

(3) The requirements of clause 3.12 (2) do not apply where an operator's RMP specifically provides a means for ensuring that water is still fit for its purpose at its point of use, despite the occurrence of an event listed in clause 3.12(2) (a) or (b).

Guidance

Operators with access to clean water should consider developing a contingency plan for situations where water is identified as not potable e.g. natural disasters, boiled water notices, etc.

3.13 Process gases

(1) The operator must ensure that gases used for processing that come into direct contact with animal material or product do not result in contaminated product.

3.14 Compressed air

(1) The operator must ensure that when compressed air is generated on site for the purpose of processing, and comes into direct contact with animal material or product, the air is filtered and the source clean.

Guidance

Information on air purity classes for appropriate filters can be found in the International Organization for Standardization standard "Compressed air — Part 1: Contaminants and purity classes", Ref. No. ISO 8573-1.

3.15 Additives, processing aids, vitamins, minerals and other nutrients

(1) The operator must ensure that additives, processing aids, vitamins, minerals and other added nutrients are not a source of contamination for the animal material or animal product.

Guidance

Manufacturer of animal products for animal consumption will need to meet the relevant requirements in the ACVM Act and associated legislation.

Petfood manufacturer intending to export should also refer to AAFCO Pet Food Labelling Guide, FEDIAF Nutritional Guidelines (December 2018) or other internationally accepted standard or guidelines on recommended nutritional requirements for cats and dogs.

3.16 Maintenance of premises, equipment and essential services

(1) The operator must maintain the premises (including disused parts of premises), equipment and external environment within the physical boundaries in its RMP, so that they do not become a source of contamination, air-borne contamination or pests, to the extent that the hygiene of any processing area is adversely affected.

(2) The operator must develop and implement a scheduled maintenance programme, for routine maintenance at a time, frequency, and in a manner that will not affect animal product fitness for purpose, suitability for processing, and associated things.

(3) The operator must schedule routine maintenance, as appropriate, for:

a) essential services; and
b) facilities; and
c) processing equipment; and
d) buildings and their external environment.

(4) The operator must undertake any alterations, repairs and maintenance work in a timely manner (appropriate to the nature of the issue) that minimises exposure of animal material or animal product or associated things to hazards and other risk factors.

(5) The operator must ensure that maintenance personnel comply with the requirements for personnel hygiene appropriate to the areas they are operating in.

(6) The operator must ensure that any animal material, animal product, or associated things that cannot be protected or removed from the affected area during repairs and maintenance work:

a) are identified; and
b) have its condition assessed by a suitably skilled person; and
c) have an appropriate disposition applied, if necessary.

(7) The operator must ensure that animal material, animal product and associated things are not contaminated as a consequence of repairs and maintenance.

(8) A suitably skilled person must check that processing can commence:

a) after repairs and maintenance work has been completed; and
b) appropriate cleaning and sanitation has been applied to any affected areas.

(9) The operator must ensure that any maintenance issue or problem that will have an immediate impact on animal product fitness for purpose or suitability for processing:

a) is addressed immediately; and
b) ceases processing where necessary until the issue or problem is appropriately addressed; and
c) any affected animal product or animal material is assessed by a suitable skilled person to determine the appropriate disposition.

Guidance

Disposition of any affected animal material or animal product can include rework, downgrading, dumping, etc.

Operators should refer to the RMP Operator Resource Toolkit for examples of repairs and maintenance forms and procedures.

Associated things include hides and skins.

3.17 Storage of animal material, animal products or associated things

(1) The operator must store animal material, animal products or associated things to:

a) minimise deterioration; and
b) minimise damage to packaging; and
c) facilitate effective cleaning; and
d) facilitate effective traceability and inventory control.

(2) The operator must ensure any animal products that are handled, repacked (product not exposed to the environment), stored and dispatched with minimal risk to:

a) animal health; and
b) human health through direct or indirect of humans from handling and preparing animal material or product for animal consumption.

(3) The operator must ensure:

a) any chilling of product is conducted without unnecessary delay and in a manner that minimises contamination and deterioration; and
b) any preservation temperature is reached quickly as necessary to maintain the intended fitness for purpose of the product.

(4) The operator must monitor and keep records demonstrating the maintenance of the preservation temperature during storage.

(5) The operator must ensure that equipment or storage areas that are used to store, or contain, animal material or product that is intended for further processing, including medium risk raw material, is:

a) clearly identified; and
b) not be a source of contamination to other animal material or product.

(6) The operator must ensure the material identified in clause 3.17 (5) must be kept under controlled conditions until transferred to an equipment or storage area that complies with clause 3.17 (1).

3.18 Waste management

(1) For the purpose of this clause, waste includes:

a) any class of animal material or product which has been assessed by an Official Assessor or post-mortem petfood examiner as unsuitable or unfit for any purpose and is awaiting disposal;
b) food additives and ingredients assessed as unsuitable or unfit for any purpose and is awaiting disposal; and
c) non-product waste (e.g. damaged packaging, disposable gloves, etc.) awaiting disposal.

(2) The operator must ensure waste is kept under controlled conditions and adequately identified in a manner that will ensure that it will not be mistakenly or fraudulently released as fit for intended purpose.

(3) The operator must ensure that equipment, or storage areas used to store or contain waste must:

a) be clearly identified, and if equipment is permanently installed and in an identified storage area then either the equipment or the storage area may be identified; and
b) not be a source of contamination to other animal material or product.

(4) The operator must ensure that waste is disposed of:

a) by a methods that ensure it will not become a source of contamination to animal material or product intended for animal consumption; and
b) regularly and in a timely manner.

3.19 Use of approved maintenance compounds

(1) The operator must use only approved maintenance compounds with the correct approval during processing operations or in the maintenance of processing areas, facilities and equipment.

(2) The operator must maintain a current register (list) of maintenance compounds on the premises.

(3) The operator must store maintenance compounds:

a) in a designated area identified on e.g. a site plan; and

b) in sealed labelled containers; and
c) clearly labelled with the name(s) of the maintenance compound as approved or as they appear in the list of approved maintenance compounds contained in specifications.

(4) The operator must use approved maintenance compounds in a way that minimises contamination including:

a) having directions for use must be readily;
b) training of personnel on the safe use;
c) having clearly identified containers and implements used for measuring or pouring of maintenance compounds to ensure no advertent secondary use of these containers;
d) having procedures for managing the disposition of any contaminated animal materials, products, associated things, surfaces, etc.; and
e) storing maintenance compounds in containers that don't contaminate the compounds (e.g. through leaching, etc.).

Guidance

A list of approved maintenance compounds and their approval codes can be found on the MPI website.

3.20 Cleaning and sanitation

(1) The operator must maintain all areas of their premises (within the physical boundaries that the RMP applies to), including the facilities, support areas and equipment, in a clean and sanitary condition appropriate for the use of the area.

(2) The operator must develop and implement a cleaning and sanitation programme, as appropriate, for all areas including:

a) the suitably skilled person(s) for the implementation of the programme;
b) procedures for the control of cleaning and sanitation;
c) the monitoring and verification of the programme; and
d) corrective action procedures that are to be applied in the event of loss of control.

(3) The operator must use only approved maintenance compounds for cleaning and sanitation that are approved for that purpose before use (refer to 3.19 Use of Approved Maintenance Compounds).

Guidance

Operators should refer to the RMP Operator Resource Toolkit for examples of cleaning and sanitation procedures and forms.

3.21 Health of personnel

(1) The operator must take reasonable measures to ensure that personnel do not handle animal material or product in, or enter an area where they may adversely affect the suitability for processing of animal material or the fitness for intended purpose of animal product, if they are:

a) known or suspected of being infected with, or a carrier of, an infectious disease in a communicable form as described in Table 2.4 Pathogen or Disease-Specific Exclusion and Clearance Criteria for People at Increased Risk of Transmitting an Infection to Others, Appendix 2 of the Ministry of Health Communicable Disease Control Manual 2012 (updated 2018);
b) suffering from acute respiratory infection; or
c) suffering from boils, sores, infected wounds, or any other condition that cannot be adequately prevented from becoming a source of contamination.

(2) The operator must ensure that a person who handles animal material or product, or any other person who may affect the suitability for processing of animal material or the fitness for intended purpose of animal product, after suffering from a disease or condition described in:

a) clause 3.21 (1)(a) follows the exclusion and clearance criteria in Table 2.4 Pathogen or Disease-Specific Exclusion and Clearance Criteria for People at Increased Risk of Transmitting an Infection to Others, Appendix 2 of the Ministry of Health Communicable Disease Control Manual 2012 (updated 2018), or any update to that Manual where specified for a particular disease or condition; and
b) clause 3.21 (1)(a), if no exclusion and clearance criteria are specified for acute gastroenteritis is excluded from resuming their food-handling duties until 48 hours of being symptom free have passed.

(3) The operator must ensure that a person who handles animal material or product, or any other person who may affect the suitability for processing of animal material or the fitness for intended purpose of animal product, before resuming work:

a) is assessed by a suitably skilled person, nominated by the operator, to confirm that the condition is no longer likely to contaminate the animal material or animal product; or
b) is adequately protected from being a source of contamination.

Guidance

Exclusion and clearance criteria:
Click on the link to the Ministry of Health Communicable Disease Control Manual 2012 (updated 2018), scroll to 'Appendix 2: Enteric disease' near the end of the Contents page. Then scroll down the web page to 'Table 2.4 Pathogen or Disease-Specific Exclusion and Clearance Criteria for People at Increased Risk of Transmitting an Infection to Others' for the specific information.

Operators should refer to the RMP Operator Resource Toolkit for examples of personnel forms and procedures.

3.22 Competency of personnel

(1) The operator must identify the skills or competencies for the key tasks set out in the RMP.

(2) The operator must ensure personnel performing key tasks (including process control, monitoring, corrective action, operator verification, etc.) have the following competencies:

a) knowledge and skill in executing the particular task; and
b) an overall understanding of the area they are working in.

(3) An operator's RMP must specify where appropriate, the following:

a) persons responsible for the ante-mortem or post-mortem examination of farmed animals and wild mammals for processing for animal consumption must have attained the qualifications outlined in Schedule 2 Competency Specifications for ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners of farmed animals and wild mammals for animal consumption;
b) suppliers of killed wild mammals must:

i) have attained the qualifications outlines in Schedule 2 Competency Specifications for approved suppliers; and
ii) be assessed by the operator as competent in the requirements set out in this notice for the supply of these animals; and
iii) be listed in the RMP as being an approved supplier.

c) for persons responsible for the supervision of thermal processing operations for low-acid commercially sterilised products to meet the competency specifications set out in Schedule 2

Competency Specifications for supervisors of thermal processing of low-acid commercially sterilised product; and

d) in the case of rendering medium risk raw material; for any process description, as it relates to sterilisation, to be confirmed as valid by a competent person specified in Schedule 2 Competency Specifications for competent person for rendering or a suitably skilled person with appropriate expertise in this area.

Guidance

Persons responsible for the ante-mortem or post-mortem examination of farmed poultry for processing for animal consumption should have attained the qualifications outlined in latest version of Animal Product (Specifications for the Ante-mortem and Post-mortem Examination of Poultry Intended for Human or Animal Consumption) Notice 2005.

(4) The operator must ensure that thermal processes for low-acid commercially sterilised products:

a) are developed under the supervision of a person who meets the competency specification set out in Schedule 2 Competency Specifications for qualified person for thermal processing; and
b) have the final process schedule checked and signed off by a qualified cannery person who is independent of the development process.

3.23 Skills maintenance of personnel and supervision

(1) The operator must develop and implement a skills maintenance programme to ensure that the skills of persons involved in key tasks that could have a significant impact on the suitability for processing of animal material, or the fitness for intended purpose of animal product, or who are required to carry out the activities listed in clause 3.22 Competency of Personnel, are maintained on an ongoing basis.

(2) The skills maintenance programme must include:

a) identification of skills and competencies listed in clause 3.22 (2) required for key tasks; and
b) scheduled training (e.g. induction, refresher training, etc.).

(3) The operator must ensure that trainee ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners may carry out ante-mortem or post-mortem examinations, provided:

a) they are under the direct supervision of a person who meets the competency requirements of clause 3.22 (3) (a); and
b) the supervisor is accountable for the decisions that are made.

Guidance

Operators should refer to the RMP Operator Resource Toolkit for examples of personnel forms and procedures.

3.24 Calibration of critical measuring equipment

(1) The operator must develop and implement a calibration programme to ensure measuring equipment, such as weighing scales, thermometers, pH meters, and flow meters (whether stand alone, or forming part of a piece of equipment), that is used to provide critical measurements:

a) have the accuracy, precision, and conditions of use appropriate to the task performed; and

i) be calibrated against a reference standard showing traceability of calibration to a national, or international, standard of measurement (where available); or
ii) (if no such reference standard exists) be calibrated on a basis that is documented in, or incorporated by reference, into the RMP.

b) be uniquely identified to enable traceability of the calibrations and to identify calibration status.

(2) The operator must ensure that calibration of critical measuring equipment is performed by a suitably skilled person.

(3) The operator must specify minimum calibration frequencies in the RMP for each piece of measuring equipment used to provide critical measurements, or used as reference standards.

(4) The operator must ensure safeguards are in place to prevent unauthorised adjustments to the calibration of the measuring equipment, including movement of the equipment where this may invalidate its calibration.

Guidance

Suitably skilled persons undertaking calibrations can also include contractors but the company retains the responsibility of the calibrations for their RMP.

When determining the minimum frequencies of calibration, an operator should consider:
- the stability of the piece of equipment; and
- the nature of the measurement; and
- the manufacturer's instructions.

Operators should have equipment replaced if they fail to be calibrated.

A critical measurement may be monitored at a critical control point for HACCP.

Operators should refer to the RMP Operator Resource Toolkit for examples of calibration forms, procedures and calibration frequencies.

3.25 Packaging

(1) The operator must ensure that the type and composition of the packaging is not a hazard to the animal material or product and is appropriate for its intended use.

(2) The operator must ensure that product packaging is hygienic, clean and made from materials that are non-toxic and will not contaminate animal material or animal product.

(3) The operator must develop and implement procedures, as appropriate, for:

a) ensuring the integrity, cleanliness, and freedom from contamination of packaging upon receipt; and
b) maintaining the packaging materials' integrity, cleanliness and freedom from contamination during storage and prior to use.

(4) The operator must ensure that if the packaging is damaged and may potentially affect the suitability for processing of animal material or fitness for intended purpose of animal product, the animal material or product is:

a) handled in a manner that minimises spoilage, contamination and damage to the animal material or product until such time as packaging material is rectified; or
b) appropriately disposed of.

(5) The operator must ensure any packaging that is reused or recycled must be fit for purpose and is not a source of contamination to the animal material or animal product.

Guidance

Operators should consider CODEX HACCP principles to determine the packaging is not a hazard to the animal material or product.

Operators may refer to these standards for packaging requirements. Evidence that the packaging meets one of the following standards would be sufficient to demonstrate that the packaging is suitable for use:

- US Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 170-199, which applies equally to coatings and linings and cartons where these are the direct product contact surface; and
- Australian Standard: Plastics materials for food contact use, AS2070-1999.

3.26 Pest control

(1) The operator must develop and implement a pest control programme to minimise the exposure of animal material, animal product, or associated things, to hazards associated with pests.

(2) The operator must use only approved maintenance compounds for pest control and must be approved for that purpose before use (refer to 3.19 Use of Approved Maintenance Compounds).

(3) The operator must ensure that the pest control programme includes:

a) the suitably skilled person(s) or suitably skilled agency contracted for the implementation of the programme;
b) procedures for the control of pests;
c) the monitoring and verification of the programme;
d) corrective action procedures that are to be applied in the event of loss of control; and
e) the location of marked rodent bait stations and electric insect traps on a site or building plan, or other suitable record.

3.26.1 Prevention of infestation and access of pests

(1) The operator must:

a) keep buildings and storage facilities (including water storage tanks) in good repair and condition to prevent pest access and to eliminate potential breeding sites;
b) keep holes, drains and other places where pests are likely to gain access sealed, or covered with screens or similar materials that prevent the entry of pests;
c) keep unscreened external doors closed at all times when not in use;
d) keep internal and external areas of the premises clean and tidy;
e) regularly check the external environment and keep free of any food source and breeding sites (e.g. long grass, bird's nest);
f) not permit dogs, cats and other mammalian pests entering processing, packaging and storage areas; and
g) keep waste materials in covered pest-proof containers which are regularly collected and disposed of.

3.26.2 Use of pesticides

(1) The operator must:

a) handle, use and store pest control approved maintenance compounds (rodenticides and insecticides) according to the control procedures given in 3.19 Use of Approved Maintenance Compounds; and
b) consider any suspect or potential contamination of animal products, animal material or associated things, due to failure(s) to adhere to label use or approval condition requirements as required under ACVM Act, as unfit for human consumption until determined otherwise.

3.26.3 Use of pest traps, bait stations and insect traps

(1) The operator must:

a) locate pest traps (including rodent boxes, bait stations and electric insect traps) where they do not present a risk of contamination to the animal material, animal product or other associated things e.g. not in processing areas, not directly above product conveyers or walkways; and
b) only use rodenticides in bait stations; and
c) regularly check bait stations for the following:

   i) correct location as indicated in a plan or record;
   ii) presence of bait;
   iii) evidence of pest activity (e.g. nibbled bait, bait missing, droppings, etc.);
   iv) boxes are in good working condition and numbering is easily legible.

d) ensure that insect traps, which include ultra-violet lamps, pheromone traps and any form of attractant device:

   i) are constructed so they catch and secure insects in a suitable drawer, tray or adhesive mat which facilitates the capture and removal of insects; and
   ii) are sited so there is no contamination from insects falling on to animal material or product, packaging, or product contact surfaces.

e) monitor traps at a frequency relative to the type of trap and the degree of pest activity observed. Increased monitoring and appropriate corrective actions must be taken if increased rodent activity is observed.

3.26.4 Handling and disposition of contaminated material

(1) The operator must ensure where there is evidence of contamination of animal material, animal product or associated things from pests or residues, the following actions are carried out:

a) the affected product must be considered unfit for animal consumption;
b) the affected product contact surfaces should be cleaned and sanitised prior to reuse; and
c) affected packaging materials that cannot be effectively cleaned and sanitised must not be used for packing of any animal material or animal product.

Guidance

Operator should refer to 3.27 Non-complying product.

Suitably skilled persons undertaking pest control can also include contractors but the company retains the responsibility of their pest control for their RMP.

Operators should refer to the RMP Operator Resource Toolkit for examples of pest control forms and procedures.

Operators should check the requirements under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 for e.g. monitoring of live capture traps, etc.

3.27 Non-complying product

(1) The operator must develop and implement procedures for the identification, handling, storage and disposition of any non-complying product. The procedures must facilitate the traceability and inventory control of any non-complying products.

(2) The operator must handle and store non-complying products in a manner that prevents:

a) contamination and deterioration of other products; and
b) contamination of animal material, animal product and associated things.

(3) The operator must ensure that non-complying products are:

a) clearly identified; and
b) separated from other animal material, animal products and associated things; and
c) traced in inventory (e.g. unavailable for loadout, etc.); and
d) held within the premises until disposition is determined by a suitably skilled person or, in certain cases, by an animal products officer or the RMP verifier.

(4) A suitably skilled person must determine the disposition of any non-complying product by considering various factors, such as:

a) product fitness for purpose and suitability for processing; and
b) the amount of animal material, animal product or associated things affected; and
c) whether the products have been released for distribution or not; and
d) whether the products can be re-processed; and
e) any instructions from an animal products officer or the RMP verifier; and
f) confirm the required disposition has occurred in a controlled manner.

Guidance

Operators should refer to the RMP Operator Resource Toolkit for examples of recall forms and procedures.

Operator should refer to the Recall Guidance Material for more information on how to conduct a recall.

3.28 Operator verification

(1) The operator must document their operator verification programme in an RMP including:

a) the activities to be performed and their frequency; and
b) procedures or methods used (who, what, when, where and how); and
c) the use of suitably skilled persons to undertake operator verification activities and, wherever possible, such persons are independent of the activities being verified; and
d) any actions to be taken when there is a non-compliance or where the RMP is ineffective; and
e) trend analysis; and
f) any recording and reporting requirements.

(2) The operator must include regular checks of:

a) facilities, equipment; and
b) personnel; and
c) practices, procedures and activities; and
d) inputs (including raw materials, ingredients) and finished products.

Guidance

Operators should refer to the RMP Operator Resource Toolkit for examples of operator verification forms and procedures.

Part 4: Identification and Labelling Requirements

4.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to operators who are processing animal material or animal product intended for animal consumption, and such operators must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part.

4.2 General requirements

> **Guidance**
>
> Manufacturer of animal products for animal consumption will need to meet the relevant labelling requirements specified in the ACVM Act and associated legislation. This includes further (petfood) processors.

(1) The operator must ensure all mandatory labelling information is clear, legible, indelible, and use terms that are commonly used in the English language unless another language is specified in the relevant Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMARs).

(2) The operator must ensure that no animal material, animal product or packaging material to which this notice pertains may be labelled or marked in any way that could be misleading as to:

a) the intended purpose of any animal material, animal product or packaging material;
b) the fitness of any animal material or product for animal or human consumption;
c) the fitness of any animal material or product for processing for animal or human consumption; or
d) the nature of any animal material, animal product or packaging.

(3) The operator must ensure that if the suitability or origin of animal material for processing or the fitness of animal product for its intended purpose changes after it has been identified, all labelling or the accompanying documentation (where there is no label) must be amended, updated or replaced to reflect the new status of the animal material or product carried out at the earliest opportunity, and:

a) prior to the release of the animal material or product from the premises; or
b) released under controlled conditions to another RMP premises.

(4) The operator must ensure all animal material or product that contains animal material or product derived from live animals imported into New Zealand must be identified as high risk raw material.

(5) The operator must ensure that any false or misleading labelling on reused or recycled packaging resulting from previous uses is removed or defaced at the consigning premises.

> **Guidance**
>
> Animal product for animal consumption destined for export only (i.e. not for sale in New Zealand) will need to meet the relevant labelling requirements specified in OMARs.
>
> If the label is in a language other than English, a certified translation will need to be made available for the RMP verifier.
>
> Petfood manufacturers can refer to the NZPFMA Labelling Guide for more information on labelling.
>
> Classification of high risk raw material is explained in 2.1 High Risk Raw Material.

4.3 Identification of animal material or product on operator's premises

(1) The operator must ensure all animal material or product intended for animal consumption is clearly identified to indicate that material or product is not intended for human consumption when it leaves the premises.

(2) Where animal material or product for animal and human consumption are processed in the same premises the operator must:

a) clearly identify animal material or product for animal consumption when it enters and while it is present in the premises; and
b) indicate that the animal material or product for animal consumption is not for human consumption; and
c) keep all animal material or product intended for animal consumption separate from the processing, packing and handling of animal material or product intended for human consumption until the animal material or product intended for animal consumption is suitably packaged.

4.4 Identification of carcasses intended for animal consumption

(1) This clause applies to carcasses, whether whole, half, third or quarter, of farmed mammals which are intended to be transferred between premises for processing for animal consumption.

(2) The consigning operator must ensure that the carcasses specified in clause 4.4 (1) are identified in the following manner as soon as the decision on the disposition has been made:

a) each side of the carcass must be deeply slashed with a continuous knife cut, 2 per side, being from the hock, over and across the shoulder to end at the neck and elbow (or as appropriate to part carcasses);
b) all deeply slashed surfaces must be stained with an approved ink; and
c) all carcasses must be branded or identified with another form of permanent marking with the words "petfood" and the consignor's RMP identifier number.

4.5 Labelling of transport outers

(1) The operator must ensure transportation outers containing animal material or product for animal consumption when leaving the premises are labelled to clearly identify:

a) the contents are not intended for human consumption;
b) the animal material or product name or description;
c) storage directions where necessary to maintain the fitness for its intended purpose;
d) lot identification, where applicable; and
e) the name and address of the operator.

(2) The operator may instead of labelling of transportation outers as required under clause 4.5 (1), may provide accompanying documentation provided it contains the information specified in clause 4.5 (1).

4.6 Identification of animal material or product in bulk transportation units

(1) The operator must ensure that transportation units used to transport unpackaged bulk animal material or product that cannot practically be labelled, have the information specific in clause 4.5 (1) provided with the animal material or product or on the accompanying documentation.

Guidance

Manufacturer of animal products for animal consumption will need to meet the relevant identification requirements for bulk product under the ACVM Act and associated legislation.

4.7 Identification and security of bulk animal material or product in bulk transportation units

(1) This clause applies to raw animal material or product that is being dispatched from an operator in a bulk transportation unit. It does not apply to animal product that has been rendered.

(2) The operator must ensure that bulk animal material or product that is dispatched from the premises in bulk transportation units is:

a) contained and covered in leak-proof bins;
b) clearly labelled as not intended for human consumption; and
c) identified in an acceptable manner.

(3) All animal material or product dispatched in accordance with clause 4.7 (2) must be denatured unless it is:

a) dispatched to a premises operating under an RMP and contained in tamper evident leak-proof bins / containers;
b) dispatched for rendering and has been derived from sources referred to in clause 10.4 (2) (a)-(e); or
c) minimal risk material derived from fish.

(4) The operator must ensure that bulk animal material or product that is dispatched in bulk transportation units have a documented procedure for identification and security of that bulk animal material or product.

Part 5: Procedures and Record Keeping

5.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to the following persons, to implement any documented programme and keep records, and such persons must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part:

a) RMP operators; and
b) further (petfood) processors; and
c) other persons required to implement this part of the Notice.

5.2 Procedures and record keeping

(1) The operator must document procedures that ensure the requirements and obligations in this Notice that apply will be met.

Guidance

Document control requirements for RMP operators are described in the Animal Products (Risk Management Programme Specifications) Notice 2008 and procedures in the RMP Manual.

(2) Operators and other persons must retain records demonstrating that the relevant requirements have been met in accordance with record keeping procedures laid down in their respective programme.

(3) These records must be:

a) accessible to the recognised verifier, the recognised verifying agency, Animal Product Officers and the Director-General and any other person authorised by the Director-General;
b) retained for a period of at least 4 years or other period where provided for in this notice; and
c) retrievable within 2 working days.

Guidance

Manufacturer of animal products for animal consumption will need to meet the relevant record keeping requirements under the ACVM Act and any associated legislation.

5.3 Traceability

(1) The operator must have a documented tracking system that:

a) allows for the traceability of all raw materials, ingredients and products (including imported materials, ingredients and products), from reception through production to finished products; and
b) enables the movement of raw materials and ingredients to be traced from supplier on to the operator's premises and then to the next recipient of the animal material or product.

(2) The operator must identify and track re-work to finished product to ensure any actual or potential risks are effectively managed.

(3) An inventory control programme must be documented for animal material or product and records maintained.

Guidance

Any raw animal material for pharmaceutical and/or technical use will also need to comply with 5.3 Traceability.

Part 6: Product Eligibility for Animal Consumption

6.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to operators who are processing animal material or animal product intended for animal consumption, and operators must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part.

6.2 Eligibility

(1) Minimal risk raw material is eligible for animal consumption without further processing.

(2) Medium risk raw material must be further processed to eliminate any hazard to the intended consumer prior to sale for animal consumption.

(3) High risk raw material is not eligible for processing for animal consumption, except in accordance with clause 2.1 (2).

(4) The following animals must not be processed for animal consumption:

a) animals used for research purposes, except where an approval is granted under clause 7.2 (2); and
b) pets, zoo animals, guinea pigs, rats, and mice.

Part 7: Supply of Animal Material for Animal Consumption

7.1 Application of this Part

(1) Except as provided in clauses 7.11 and 7.18, this Part applies to the following persons, and such persons must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part:

a) operators who primary process animal material or animal product intended for animal consumption; and
b) suppliers of animal material to those operators.

7.2 Supply of animal material that has been used in experiments, trials, or research

(1) This clause applies to suppliers of animal material (including live animals) that has been used for experiments, trials, or research involving the use of veterinary medicines, agricultural compounds or genetic modification.

(2) The supplier of animal material described in clause 7.2 (1) must obtain approval from the Director-General prior to the presentation of animal material to the primary processor. The approval may be subject to conditions and may be granted on a category or class basis.

(3) The supplier must:

a) notify the operator in writing at least 24 hours before presenting the animal material for primary processing; and
b) on presentation of the animal material, provide the operator with a copy of the Director-General's approval and a statement signed by the supplier to the effect that all relevant conditions of the approval have been complied with.

(4) The Director-General may issue an exemption from clauses 7.2 (2) and (3) for certain classes or descriptions of animal material, where the Director-General is satisfied the risk to animal health is negligible.

(5) The use of agricultural compounds that are antigen vaccines (except *Mycobacterium* antigen vaccines) are exempt from approval from the Director-General prior to presentation of the animal material to the primary processor.

(6) For the purposes of this clause the use of agricultural compounds or veterinary medicines that are approved under the ACVM Act does not constitute an experiment, trial, or research, provided any conditions of registration or exemption are complied with.

7.3 Supply of farmed animals

(1) This clause applies to the suppliers of farmed animals supplied directly to a primary processor at the primary processing premises.

(2) A supplier must present farmed animals live, generally fit and healthy for slaughter at a primary processing premises.

(3) All farmed animals presented for slaughter must be individually identified to enable trace back of the animals to the relevant supplier statement.

Guidance

Suppliers and primary processors of farmed cattle and deer have obligations under the National

Animal Identification and Tracing (NAIT) Act.

(4) A supplier must not present animal material for processing as minimal risk raw material if:

a) it has been treated with or exposed to agricultural compounds or other substances specified by the Director-General as prohibited;
c) the supplier does not have information regarding any veterinary medicines administered on the animal, unless;

i) 91 days have elapsed since the treatment of farmed ruminants (e.g. cattle, deer, sheep or goats); or
ii) 63 days have elapsed since the treatment of farmed monogastrics (e.g. pigs, horses, birds and rabbits).

d) the animal has been treated with a registered veterinary medicine and is still within the relevant withholding period; or
e) the animal has been treated with an unapproved veterinary medicine.

(5) A supplier instead of meeting its requirements under clause 7.3 (4), may instead supply animal material for processing as medium risk raw material if the animal material does not meet clause 7.3 (4).

(6) The supplier must not present animal material for primary processing if he or she has reasons to believe that the animal material may contain residual levels of any chemical or has been exposed to feed or environmental contaminants that may be harmful to animals upon consumption.

(7) The supplier must ensure that farmed animals that have died in the field need to be accompanied by a supplier statement.

Guidance

Agricultural compounds or other substance specified by the Director-General as prohibited can be found in Schedule 1 of the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (Exemptions and Prohibited Substances) Regulations 2011.

7.4 Supplier statements for farmed animals

(1) This clause applies to suppliers of farmed animals for primary processing.

(2) The supplier of the following farmed animals must provide to the primary processor a correctly completed and signed supplier statement made in the form and manner approved by the Director-General and containing the information as set out in clause 7.5 (3), at the time the animal is presented for processing:

a) cattle (excluding bobby calves), deer, sheep (including lambs), goats, alpacas, llamas, horses, ostriches, emus;
b) pigs; and
c) poultry.

(3) The supplier statement must contain the following information:

a) name, physical address and contact details of the person signing the statement;
b) details of the animals covered by the statement;
c) whether any of the animals remain within a withholding period for any veterinary medicine with which they have been treated;
d) the history of the animals including:

i) whether all of the animals were born on the supplier's property;
ii) whether any of the animals:

1) were imported into New Zealand;
2) are under MPI movement control for residues, or any purpose other than bovine tuberculosis (TB);
3) are subject to any residue suspect list;
4) are subject to any national disease surveillance suspect list.

e) whether the animals have been exposed to poisons or chemical contaminants;
f) whether any of the animals have been vaccinated against Johne's disease in their lifetime;
g) in the case of cattle or deer, information relating to TB including the TB status of the animals;
h) whether any of the animals have been fed ruminant protein in their lifetime; and
i) the health status of the animals covered by the statement.

(4) Despite clause 7.5 (2), no supplier statement is required for poultry that are supplied by a specified supplier within, and in compliance with, the operator's supplier guarantee programme.

(5) Despite clauses 7.5 (2) and (3), suppliers of bobby calves must complete a supplier statement containing the following information:

a) name, physical address and contact details of the person signing the statement;
b) whether any of the following animals are within withholding periods for any veterinary medicine with which they have been treated;

i) calves; or
ii) the dam before the birth of the calf; or
iii) any cow that has supplied milk to that calf

c) whether the calves born to cows treated with Buparvaquone (BPQ); and
d) whether any of the animals have been fed ruminant protein (other than milk) in their lifetime.

(6) The supplier must complete the statement to the best of his/her knowledge, and with reference to any supplier statements supplied by previous persons in control of the animal material.

(7) The supplier may supply the supplier statement to the processor by electronic transmission.

(8) In the case of an electronic supplier statement, persons in control of farmed animals must use a unique identifier in the electronic system.

(9) In respect of any particular supply of animals to a processor, the supplier must keep the following records for a period of 1 year after the supply of the animals for primary processing:

a) a copy of the supplier statement;
b) any records and other information used to complete the supplier statement; and
c) manufacturers' declarations relating to the composition of animal feeds fed to farmed ruminants.

Guidance

An Animal Status Declaration (ASD) may be used as an alternative to the supplier statement.

7.5 Supply and handling of farmed mammals killed on-farm

(1) The operator must have documented procedures for slaughtering or killing of farmed mammals in their RMP.

(2) The supplier of farmed mammals eligible to be killed on-farm must present the mammals live to the operator at the time of on-farm slaughter.

(3) The operator must ensure:

a) the farmed mammal has been assessed as generally fit and healthy by a trained petfood ante-mortem examiner; or
b) the farmed mammal meets the conditions for on-farm slaughter for humane reasons.

Guidance

Conditions for on-farm slaughter for humane reasons are covered in Appendix 4: Ante-mortem assessment of farmed mammals in the Operational Code: Petfood Processing.

(4) The operator must ensure that carcasses of farmed mammals killed on-farm are:

a) handled and transported in such a manner that contamination and deterioration are minimised;
b) delivered to the animal product operator's premises within 6 hours of killing;
c) not transported with any animal material that is not suitable for processing for animal consumption;
d) not transported with any animal material intended for processing for human consumption; and
e) clearly identified and physically separate from export eligible animal material.

7.6 Supply of farmed poultry

(1) Suppliers of farmed poultry must ensure that all poultry intended for primary processing are subject to an effective whole flock health scheme (that includes the control of veterinary medicines, appropriate use of approved maintenance compounds, feed contaminants and environmental contaminants), to ensure that only birds that are suitable for processing are supplied to the primary processor.

(2) A supplier statement must include the following information:

a) name and physical address of the supplier signing the statement;
b) name of the primary processor and date of arrival for the consignment;
c) approximate number of birds in the consignment covered by the statement;
d) whether any of the birds remain within a withholding period for any veterinary medicine with which they have been treated;
e) where the birds were treated,
    i) the product name;
    ii) final date/period of administration;
    iii) dose rate; and
    iv) the withholding period.
f) whether any of the birds would exceed any MRL or MPL;
g) whether any manufacturer's poultry feed withdrawal period has been complied with;
h) whether the poultry comply with the requirements of the whole flock health scheme; and
i) confirmation whether the birds were free from any signs of illness or disease.

(3) The supplier statement for the supply of poultry must:

a) be made in the form and manner approved by the Director-General, and contain the information set out in clause 7.6 (2); and
b) be accurately completed and signed by the supplier who was responsible for the birds.

Guidance

The supplier statement for poultry can be found on the MPI website.

7.7 Supply of farmed fish

(1) The supplier of farmed fish (other than bivalve molluscan shellfish) must provide the primary processor with a supplier statement that complies with 7.7(2) on the presentation of the fish for primary processing.

(2) A farmed fish supplier statement must include the following information:

a) name and physical address of the supplier signing the statement;

b) name of the primary processor and date of arrival for the consignment;
c) fish species and weight of the consignment covered by the statement;
d) whether any of the fish remain within a withholding period for any treatment;

i) where treated, the product name, final date or period of administration, dose rate and the withholding period.

e) whether any of the fish would exceed any MRL or MPL;
f) whether any fish (other than live fish) has been subjected to chilling or freezing from the time to harvesting to the time of dispatch to the processing premises;
g) confirmation that fish feed is not a source of contamination;
h) confirmation that live fish and carcasses were free from any signs of illness or disease; and
i) confirmation that the fish were not harvested under environmental conditions that would lead to unacceptable contamination of the fish.

(3) The supplier must complete the statement to the best of its knowledge, and with reference to any supplier statements supplied by previous persons in control of the animal material.

(4) The supplier may supply the supplier statement to the primary processor by electronic transmission.

(5) In the case of an electronic supplier statement, persons in control of farmed fish must use a unique identifier in the electronic system.

Guidance

The supplier statement for farmed fish can be found on the MPI website.

7.8 Supply of farmed rabbits

(1) Suppliers of farmed rabbits must ensure that all rabbits intended for primary processing are subject to an effective whole colony health scheme (which includes the control of agricultural compounds, veterinary medicines, feed contaminants and environmental contaminants) to ensure that only rabbits that are suitable for processing are supplied to the primary processor.

(2) Suppliers of farmed rabbits must be in compliance with the operator's supplier guarantee programme.

7.9 Supply of deer velvet

(1) The supplier of deer velvet must only use registered veterinary medicines or those exempt from registration in harvesting deer velvet from live deer.

(2) The supplier of deer velvet from farmed deer must:

a) identify the deer velvet; and
b) when velvet is transferred between locations (e.g. farm to an RMP operator) it must be accompanied by a signed declaration by the supplier containing the following information:
i) date of transfer; and
ii) identify of supplier; and
iii) statement that any agricultural compound or veterinary medicine used on the velveted animals has been in accordance with requirements and in accordance with the label directions under the ACVM Act; and
iv) statement that the animal is not within the withholding time for any health treatments.

(3) The supplier must ensure that harvested deer velvet is maintained under storage conditions that will minimise deterioration and contamination.

7.10 Supply of killed wild mammals, game estate mammals and farmed mammals that have become feral

(1) All killed wild mammals, game estate mammals, and farmed mammals that have become feral and then have been killed for supply for primary processing, must be procured in accordance with the requirements of clauses 11.7 to 11.14 of the Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption 2016.

> **Guidance**
>
> Certified suppliers are able to supply wild mammal material to primary processors for animal consumption. This includes wild deer velvet.

(2) Despite clause 7.10 (1), killed wild mammals may be processed for animal consumption provided they are killed and processed in accordance with the requirements of this Notice.

7.11 Application of clauses 7.12 to 7.17

(1) Clauses 7.12 to 7.17 apply only to operators in respect of the primary processing of killed wild mammals and to their approved suppliers of those mammals.

7.12 Supplier to be approved

(1) The operator must ensure that all killed wild mammals have been hunted, killed, and dressed as appropriate by, or under, the direct supervision of suppliers that they have approved.

(2) Before approving a supplier, the operator must be satisfied that:

a) the supplier has the qualifications outlined in Schedule 2 Competency Specifications for approved suppliers; and
b) the supplier has provided appropriate identification (for example a Drivers Licence or Firearms Licence).

(3) Applications to become an approved supplier must be made to the operator in the form and manner approved by the Director-General, and include the name, physical address and contact details of the applicant.

(4) The operator must include a system for supplier approval in his/her RMP including provisions requiring:

a) re-approval of suppliers every 2 years; and
b) maintenance of a current list of approved suppliers.

7.13 Wild mammals not to be procured from certain areas

(1) For the purpose of this clause:

a) The **applicable caution period** means the period in Table 1: Poison Groups, Caution Periods and Buffer Zones for Wild or Game Estate Mammals that corresponds to the poison used; and
b) The **applicable buffer zone** means a buffer zone of the distance in Table 1: Poison Groups, Caution Periods and Buffer Zones for Wild or Game Estate Mammals that corresponds to the wild or game estate mammals procured and the poison used.

Table 1: Poison Groups, Caution Periods and Buffer Zones for Wild or Game Estate Mammals

Poison Group		0	1	2	3	4
Poison		• Cholecalciferol • Hydrogen cyanide • Phosphorus • Potassium cyanide • Sodium cyanide	• Zinc phosphide • Para-aminopropiophenone • Sodium nitrite • Any other poison not covered in groups 2 to 4 (except cyanide or cholecalciferol)	• Diphacinone • Pindone	• Coumatetralyl • Sodium monofluoroacetate(1080)	• Brodifacoum • Bromadiolone • Difenacoum • Difethialone • Flocoumafen
Caution Period (All species)		None	1 month	2 months	4 months	3 years
Buffer Zone	Rabbits	0	200 m	200 m	200 m	200 m
	Hares, tahr, wallabies, possum	0	1 km	1 km	1 km	1 km
	Goats (excluding tahr), deer	0	2 km	2 km	2 km	2 km
	Pigs and other species	0	2 km	2 km	2 km	5 km

(2) An approved supplier must not present any wild mammal material for primary processing that:

a) the approved supplier has reason to believe would exceed any MRL or MPL; or
b) has been procured from:

i) any area on which any poison listed in Table 1 below has been used (in this clause, "poisoned land"); or
ii) any area that is within the applicable buffer zone of an area of land on which any poison listed in Table 1 below has been used (in this clause, "buffer zone land").

(3) Clause 7.13 (2) does not apply if the wild mammal was procured from that land after the applicable caution period listed in Table 1 has elapsed.

(4) Despite clause 7.13 (2) (b), an approved supplier may present for primary processing wild mammal material procured from the buffer zone land if:

a) the poisons were in group 4 of Table 1; and
b) the poisons were used within the boundaries of a sanctuary that could not be accessed by the applicable mammals (due to predator-proof fencing or other geographical features).

(5) Despite clause 7.13 (2), an approved supplier may present for primary processing wild mammal material procured from poisoned land or buffer zone land if:

a) the relevant land was not administered by the Department of Conservation;
b) all poisons used were only poisons in groups 1, 2 or 3 of Table 1 in 7.13 (1), and were:

i) used solely in bait stations that were correctly situated; or
ii) used solely in, or adjacent to, buildings that could not be accessed by the applicable animal; or

iii) otherwise inaccessible to the animal due to impassable geographical features (such as rivers, sea, cliffs or steep ravines); and

c) the responsible person completing the poison use statement believes that any poison used was not, or was not likely to have been, accessed by the applicable animal.

(6) The operator must ensure that wild possums and wild deer procured from areas declared as vector free from bovine tuberculosis (TB) by Ospri are categorised as minimal risk raw material if passed post-mortem examination.

(7) The operator must ensure that wild possums and wild deer procured from vector risk areas of bovine tuberculosis (TB) by Ospri are categorised as medium risk raw material unless the animal material has passed post-mortem examination conducted by a post-mortem examiner who meets the post-mortem competency specifications set out in Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption 2016 Schedule 3 Competency Specifications for ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners.

Guidance

'Vector risk areas' are classified by Ospri's TBFree Programme as an area where there is a risk of bovine tuberculosis (TB) being introduced to farmed livestock by TB-infected wildlife.

'Vector free areas' are areas that were once vector risk areas but tested to be free of risk of TB through rigorous, strategic assessment and surveillance performed by the TBFree Programme.

7.14 Poison use statements

(1) The approved supplier must obtain a poison use statement from a responsible person, or obtain DOC Pesticide Summaries, in respect of:

a) the land from which the animals were taken; and
b) each property adjacent to the area of the land from which the animals were taken, where the animals were taken within the following distances of that adjacent property:

i) 200 metres for rabbits;
ii) 1 kilometre for hares, possums, wallabies and tahr;
iii) 2 kilometres for goat (excluding tahr and deer); and
iv) 5 kilometres for pigs and any other species of wild mammal.

(2) The approved supplier must provide the primary processor with:

a) in the case of mammals which have had access to privately owned land, a Landowner/manager Poison Use Statement - Petfood that complies with clauses 7.14 (3) and (4); or
b) in the case of mammals which have had access to land wholly or partly administered by the Department of Conservation, a DOC Pesticide Summary that describes the poison use status for each area of land from which wild mammals have been taken, and any areas covered by clause 7.13 (2) to (4).

(3) If a Landowner/manager Poison Use Statement – Petfood, is required to be provided, the statement must contain the following information:

a) name, physical address and contact details for the person signing the statement;
b) details of the area covered by the statement;
c) whether the person signing the statement has knowledge of the following poisons having been laid in the area referred to in the statement, within the exclusion periods specified in clause 7.13 relating to those poisons:

i) sodium monofluoroacetate (1080);
ii) pindone;

iii) anticoagulants; and
iv) any other poisons (other than cyanide or cholecalciferol).

d) if "yes" has been answered to the laying of any poisons referred to in (c), the date that poison was used and the exact geographic area in which it was laid;
e) any future poisoning activities in the area covered by the statement the person who signed the statement is aware of; and
f) an agreement to notify any changes to the statement that may occur in the three months from the date of signing.

(4) The Landowner/manager Poison Use Statement – Petfood, must:

a) be made in the form and manner approved by the Director-General and containing the information set out in clause 7.14 (3); and
b) be correctly completed and signed by the landowner, manager, or that person's legal representative (whichever of those persons has or is likely to have the best knowledge of the poison use status of the land covered by the statement).

(5) The landowner/manager poison use statement – petfood, is valid for 3 months from the date of signing unless replaced earlier.

7.15 Wild mammal material supplier statement

(1) The approved supplier must provide the primary processor with a wild mammal material supplier statement that complies with clause 7.15 (2) on presentation of the wild animal material for primary processing.

(2) The Wild Mammal Material Supplier Statement – Petfood, must contain the following information:

a) approved supplier name and identification number of the approved supplier;
b) name of the primary processor receiving the animal material and the date and time of delivery to that processor;
c) details of the animal material covered by the statement;
d) the date and approximate time the animals were killed;
e) the date and time animal material was subject to chilling or freezing;
f) the geographical area from which the animals were taken, in accordance with 7.16 Location of Kill;
g) confirmation that the supplier has established that the animals have not been harvested from any area prohibited under 7.13 Wild Mammals Not to be Procured from Certain Areas;
h) confirmation that the animals showed no observable signs of illness immediately prior to being killed or disease in the wild mammal material;
i) confirmation that the animal material has been handled and transported in such a manner that contamination and deterioration is minimised, in accordance with clauses 7.19 to 7.21; and
j) in the case of possums and deer, information relating to TB.

(3) The Wild Mammal Material Supplier Statement – Petfood, must be:

a) made in the form and manner approved by the Director-General; and
b) contain the information set out in clause 7.15 (2); and
c) be completed and signed by the approved supplier who was responsible for hunting, killing, and dressing (whichever is relevant) the wild mammals; and
d) must not be signed by a person who is not approved, even if that person is under the direct supervision of an approved supplier.

(4) The approved supplier must keep the following records for a period of 1 year after the supply of the wild mammals for primary processing:

a) a copy of the wild mammal material supplier statement – petfood; and

b) any records and other information used to complete the wild mammal material supplier statement.

7.16 Location of kill

(1) The approved supplier must ensure the kill location for each mammal or group of mammals is clearly defined on the Wild Mammal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood, using either:

a) a Global Positioning System (GPS); or
b) topographical map grid reference points.

7.17 Recovery and presentation of wild mammal material

(1) The approved supplier must confirm that the wild mammals showed:

a) no visible signs of being sick; or
b) no visible signs of disease; or
c) dying immediately prior to being killed.

(2) If the approved supplier is unable to confirm the requirements of clause 7.17 (1), then the mammal material must not be presented for primary processing.

(3) The approved supplier must identify killed mammals either individually or as groups of animals, and align them to the supplier statement applicable to that animal or group of animals.

(4) Wild mammals must not be killed using poisons or other chemical substances.

(5) The approved supplier must ensure that the heads are attached to the carcasses or be positively identified with the carcasses if the wild mammal material supplied to the primary processor is not dressed to the degree specified in clause 7.19 Handling and Dressing of Killed Wild Animals.

7.18 Application of clauses 7.19 to 7.21

(1) Clauses 7.19 to 7.21 apply only to approved suppliers of killed wild mammals for primary processing for animal consumption.

7.19 Handling and dressing of killed wild mammals

(1) Prior to the delivering the wild mammal to the primary processor, the approved supplier must ensure that wild mammals :

a) are bled as soon as possible after killing;
b) not to be skinned;
c) not be washed;
d) other than goats, have the head attached or positively identified with the carcass until post-mortem examination has been completed; and
e) if eviscerated, be eviscerated hygienically and without unnecessary delay.

(2) The evisceration of the wild mammals must be limited to removing the gastrointestinal organs with minimal excising cuts to allow the hygienic removal of these parts.

(3) Eviscerated mammals must be presented with the kidneys, heart, lungs and liver attached to the carcass.

(4) The approved supplier or other persons involved in the recovery of wild mammal material must ensure that:

a) the material is handled and transported in such a manner that contamination and deterioration is minimised;
b) no chemical is applied to the mammal material that could affect its suitability for processing; and
c) all the material required for post-mortem examination is appropriately presented to the primary processor.

7.20 Cooling and transportation of wild mammal

(1) The approved supplier must ensure that the carcasses of wild mammals must:

a) be placed under refrigeration within 4 hours of being killed (if the ambient temperature is above 10°C), or within 12 hours of being killed (if the ambient temperature is at all times below 10°C);
b) have the deep meat temperature (the temperature that is measured at the thermal centre of the largest muscular mass) of the material reduced to less than 7°C within 48 hours of killing for preservation by chilling; or
c) continuously refrigerated to reduce to -12°C or cooler for preservation by freezing.

(2) The cooled carcasses must be maintained at a temperature as per clause 7.20 (1) during storage and transport prior to a primary processor so that they will not deteriorate.

7.21 Delivery of killed wild mammals to the primary processor

(1) The approved supplier must ensure that:

a) killed wild mammals preserved by chilling are kept between 0°C and 7°C at all times and delivered to the operator within 72 hours of being killed; and
b) killed wild mammals that are preserved by freezing are kept frozen and are delivered to the operator in a frozen state at a temperature of -12°C or cooler.

Part 8: Primary processing operations

8.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to operators who process animal material or animal product intended for animal consumption, operators must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part.

8.2 Reception

(1) Where a supplier statement is required, the operator must not accept animal material for processing (except for initial storage) if the supplier statement is absent or incomplete.

(2) If any animal material is submitted for processing accompanied by a poison use statement, the operator must confirm that the animal material is suitable for processing before processing that material.

(3) If the operator is aware, or has received information, that would give reasonable ground to suspect that the information in a supplier statement cannot be relied on, the operator must:

a) not accept animal material for processing; and
b) inform the recognised verifier within 1 working day.

(4) The operator must document procedures to deal with situations where the supplier statement, Landowner/manager Poison Use Statement – Petfood, or DOC Pesticide Summary does not confirm the status of the animal material as suitable for processing.

(5) An operator must keep a copy of every supplier statement, Landowner/manager Poison Use Statement – Petfood, ante-mortem examination declaration, and DOC Pesticide Summary they receive from suppliers for a minimum of 4 years.

(6) The operator can accept farmed poultry if:

a) the supplier is a specified supplier within the operator's supplier guarantee programme;
b) the supplier has supplied information in accordance with the supplier guarantee programme at least on an annual basis; and
c) the animal material is of a type that is described in the supplier guarantee programme.

(7) Despite clauses 8.2 (1) and (3), the operator may hold live farmed animals to give the supplier an opportunity to provide a completed or a replacement supplier statement that clarifies the status of the animal material as suitable for processing to the satisfaction of the operator.

(8) The operator must not accept animal material for processing if advised by the recognised verifier that the supplier is notified or listed under any residue or contaminant control scheme or any disease surveillance suspect list.

(9) Following acceptance, the operator must ensure that wild animal carcasses are held under appropriate storage conditions to minimise microbial growth and deterioration of carcasses (e.g. chilled carcasses 7ºC or cooler; frozen carcasses -12ºC or cooler).

(10) For wild mammal carcasses, the operator must confirm the kill or capture location has been identified using GPS data or topographical map grid reference points (as applicable), and use that information to confirm that:

a) the animals were not taken from land on which any poison listed in Table 1: Poison Groups, Caution Periods and Buffer Zones for Wild or Game Estate Mammals has been used, or within the applicable buffer zone described in Table 1: Poison Groups, Caution Periods and Buffer Zones for Wild or Game Estate Mammals, and that all other requirements of 7.13 Wild Mammals Not to be Procured from Certain Areas have been met; and
b) the supplier has met the time constraints of 7.20 Cooling and Transportation of Wild Mammals.

(11) Despite clause 8.2 (1) and (3), the operator may hold the killed mammals:

a) to give the approved supplier an opportunity to produce a completed or replacement supplier statement or other required document that clarifies the status of the killed mammal material as suitable for processing to the satisfaction of the operator; and
b) if the operator first assesses the condition of the mammal material as being likely to remain suitable for processing for the time period involved.

8.3 Ante-mortem examination

(1) All farmed animals to be processed for animal consumption must be subjected to, and pass an ante-mortem examination by an official assessor or an ante-mortem petfood examiner.

(2) Ante-mortem examination must occur within 2 hours prior to slaughter or killing.

(3) All farmed animals must be assessed to be generally fit and healthy at the time of ante-mortem examination.

(4) The ante-mortem petfood examiner must complete and sign an Ante-mortem Examination Declaration - Petfood prior to the slaughter or killing of each animal or group of animals.

(5) The Ante-mortem Examination Declaration - Petfood must contain the following information:

a) supplier name, and farm identification details;
b) details of the animals covered by the statement;
c) confirmation that the animals were alive and generally fit and healthy at the time of ante-mortem examination;
d) confirmation that the supplier statement, and where supplied the Landowner/manager Poison Use Statement – Petfood, and the DOC Pesticide Summary, confirm the status of the animals as being suitable for processing;
e) name of the primary processor and the date and time of delivery to that processor; and
f) name of the person performing the ante-mortem examination and signing the declaration.

(6) The declaration in clause 8.3 (4) must be made in the form and manner approved by the Director-General and must contain the information set out in clause 8.3 (5).

8.4 Assessment prior to primary processing for wild mammal material

(1) The operator must ensure that prior to commencing the processing (other than the initial storage) of wild animal material at a primary processing premises, the wild animal materials are subjected to an assessment to determine its suitability for processing, including whether the requirements of clauses 7.18 Handling and Dressing of killed Wild Animals and 7.20 Cooling and Transportation of Killed Wild Animals have been met where appropriate.

(2) The operator must ensure the assessment is carried out by a post-mortem examiner who meets the relevant competency requirements in clause 3.22 (3)(a).

8.5 Control of material that is not suitable for processing

(1) Where animal material or product is determined not to be suitable for processing as minimal risk raw material by the ante-mortem petfood examiner, the operator must designate this animal material or product as medium risk raw material and maintain a record of these animal materials and products, and how they are disposed of.

8.6 Slaughter

(1) Slaughter of animals must be carried out without unnecessary delay after the animals' arrival at the premises, and in a way that minimises the distribution and proliferation of contaminants of the carcass.

(2) The operator must ensure that slaughter is only be performed at a rate at which bodies of animals is able to be dressed.

> **Guidance**
>
> Operators (including those who slaughter mammals on-farm) must meet their obligations under the Animal Welfare Act 1999, animal welfare regulations and relevant Codes of Welfare issued under this Act.

8.7 Handling and processing

(1) The operator must ensure that:

a) contact between exposed surfaces of a carcass and the integument, hooves, trotters, or feet of the same or another carcass is minimised;
b) after slaughter the animal material or product is not dressed or processed in any way on the floor surface;
c) opening cuts are made in a manner that minimises cross contamination;
d) contact between carcasses and animal material prior to passing post-mortem inspection is minimised to the extent necessary to ensure that the potential transfer of contaminants is minimised;
e) carcasses and animal products that have not passed post-mortem examination are separated from those that have passed post-mortem examination;
f) contamination of animal material from the gastrointestinal tract contents is minimised; and
g) handling and processing procedures are carried out without unnecessary delay and in a hygienic manner that minimises the transfer, proliferation, and redistribution of contaminants on and between animal material or product; and
h) hygienic techniques are used during dressing.

(2) Clauses 8.7 (1) (a) and (d) do not apply to poultry.

(3) The operator must ensure traceability between all parts of the animal material, or group of animal material in the case of batch processing (except for deer velvet and fish), is maintained until the post-mortem examination is completed.

(4) The operator must develop and implement a procedure for managing dropped product.

(5) The operator must have a programme to monitor the performance of processing on an ongoing basis.

8.8 Post-mortem examination

(1) The operator must ensure that:

a) all animal material (except for deer velvet and fish) to be processed for animal consumption is subjected to post-mortem examination by an official assessor or post-mortem petfood examiner before being released from the final primary processor;
b) tissue is examined in accordance with the post-mortem examination procedures in the current version of Domestic Petfood Farmed Mammal Post-mortem Examination Procedure Tables, available at https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/23977;
c) product dispositions are made in accordance with the current version of the post-mortem disposition table in Domestic Petfood Farmed Mammal Post-mortem Disposition Table, available at https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/23980; and

d) where batch post-mortem examination procedures are to be used on animal products derived from a common source and included in a single supplier statement, the procedure is fully documented.

(2) The operator must inform the recognised verifier within 1 working day of any animal carcass or animal material suspected by the post-mortem petfood examiner to be infected with:

a) bovine tuberculosis (TB);
b) *Taenia saginata, Taenia solium*; or
c) True Hydatids.

(3) The operator must identify and retain the carcass or animal material suspected of being infected until such time as the recognised verifier gives a final disposition.

(4) Any carcass or animal material found not fit for purpose by the post-mortem petfood examiner must be:

a) immediately identified as such by the operator and separated to ensure that is not mistaken as fit for purpose; and
b) categorised as medium risk material (provided it has not been classed as high risk raw material by the Director-General).

(5) The operator must ensure that all animal material or product is handled and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the post-mortem petfood examiner.

8.9 Chilling and freezing

(1) The must ensure that any chilling and freezing is conducted without unnecessary delay and in a manner that minimises any potential microbial proliferation and contamination of animal material or product.

8.10 Application of clauses 8.11 and 8.12

(1) Clauses 8.11 and 8.12 apply only to operators processing fish for animal consumption.

8.11 Reception of fish

(1) On arrival, the operator must carry out an assessment of the incoming fish material or product to confirm that it is suitable for processing.

8.12 Handling and processing of fish

(1) Handling and processing procedures must be carried out without unnecessary delay, and in a manner that minimises contamination, and deterioration, of the fish.

(2) The operator must ensure that bivalve molluscan shellfish, pāua, kina, crabs, rock lobsters, eels and other species as notified by the Director-General, are managed in such a way to minimise relevant risk factors (e.g. marine biotoxins).

8.13 Reception of deer velvet and deer antler

(1) An operator who is processing deer velvet must only accept deer velvet for processing where:

a) only registered veterinary medicines or those exempt from registration have been used in the harvesting of deer velvet from live deer; and
b) the supplier has confirmed that the deer velvet has been:

i) handled, held, transported and maintained so as to minimise deterioration, and
ii) has been protected from contamination.

(2) In the case of farmed deer, the operator must confirm that the deer velvet:

a) has been clearly identified by the supplier; and
b) is accompanied by a signed declaration by the supplier as described in clause 7.9 (2).

(3) In the case of deer velvet from wild deer, the operator must confirm that the deer velvet:

a) has been identified by the approved supplier; and
b) is accompanied by a completed and signed Wild Mammal Material Supplier Statement – Petfood that covers the carcass from which the deer velvet was taken; and
c) is accompanied by a completed and signed poison use statement as described in 7.13 Wild Mammals Not to be Procured from Certain Areas or DOC Pesticide Summary for the area of land from which the wild mammals were taken and that this confirms that the mammal material is suitable for processing.

Part 9: Further processing

9.1 Purpose

(1) The purpose of this Part is to set out the conditions under which further (petfood) processors excluded from the need to comply with Parts 2 to 4 of the Act by clause 7 of the Animal Products (Exemptions and Inclusions) Order 2000, must carry out their further (petfood) processing operations in order to ensure that their operations meet 'sufficient safeguards' for the purposes of section 9 (2) (b) of the Act.

9.2 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to further (petfood) processors, and such persons must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part.

9.3 Requirement to procure only from regulated sources

(1) A further (petfood) processor must procure animal material for further (petfood) processing only from regulated sources.

> **Guidance**
>
> A regulated source is a premise with a registered RMP (e.g. abattoir) or a registered Food Control Plan under the Food Act 2014. A registered RMP will ensure that animal material are examined in accordance with Animal Products Act 1999 requirements.

(2) A further (petfood) processor must have a documented tracking system that demonstrates compliance with the requirement in clause 9.3 (1). This system must allow for the identification and traceability of animal material or product:

a) from the supplier;
b) on to the further (petfood) processor's business premises; and
c) to the next recipient of the animal material or product.

(3) Without limitation, the system in place under clause 9.3 (2) must be capable of generating:

a) records of the name and address of all regulated sources from which the further (petfood) processor has procured animal material;
b) records of all animal material procured from regulated sources, including a description of the animal material, and the quantity and date of each procurement; and
c) records that enable petfood product produced by the further (petfood) processor to be traced back to the procured animal material or product.

(4) The system in place under clause 9.3 (2) must be:

a) accessible to the recognised verifier, the recognised verifying agency and animal product officers;
b) retained by the further (petfood) processor for a period of at least 4 years including after cessation of operations under the Act; and
c) retrievable within 2 working days of any request by a person referred to in clause 9.3 (4) (a).

9.4 Further (petfood) processors to be listed

(1) Further (petfood) processors must be listed with the Director-General.

(2) The Director-General must:

a) keep the list open for public inspection, without fee, during ordinary office hours at the head office of MPI and at other such places as the Director-General determines; and
b) supply to any person copies of all or part of the list on request and payment of a reasonable charge for the production of the copies.

(3) The list may be kept in such manner as the Director-General thinks fit.

9.5 Application for listing

(1) An application for listing must be made in writing to the Director-General, in the form and manner approved by the Director-General and containing the information as set out in clause 94 and be accompanied by:

a) any additional information that is necessary to enable the listing process to achieve the purpose of 9.4 Further (petfood) Processors to be Listed before determining whether or not to list the processor; and
b) the fee prescribed in regulations made under the Act (if any).

(2) If the information or material is not supplied within 3 months of the date of request, or within such further time as the Director-General allows, the application for listing lapses.

9.6 Listing of further (petfood) processors

(1) The Director-General may decline to list an applicant if he or she considers that:

a) there has in the past, been a serious or repeated failure by the applicant to comply with the requirements specified in 9.3 Requirement to Procure only from Regulated Sources; or
b) there are grounds for considering that the applicant is likely in the future to fail to comply with the requirements specified in 9.3 Requirement to Procure only from Regulated Sources.

(2) Listing is valid for a period of two years from the date of listing after which period, processors must renew their listing as set out in 9.7 Renewal of Listing.

(3) The Director-General must, as soon as practicable after listing a processor, advise the processor, in writing, of the listing and the expiry date of the listing.

(4) After the initial listing, all further (petfood) processors must promptly inform MPI in the event of a change to any of their listing details.

9.7 Renewal of listing

(1) An application for renewal of listing of a further (petfood) processor must be made by the processor and received by the Director-General at least 1 month before the expiry of the processor's current listing.

(2) If the Director-General fails to determine the application for renewal before the date the current listing expires, the processor will remain listed under this scheme until the date the Director-General notifies the processor of his or her determination on the application.

9.8 Delisting

(1) The Director-General may remove a further (petfood) processor from the list if:

a) the listed further (petfood) processor so requests;

b) the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria referred to in clause 9.6 (2) applies, or the person no longer operates as a further (petfood) processor; or
c) any failure to pay the listing fee (if any) by the due date has persisted for more than 30 days.

(2) Before delisting a further (petfood) processor on any of the grounds referred to in clause 9.8 (1) (b) and (c), the Director-General must:

a) notify the further (petfood) processor in writing of his or her intention; and
b) give the further (petfood) processor a reasonable opportunity, within the time specified in the written notice, to explain why he/she should not be delisted, or pay the unpaid fee.

(3) The delisting of a further (petfood) processor under this section does not affect the right of a person to make a further application for listing under 9.5 Application for Listing.

Part 10: Rendering of animal material

10.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to the following persons, and such persons must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part:

a) operators who are processing by rendering; and
b) suppliers of animal material to those operators.

10.2 High risk raw material

(1) The operator must not collect or process high risk raw material, except as permitted by the Director-General in writing.

(2) Before issuing such permission under clause 10.2 (1), the Director-General must consider that:

a) the permission relates to a specific and one-off lot or group of high risk raw material, and not to high risk raw material more generally; and
b) all reasonable efforts have been made to consult with the persons or organisations that appear to the Director-General to be representative of the interests of persons likely to be substantially affected by the permission.

10.3 Medium risk raw material

(1) An operator must ensure that medium risk raw material is subjected to a rendering thermal process.

(2) An operator can instead of meeting its requirements under clause 10.3 (1) may treat its medium risk material to destroy all vegetative bacteria, viruses and protozoa, and inactivate chemical substances that are potentially harmful if consumed by animals.

(3) The operator must ensure that the rendering thermal processor other treatment has been confirmed as valid by a competent person or a suitability skilled person as per clause 3.22 (3) (d).

10.4 Security

(1) Supplies of medium risk raw material must be denatured to ensure that they cannot be mistaken as being fit for any other purpose prior to dispatch for rendering.

(2) Despite clause 10.4 (1), the denaturing of medium risk raw material is not required where the animal material or product:

a) derived from fish or poultry being processed for human consumption;
b) is derived from a dual operator butcher, a homekill operation or a recreational service provider;
c) is derived directly from premises operating under the Food Act 2014;
d) is derived from mammals and birds that have died in the field and is transported directly to the rendering operation;
e) is derived from the processing of hides or skins; or
f) meets the exceptions contained in the requirements of clause 4.7 (2) and (3).

10.5 Processing

(1) The operator must ensure all rendering operations result in product which is fit for its intended purpose.

(2) The operator must document procedures covering their processing activities, including:

a) factors affecting sterilisation;
b) acceptable limits for each factor;
c) methods of monitoring compliance; and
d) any corrective actions.

(3) The operator must keep records of:

a) monitoring results;
b) corrective actions; and
c) non-complying product.

(4) To maintain the fitness for intended purpose of rendered animal product, the operator must ensure that after treatment, animal product is protected from recontamination and deterioration.

Guidance

Factors affecting sterilisation may include:

- protein : ash ratios;
- moisture content;
- fat content;
- product inflows and residency times;
- discharge rates;
- temperatures of input raw materials;
- equipment;
- gas and steam;
- fat inversion phases as they affect moist heat and dry heat sterilisation;
- particle size;
- pressure applied to raw material.

10.6 Surveillance testing and sampling

(1) Thermally processed meal products for animal consumption must be subjected to microbiological surveillance to determine the effectiveness of both the thermal treatment and the prevention of recontamination.

Part 11: Miscellaneous provisions

11.1 Application of this Part

(1) Except as provided in clause 11.7, this Part applies to operators who process animal material or animal product for animal consumption, and such persons must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part.

11.2 Processing environment for material and product from mammals and birds

(1) The operator must ensure processing rooms used for the processing of raw, unpreserved, animal material or product must be operated in such a manner that the proliferation of micro-organisms likely to affect animal health is minimised.

11.3 Process inputs

(1) The operator must ensure all process inputs including ingredients, additives, processing aids, and packaging material, must be stored, handled, and transported so as to minimise any potential contamination or deterioration.

11.4 Process control

(1) The operator must prevent access by unauthorised persons to controls used for the setting of process parameters.

(2) The operator must ensure there is adequate separation between different types of animal products to maintain the animal product's safety and suitability and veracity in labelling.

Guidance

The operator will need to minimise cross-contamination between raw and heat treated products.

11.5 Thermal processing of low-acid commercially sterilised products

(1) The operator must ensure that any thermally processed low-acid commercially sterilised products (including aseptic processing and packaging operations) is in accordance with the principles of the code or in either of:

a) the current edition:

i) of the Code of Hygienic Practice for Low Acid and Acidified Low-Acid Canned Foods, as published by the Codex Alimentarius Commission: (CAC/RCP 23-1979); and

ii) for aseptic processing and packaging operations, of the Code of Hygienic Practice for Aseptically Processed and Packaged Low-Acid Foods, as published by the Codex Alimentarius Commission: (CAC/RCP 40-1993); or

b) the current edition of the United States Food and Drug Administration requirements for Thermally Processed Low-acid Foods Packaged in Hermetically Sealed Containers, as contained in 21 CFR Part 113, and Acidified Foods as contained in 21 CFR, Part 114, as appropriate.

11.6 Tuberculosis material

(1) The operator must ensure that animal material and products from tuberculosis infected animals (including reactor animals), including offals and blood, must be thermally treated before being eligible for animal consumption.

(2) Thermal treatment must achieve a temperature no lower than 62.5ºC for not less than 30 minutes at the thermal centre of the product, or an equivalent treatment to ensure destruction of the bovine tuberculosis bacteria.

11.7 Ruminant protein

(1) This clause applies to operators (who must comply with the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999) and includes, without limitation:

a) rendering operators; and
b) animal feed manufacturers.

(2) The operator must clearly label any animal product which contains or may contain ruminant protein in accordance with the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999.

(3) Ruminant protein and non-ruminant protein material may be processed in a common processing line, provided all resulting animal product is clearly labelled as containing ruminant animal material in the manner required under the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999.

(4) The operator who has a registered ruminant protein control programme, as required under the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999, must include this as a supporting system within their RMP.

11.8 Thyroid tissue

(1) The operator must ensure any thyroid tissue is only salvaged for pharmaceutical use.

Part 12: Transportation

12.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to the following persons, and such persons must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part:

a) operators who transport animal material during primary processing;
b) operators who transport animal product between premises or places operating under RMPs;
c) operators who transport animal product to further (petfood) processors.

(2) This Part does not apply to operators transporting live animals to a primary processor.

12.2 Design and construction for transport

(1) The operator must ensure that transportation units and loading equipment:

a) Are designed, constructed, equipped and operated to maintain the status of the animal material as suitable for processing and the animal product as fit for intended purpose; and
b) minimise hazards and other risk factors.

(2) The operator must ensure that transportation units are:

a) constructed from materials that will maintain animal material as suitable for processing and animal product as fit for intended purpose; and
b) designed and constructed to be easy to clean, maintain and inspect.

(3) The operator must ensure that if the transportation unit provides the means by which animal material or product is refrigerated:

a) the unit is designed, constructed and equipped to ensure that the specified temperatures are achieved and maintained throughout transportation; and
b) there is a means of monitoring and maintaining the temperature in the unit.

(4) The operator must ensure that temperature measuring devices used to measure critical temperatures are calibrated and located to measure the internal temperature of the transportation unit at the warmest point.

12.3 Hygiene and maintenance for transport

(1) The operator must ensure that hygiene and maintenance of the transportation units and loading equipment minimises the opportunity for contamination, spoilage and deterioration of animal material or product.

(2) The operator must ensure that hygienic handling practices are followed by persons involved in the transportation of animal material or product for animal consumption to minimise the contamination and deterioration of these products.

(3) The operator must ensure any exposed animal material or product is not handled by any person with any condition or illness that could adversely affect the suitability for processing of animal material, or the fitness for intended purpose of animal products.

12.4 Operational requirements

(1) The operator must ensure transportation depots and transportation units are operated in a manner that:

a) minimises the opportunity for contamination, spoilage and deterioration of animal material or product;
b) maintains the method and conditions of transport as suitable e.g. any refrigerated animal material or product within preservation temperatures;
c) prevents the substitution or adulteration of animal material or product; and
d) minimises the likelihood of the packaging of animal material or product being damaged.

(2) The operator must ensure animal material that is suitable for processing as minimal risk material is not transported together with any other animal material or product which is not minimal risk material and may be a source of contamination.

(3) The operator must ensure that before transport units transport animal material covered by 12.4 (2), they are adequately cleaned after transporting:

a) goods other than animal material or product; or
b) animal material or product that is not suitable for processing for animal consumption.

(4) The operator must adequately separate any animal material or product that is transported together with any other animal material or product or any other thing that may be a source of contamination unless they are adequately protected in a manner that prevents cross-contamination.

(5) The transportation process must not be used as a cooling step.

(6) The operator must monitor and keep records as evidence of the maintenance of the preservation temperature during transportation to prove that the suitability for processing of the animal material or the fitness for intended purpose of the animal product is maintained.

(7) The operator must ensure determination of animal material or product temperature and the taking of any samples must be carried out in such a manner that contamination of that animal material or product is minimised.

(8) The operator must have a documented contingency plan to deal with any failure to maintain preservation temperature during transportation that may affect the suitability and fitness for purpose of the animal material, including:

a) immediate notification of the person who has responsibility for the animal material or product; and
b) actions to prevent recurrence.

(9) The operator must ensure that persons transporting animal material or product are aware of the relevant requirements and are adequately trained.

12.5 Records

(1) The transport operator must comply with the records requirements of clause 5.2 (2) and (3).

Schedule 1 – Specification for operator supply of Clean Water

cl 1.2, definition of "clean water"

Initial Assessment of Water Supply Status

(1) Animal product operators supplying clean water solely for the use of the animal product operator, within a premises or place, must assess all of the applicable water sources to demonstrate they do not result in affecting the fitness for purpose of animal material or product. Animal product operators supplying water for the above purpose must keep a copy of the completed assessment as part of the RMP.

Reassessment of Water Supply Status

(1) The clean water supply must be reassessed:

a) every 5 years;
b) whenever a new source of water is used in the plant; and
c) within a month of there being a change to the environment on or around the water source that may affect the water quality.

Ongoing Water Monitoring

(1) Clean water must be subject to ongoing monitoring according to the following requirements:

a) clean water must meet the criteria at the point of use according to the testing frequency set out in Table 1 Testing Requirements and Test Frequency for Clean Water;
b) microbiological testing must be performed by an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory with the required tests in the laboratory's scope of accreditation; and
c) the operator must ensure that water samplers are suitably trained.

Table 1: Testing Requirements and Test Frequency for Clean Water

Measurement	Criteria	Test Frequency
Faecal coliforms	Must not be detected in any 100 ml sample	6 monthly
Turbidity	Must not exceed 5 NTU	6 monthly
Chlorine (when chlorinating)	Not less than 0.2 ppm (mg/L) free available chlorine with a minimum of 20 minute contact time	Daily
pH (when chlorinated)	6.6 – 8	6 monthly

Schedule 2 – Competency specifications

Ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners of farmed animals and wild mammals for animal consumption

(1) The competency specification referred to in clause 3.22 for ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners of farmed animals and wild mammals for animal consumption includes one of the qualifications listed below. The qualifications held may be species specific:

a) National Certificate in Meat Inspection Services, Registered by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA); or
b) Certificate of Meat Inspection, issued by the Director, Meat Division, MAF; or
c) Certificate of Competency for meat inspection issued by MAF Quality Management; or
d) Qualification in Meat Inspection issued by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS); or
e) Registration as a veterinarian under the Veterinarians Act 1994; or
f) National Certificate in Meat Processing - Petfood (Safety); or
g) National Certificate in Animal Product Examination Services (Petfood) with strands in Ante-mortem Examination, and Post-mortem Examination; or
h) New Zealand Certificate in Meat Products (Animal Product Examination) Level 3 Petfood Post-Mortem with an optional strand in Petfood Ante-Mortem; or
i) any alternative qualification that the Director-General recognises as equivalent to any of the qualifications specified in paragraphs (a) - (h) above.

(2) For the qualifications listed in clause (1), the examiner must be qualified for the ante-mortem or post-mortem examination being undertaken.

(3) For the National Certificate in Meat Inspection Services described in clause (1) (a), an ante-mortem examiner must hold the Optional Advanced Meat Inspection Service Strand of that Certificate for the same species as the post-mortem qualification.

(4) Any person performing ante-mortem or post-mortem examinations must have, and be able to demonstrate knowledge of all specifications and other legislation and regulatory requirements relevant to ante-mortem or post-mortem examinations.

(5) For the New Zealand Certificate in Meat Products (Animal Product Examination) L3 Pet food Post-mortem with an optional strand in Pet Food Ante-mortem described in clause (1) (h), the following unit standards are required:

Ante-mortem petfood examiner

Unit	Level	Credit	Unit title
28630	3	5	Apply hygiene and food safety requirements to own work area in a primary products food processing operation
30295	3	20	Demonstrate understanding of post-mortem examination of meat products used for animal consumption
28172	3	25	Complete post-mortem examination of animal products used for animal consumption
30293	3	10	Demonstrate understanding of ante-mortem examination of animals used for animal consumption
30289	3	10	Complete ante-mortem examination of animals uses for animal consumption
20644	3	5	Demonstrate knowledge of Animal Welfare Act in relation to the meat processing industry

Post-mortem petfood examiner

Unit	Level	Credit	Unit title
28630	3	5	Apply hygiene and food safety requirements to own work area in a primary products food processing operation
30295	3	20	Demonstrate understanding of post-mortem examination of meat products used for animal consumption
28172	3	25	Complete post-mortem examination of animal products used for animal consumption

Supervisors of thermal processing of low-acid commercially sterilised products

(1) The competency specification referred to in clause 3.22 includes any of the following qualifications:

a) Principles of Thermal Process Control, Acidification and Container Closure Evaluation, Massey University;
b) Retort Supervisors Course, DWC Pty Ltd, Australia;
c) NZ Retort Supervisors and Process Control School, Food Processing Specialists Pty Ltd, Australia; or
d) Any alternative qualification that the Director-General recognises as equivalent to any of the qualifications specified in paragraphs (a) - (c) above.

Qualified persons for thermal processing

(1) The competency specification referred to in clause 3.22 includes any of the following qualifications:

a) Qualified Cannery Persons (Thermal Processing) Course, University of Western Sydney (Hawkesbury) Australia;
b) Approved Persons Course for the Thermal Processing of Low-Acid Foods, Food Science Australia, Werribee, Australia;
c) Introduction to the Fundamentals of Thermal Process Evaluation, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand; or
d) Any alternative qualification that the Director-General recognises as equivalent to any of the qualifications specified in paragraphs (a) - (c) above.

Competent person for rendering

(1) The competent person referred to in clause 3.22 (3) (d) must have completed a qualification on meat processing relating to rendering that is recognised by the Director-General.

Approved suppliers

(1) Approved suppliers of animal product to an animal product operator, referred to in clause 7.12 (2), must:

a) have passed the examination, the "Harvesting Wild Animals for Pet Food", which is set out in the training booklet issued by the New Zealand Petfood Manufacturers Association (NZPFMA) and approved in writing by the Director-General; and
b) have access to, a demonstrable understanding of, and an ability to comply with, the current version of the Operational Code: Petfood Processing Chapter 4 Harvesting and Processing of Wild Animals, and available at https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/23965.

Schedule 3 – Approved inks

cl 1.2, 4.4 (2) (b), 4.4 (2) (c)

Denaturing inks

(1) Inks for denaturing animal material or product must be prepared from the following dyes:

a) Brilliant Green, colour index number (CI) 42040;
b) A green dye, colour index number (CI) 42053, variously named Fast Green FCF or FD & C No.3 Green;
c) Green S, colour index number (CI) 44090; or
d) Green vegetable dyes.

Petfood carcass stains

(1) Inks for marking petfood must be prepared from the following:

a) A black dye, colour index number (CI) 28440, variously named Food Black, Brilliant Black, Permicol Black or Hexacol Black PN;
b) Charcoal; or
c) any of the solvents and diluents listed in clause (2).

(2) Inks for marking petfood may contain any of the following solvents and diluents:

a) Ethanol;
b) Ethyl acetate;
c) Edible grades of hardened vegetable fat;
d) Glycerol in its mono, di and tri-acetic acid esters;
e) Hydrogenated castor oil, Sett HR1;
f) Isopropyl alcohol; or
g) Propylene glycol.

(3) The labelling of these inks must contain a list of all constituents.