Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Animal Products Notice

Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption 2014

Draft for Consultation

An animal products notice issued under the Animal Products Act 1999

New Zealand Government

TITLE

Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption 2014

PURPOSE

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

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

COMMENCEMENT

This Animal Products Notice comes into force on ....2014.

REVOCATION

This Animal Products Notice revokes and replaces the Animal Products (Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption) Notice 2006 and the Animal Products (Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption) Amendment Notice 2009.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Animal Products Notice is issued under sections 45 and 167 of the Animal Products Act 1999.

Dated at Wellington this .

Matthew Stone
Director, Animal and Animal Products
Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)
(Acting under delegated authority)

Certified in order for signature

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Solicitor
Legal Services

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Gazettal Date:

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Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

(1) In 2006 the New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA) issued specifications for animal consumption standards and requirements under the Animal Products Act regime. The specifications updated and consolidated the existing Meat Act requirements and expanded on the Animal Products Act. It applied to operators that process animal material or animal product for animal consumption under a Risk Management Programme, suppliers of animal material to those operators and transport operators.

(2) In 2009 NZFSA issued an amendment to the Notice to amplify the Animal Products Regulations 2000 requirements. This amendment was necessary to address operational issues in the principal notice that had arisen since it was issued and to add new clauses to implement the outcomes of the Animal Feeds Review. The amendments included the incorporation of supplier statements and forms, and additional requirements for secondary or further Petfood processors.

1.2 What and whom this notice applies to

(1) This notice specifies the requirements for animal products intended for animal consumption and this notice revokes the Animal Products (Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption) Notice 2006 and any amendments to that Notice.

(2) This notice applies to:

a) Animal product operators
b) Suppliers of animal material to those operators
c) Transport operators transporting:

i. Animal material during primary processing; or
ii. Animal material or product:

- To animal product operators.
- Between animal product operators.
- To further (petfood) processors.

d) Further (petfood) processors.

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

1.3 Consequences of not complying with this notice

(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) Failure to comply with the requirements of this notice may result in an offence being committed under Part 10 of the Act.

1.4 Change history

Previous Version Date	Current Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
28 June 2006	May 2014		DRAFT
20 April 2009	20 April 2009		Amendment

1.5 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) the current edition of the US Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 170-199 (21 CFR 170-199)

b) the current edition of the 'Australian Standard for Plastics Materials for Food Contact Use, Australian Standard AS2070-1999'

c) the current edition of the "Code of Practice for Petfood Processing, Part 2.2: Harvesting and Processing of Wild Rabbits and Hares", available at: http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/processing-code-practice-petfood/index.htm.

d) the current edition of the "Code of Practice for Petfood Processing, Part 3.1: Slaughter and Killing of Farmed Mammals, available at: http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/processing-code-practice-petfood/index.htm.

1.6 Other information

(1) Animal material for animal consumption is also subject to relevant requirements in the:

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 2007.
e) Requirements for the On-Farm Killing of Farmed Mammals to be Supplied for Petfood 2013.
f) Animal Products (Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption) Notice 2013.

1.7 Definitions

(1) In this notice, unless the context otherwise requires-

Act means the Animal Products Act 1999 unless otherwise stated

ACVM Act means the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997

agricultural compound has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997

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

animal product operator means an operator who processes animal material or product for animal consumption under a risk management programme and includes without limitation:

a) petfood operators other than those to whom Part 9 applies;

b) rendering operators;

and **operator** when used in this notice has a corresponding meaning

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 intended purpose

ante-mortem examiner means a person, responsible for carrying out the ante mortem examination functions and activities under a risk management programme, 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 of wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer means a person who is assessed by an animal product operator as competent in accordance with subclause 7.7.3 to supply killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer

approved veterinary medicine means those veterinary medicines that are registered under the ACVM Act and those that are exempt from registration under the ACVM Act

canned product means animal product that:

a) has been packed, or is intended to be packed, in hermetically sealed containers; and
b) has been or is intended to be processed by heat to ensure preservation, whether before or after being sealed in a container

and **canned** has a corresponding meaning

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 animal product operator solely for the use of the animal product operator (such as bore water, rainwater or surface water), water that complies with the requirements in Schedule 1

denatured animal material or product 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)

and **denature** has a corresponding meaning

Department of Conservation 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 are published on the DOC website (www.doc.govt.nz) or available from DOC offices

direct supervision in relation to an 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

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

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 results from the death of the source animal (for example red meat, offal, poultry or fish) but does not apply to 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

goat includes chamois and thar

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

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

low-acid canned product means:

a) any animal product, other than an alcoholic beverage, where any component has a pH value greater than 4.6 after heat processing, and a water activity greater than 0.85; but
b) does not include animal product in hermetically sealed containers that is required to be stored under refrigeration

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 Animal Products (Contaminant Specifications) Notice 2008, as that notice may be modified or replaced under section 167 of the Act

maximum residue limit (MRL) means, in relation to a residue, the maximum permissible level of that residue as specified in the New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Compounds) Food Standards 2013, as that standard may be modified or replaced under section 11C of the Food Act 1981

MPI means the Ministry for Primary Industries

packaging material:

a) means any material that is associated with, and that comes into immediate contact with, animal material or product; and
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)

pet means cat or dog

petfood means animal product intended for consumption by pets

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 a risk management programme, in accordance with this notice

poultry includes chicken, turkeys, ducks, pheasants, quail, guinea fowl, geese, partridges, pigeons and other game birds

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 order Artiodactyla that chews cud regurgitated from its rumen, including but not limited to cattle, sheep (including lambs), deer, llamas, alpacas and goats

ruminant protein means protein derived from the tissue of a ruminant, except dairy produce; and for this purpose 'tissue' includes blood

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 a physical agent or maintenance compound, which is either an approved maintenance compound or an alternative maintenance compound within the scope of subclause 3.5.3 (2), to minimise microbial contamination

supplier means the owner or person in charge of animals who supplies these animals to the animal product operator, other than a person solely engaged in facilitating the transfer of animals such as a transport firm or purchasing agent, and includes a salesyard operator

supplier guarantee programme means a programme documented in a risk management programme, 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) in respect of farmed animals, the:

i) Animal Status Declaration; or (if applicable)
ii) Farmed Mammal Supplier Statement - Petfood

b) in respect of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer means the Wild Mammal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood

which are signed by a supplier or occupier of premises to affirm that the requirements of these specifications are met

transport includes transport by road, rail, sea or air

transport operator means any person or business that engages in the transport of animal material or product between places or premises within New Zealand and includes courier operations and subcontractors who are used intermittently

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 includes vehicles, aircraft, railway wagons, ships, shipping containers, bulk bins, bulk tanks, trailers and any other form of transport used in the transport of animal material or product

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

veterinary medicine has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997

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 birds means a documented programme of health surveillance which includes where applicable disease control and the management of agricultural compounds and veterinary medicines

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

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) "Recognised person" includes all persons recognised under section 103 of the Act prior to the commencement of the Animal Products Amendment Act 2005.

(4) 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.

1.8 Human consumption specifications to prevail

(1) Where animal product operators use common facilities, or equipment, for the processing of animal material or product for both animal consumption and human consumption concurrently, the requirements of the Animal Products (Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption) Notice 2013 must prevail over requirements specified in this notice if there is any conflict of requirements between those specifications and this notice 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 paragraph (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 mammals and birds 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 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
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 the following persons, all of whom must comply to the listed provisions of this Part:

a) animal product operators

3.2 Design, construction, facilities etc.

3.2.1 Design and construction

(1) Any material or exposed internal surface finish used in the building, manufacture, or maintenance of facilities, equipment, or internal structures of premises that may affect the suitability for processing of animal material (other than live mammals or live birds); or the fitness for intended purpose of animal product, must:

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 facilities, equipment and internal structures of premises that may affect the suitability for processing of animal material, or the fitness for intended purpose of animal product, must be of sanitary design.

3.2.2 Facilities and equipment

(1) Appropriate animal holding facilities must be provided where animals are held prior to slaughter. These must be operated within their design capability and capacity.

(2) Appropriate facilities for checks (including ante-mortem and post-mortem examination) of mammals and birds must be provided where appropriate. These must be operated within their design capability and capacity.

(3) Temperature controlled rooms and equipment must be operated within their design, capability and capacity. These rooms must consistently deliver any temperature as required by this notice, or as specified in the risk management programme (as the case may require).

(4) All premises, places or equipment used in the operation of a risk management programme for the primary processing of animal material for petfood must only be used for the purpose provided by the risk management programme.

(5) Cleaning and sanitation facilities, and equipment, must be provided to ensure that the hygiene of personnel, equipment, vehicles, conveyances, premises or place can be maintained so that the

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

(6) Premises or places must provide access to facilities that are sufficient for official assessors or Animal Product Officers to perform their role.

(7) Any facilities used for the processing of animal material, or product for animal consumption must be physically separated from facilities where product is processed for human consumption. These facilities must only be used for the processing of animal material or product for animal consumption.

(8) Despite paragraph (7), the animal product operator may process animal material or product for human consumption and animal consumption in the same facilities where the animal product operator has effective procedures in place to maintain separation of product intended for human consumption from that intended for animal consumption, and to prevent cross contamination or substitution between them.

3.2.3 Lighting

(1) Lighting must be 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.

3.3 Water

3.3.1 Water coming into contact with animal material or product

(1) Water (including ice and steam) that comes into direct, or indirect, contact with animal material or product being processed for animal consumption, must be clean water, or clean seawater, at the point of use.

(2) An operator using an alternative water standard to one administered by an independent supplier under the Health Act 1956, must have a programme to ensure that the water, coming into direct or indirect contact with animal material or product, is clean water.

(3) Despite paragraph (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.

(4) Despite paragraph (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.

(5) Paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply to water used for live animals.

3.3.2 Water not coming into contact with animal material or product

(1) Water that does not come into direct contact or indirect contact with animal material or product must either meet the requirements of subclause 3.3.1, or 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, by an analysis of hazards and other risk factors (taking into consideration the intended use of the water).

3.3.3 Water on fishing vessels

(1) If clean seawater described in subclause 3.3.1 is used on fishing vessels it must only be taken from places that are of a distance offshore sufficient to ensure that water quality is not at risk from any source of pollution.

(2) All water treatment equipment (including desalination plants), must be installed, maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3.3.4 Requirement for a water reticulation management plan

(1) Where water is supplied from a source using an alternative water standard to one administered by an independent supplier under the Health Act 1956 (including rain water, surface water or water sourced from a bore), the animal product operator must implement a water reticulation management plan for the water used within the processing premises or place.

(2) The water reticulation management plan must include:

a) systems to ensure that clean water that is reticulated throughout the premises or place is not adversely affected by the reticulation system so that the intended water quality is delivered at point of use
b) systems to ensure that there is no unintentional mixing of water of different standards
c) an action plan with appropriate sanitation procedures to be implemented in the event of non-compliance with the water reticulation plan; and
d) details of any additional treatment implemented by the operator to make the water fit for purpose.

3.3.5 Non-complying water

(1) This clause applies only to water to which subclause 3.3.1 applies.

(2) The animal product operator must cease operations 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 fit for human consumption
b) fails to comply with a water reticulation plan; or
c) has any reason to believe the water used in an operation is not fit for its purpose.

(3) The requirements of paragraph (2) do not apply where an operator's risk management programme 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 paragraph (2) (a), (b) or (c).

3.4 Gases, additives etc.

3.4.1 Process gases

(1) Gases used for processing that come into direct contact with animal material or product must not result in contaminated product.

3.4.2 Compressed air

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

3.5 Premises hygiene and maintenance

3.5.1 Management of animal material or product intended to be further processed

(1) 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, must:

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

(2) This material must be kept under controlled conditions until transferred to an equipment or storage area that complies with paragraph (1).

3.5.2 Waste management

(1) Equipment, or storage areas, as appropriate, used to store or contain waste must:

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

(2) Waste must be kept under controlled conditions until transferred to an equipment or storage area that complies with paragraph (1).

(3) Waste must be disposed of by a method that ensures that it will not become a source of contamination to animal material or product intended for animal consumption.

(4) For the purpose of this subclause, waste includes animal material or product which has been assessed by an official assessor or post-mortem petfood examiner, and has been judged unsuitable or unfit for any purpose and is awaiting disposal.

3.5.3 Use of maintenance compounds

(1) Only approved maintenance compounds may be used during processing operations or in the maintenance of processing areas, facilities and equipment.

(2) Despite paragraph (1), the operator may use an alternative maintenance compound provided the operator has determined by analysis, that the compound and its intended use will not adversely affect the suitability for processing of animal material, or fitness for intended purpose of the animal product.

(3) All containers of maintenance compounds must be labelled in such a way as to clearly identify the maintenance compounds they contain, and approved maintenance compounds must be identified using the name specified in their approval.

3.6 Health of personnel

(1) The animal product operator must take reasonable measures to ensure that a person does not work in a manner that may, or enter an area where he/she may, adversely affect the suitability for processing of animal material or the fitness for intended purpose of animal product, if they are:

a) infected with, or a carrier of, an infectious disease in a communicable form as described in Section A, Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Health Act 1956, and that is likely to be transmitted through animal material, animal product or associated things
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.

3.7 Competency of personnel and associated requirements

3.7.1 Competency

(1) An animal product operator's risk management programme must make provision, where appropriate (having regard to the nature of the risk management programme operations), for the following:

a) persons responsible for the ante-mortem or post-mortem examination of farmed mammals (including cattle, bobby calves, horses, hinnies, sheep, goats, deer and pigs) for processing for petfood must have attained the qualifications outlined in Schedule 2 for ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners of mammals for petfood
b) for evidence to be obtained that the post-mortem examination of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer being processed for petfood is conducted by persons familiar with identifying normal tissue for these species
c) for suppliers of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer to be assessed by the animal product operator as competent in the requirements set out in this notice for the supply of these animals and to be listed in the risk management programme as being an approved supplier
d) for persons responsible for the supervision of thermal processing operations for low-acid canned products to be required to meet the competency specifications set out in Schedule 2 for supervisors of thermal processing of low-acid canned product; and
e) 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 suitably competent person with appropriate expertise in this area.

(2) The animal product operator must ensure that thermal processes for low-acid canned products are developed under the supervision of a person who meets the competency specification set out in Schedule 2 for a qualified cannery person (thermal processing). The final process schedule must also be checked and signed off by a qualified cannery person who is independent of the development process.

(3) The animal product operator must ensure that their approved suppliers of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer have attained the qualifications outlined in Schedule 2 for supplying animal material.

3.7.2 Skills maintenance and supervision

(1) The operator must 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, are maintained on an ongoing basis. These persons are required to carry out activities listed in subclause 3.7.1.

(2) The operator must keep records demonstrating that skills identification, achievement and maintenance are being carried out effectively for the time period specified in clause 5.2.

(3) Trainee ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners may carry out ante-mortem or post-mortem examinations provided they are under the direct supervision of a person who meets the competency requirements of subclause 3.7.1 (1) (a) and who is accountable for the decisions that are made.

3.8 Calibration and measuring equipment suitability

(1) 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, must:

a) have the accuracy, precision, and conditions of use appropriate to the task performed
b) be calibrated against a reference standard showing traceability of calibration to a national, or international, standard of measurement (where available), or (if no such reference standard

exists) be calibrated on a basis that is documented in, or incorporated by reference, into the risk management programme; and

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

(2) Minimum frequencies of calibration must be specified in the risk management programme for each piece of measuring equipment used to provide critical measurements, or used as reference standards, taking into consideration the following (as appropriate):

a) the stability of the piece of equipment
b) the nature of the measurement; and
c) the manufacturer's instructions.

(3) Safeguards must be in place to prevent unauthorised adjustments to the calibration of the measuring equipment, including movement of the equipment where this may affect the calibration.

3.9 Packaging material

(1) The composition and, where appropriate, the conditions of use of packaging must:

a) comply with the requirements specified in the current US Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 170-199 (21 CFR 170-199), incorporated by reference into this notice under clause 1.5, which Code applies equally to coatings and linings of containers and cartons where these are the direct product contact surface;
b) comply with the requirements specified in the current "Australian Standard for Plastics Materials for Food Contact Use, Australian Standard AS2070-1999", which is incorporated by reference into this notice under clause 1.5; or
c) be determined by the operator to be suitable for use, based on evidence provided by the packaging manufacturer and an analysis of hazards and other risk factors from the packaging.

(2) Where the packaging complies with the requirements of paragraph (1)(a) or (b), the risk management programme must state the full reference to the relevant regulation or standard with which the packaging complies.

(3) If the packaging material is damaged in such a way that suitability for processing of animal material or fitness for intended purpose of animal product may be affected, the animal material or product must be:

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.

(4) Any packaging material that is reused or recycled must be fit for purpose.

Part 4: Operator Identification and Labelling Requirements

4.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to the following persons, all of whom must comply to the listed provisions of this Part:

a) animal product operators

4.2 General requirements

(1) All mandatory labelling information must be clear, legible, indelible, and use terms that are commonly used in the English language unless another language is approved by the Director-General in writing.

(2) An approval under paragraph (1) may only be given in relation to a specific one-off lot(s) or batch(es) of animal material or animal product.

(3) 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 material.

(4) If the suitability of animal material for processing or the fitness of animal product for its intended purpose changes after it has been identified, all labelling and accompanying documentation must be amended, updated or replaced to reflect the new status of the animal material or product. This must be carried out at the earliest opportunity, and must be prior to the release of the animal material or product from the premises.

(5) All animal material or product that contains animal material or product derived from live animals imported into New Zealand must be identified as such.

4.3 Identification of animal material or product on operators' premises

(1) Operators 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) Operator's who process animal material or product for human consumption in the same premises, must clearly identify animal material or product for animal consumption when it enters and while it is present in the premises. The identification must clearly indicate that material or product is not for human consumption.

(3) Operators of premises described in paragraph (2) must keep all animal material or product intended for animal consumption separate until suitably packaged, from the processing, packing and handling of animal material or product intended for human consumption.

4.4 Identification of carcasses intended for petfood

(1) This clause applies to carcasses, whether whole, half, third or quarter, of farmed mammals, including cattle, bobby calves, horses, sheep, goats, pigs and deer, which are intended to be transferred between premises for processing as petfood.

(2) Despite anything in the Animal Products (Branding and Associated Requirements) Notice 2006, prior to transportation, the consigning operator must ensure that the carcasses specified in paragraph (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, two 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 risk management programme identifier number.

4.5 Labelling of transport outers

(1) An 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.

4.6 Identification of animal material or product in bulk transportation units

(1) The animal product operator must ensure that bulk transportation units used to transport unpackaged bulk animal material or product are labelled with the information specified in clause 4.5, except where it is impractical to label the unit, then the information must be provided in accompanying documentation.

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 animal product operator in a bulk transportation unit. It does not apply to animal product that has been rendered.

(2) Animal product operators who dispatch bulk animal material or product in bulk transportation units from premises must ensure that the animal material or product is:

a) contained in covered leak-proof bins / containers that are clearly labelled as not intended for human consumption
b) identified in an acceptable manner
c) denatured unless it is:

i. dispatched for rendering and has been derived from sources referred to in subclause 10.3.2(2)(a)-(e); or

ii. minimal risk raw material derived from fish.

(3) Despite paragraph (2), the denaturing of bulk animal material or product for further processing, including for rendering, is not required where the animal material or product is:

a) dispatched to premises operating under a risk management programme; and
b) contained in tamper evident leak-proof bins / containers that are clearly labelled as not intended for human consumption.

(4) Animal product operators who dispatch bulk animal material or product in bulk transportation units from their premises must have fully documented systems of identification and security for that animal material or product.

Part 5: Documented Programmes 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, all of whom must comply to the listed provisions of this Part:

a) animal product operators
b) other persons required to implement this part of the notice

5.2 Documented programmes and record keeping

(1) Operators and other persons required to implement documented programmes under this notice must retain records demonstrating that the requirements of relevant animal product regulations and this notice have been met in accordance with the record keeping procedures laid down in their respective risk management programmes.

(2) 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 four years or other period where provided for in this notice; and
c) retrievable within two working days.

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

5.3 Identification and traceability

(1) The consigning operator must have a documented tracking system that allows for the identification and traceability of animal material or product from the supplier, on to the animal product operator's business premises and then to the next recipient of the animal material or product, in accordance with the requirements of regulation 18 of the Animal Products Regulations 2000.

Part 6: Product Eligibility for Animal Consumption

6.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to the following persons, all of whom must comply to the listed provisions of this Part:

a) animal product operators

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 subclause 7.2.1 (2); and
b) pets, zoo animals, guinea pigs, rats, and mice.

Part 7: Supply of Animal Material for Animal Consumption as Petfood

7.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to the following persons, all of whom must comply to the listed provisions of this Part:

a) animal product operators who primary process animal material or product for petfood; and
b) suppliers of animal material to those animal product 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 paragraph (1) must obtain approval from the Director-General prior to the presentation of animal material to the primary processor and 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 three working days 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 paragraphs (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) 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

7.3.1 Supply of farmed animals

(1) This subclause applies to the suppliers of farmed mammals and farmed birds supplied directly to a primary processor.

(2) Suppliers must not present animal material for primary processing if it has been treated with or exposed to an agricultural compound.

(3) Suppliers must not present animal material for primary processing that has been treated with or exposed to an unapproved veterinary medicine unless the supplier has obtained an approval or an exemption from the Director-General under clause 7.2.

(4) Any supplier making a supplier statement that includes farmed mammals, farmed ostriches or farmed emus not born on that supplier's property, must treat those animals as having been treated with, or exposed to, an unapproved veterinary medicine; unless a supplier statement or alternative

declaration form has been provided by a previous supplier stating that the animals have not been treated.

(5) The Director-General may approve an alternative declaration form.

(6) Despite paragraph (4), if any supplier has purchased farmed mammals, farmed ostriches or farmed emus more than 60 days prior to the date of the supplier statement, the deemed withholding periods of any animal treatments applied by the previous owners or managers may be considered to be expired, and the statement filled out accordingly.

(7) The supplier of any animals that must be treated as having been exposed to, or treated with, unapproved veterinary medicines by virtue of paragraph (4), may treat the withholding periods for those animals as having expired 60 days after acquiring those animals, and may fill out a supplier statement accordingly.

(8) If any supplier has reason to believe that the animal material may contain residual levels of any chemical that may be harmful to animals on consumption, then that supplier must not present the animal material for primary processing.

(9) Suppliers must present farmed mammals and farmed birds live for slaughter at a primary processing premise.

(10) Despite paragraph (9), suppliers of farmed animals eligible to be killed on-farm for humane reasons by a primary processor in accordance with requirements specified by the Director-General, must present the animals live to the processor at the time of on-farm slaughter.

7.3.2 Additional supplier requirements for supply of farmed animals for export processing

(1) In addition to the requirements of subclause 7.3.1, suppliers must not present animal material for primary processing intended for export if it:

a) has been treated with or exposed to a registered agricultural compound and is within the withholding period stated on the label for that species or animals of that type; or
b) has been treated with or exposed to a registered agricultural compound in a manner that differs from its conditions of registration, unless-

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

7.3.3 Supplier statements for farmed animals petfood slaughter and killing

(1) This subclause applies to suppliers of farmed mammals and birds for primary processing.

(2) Suppliers of the following farmed animals, for petfood slaughter and killing, must provide to the processor a correctly completed supplier statement made in the form and manner approved by the Director-General and containing the information as set out in paragraph (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
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:

A. were imported into New Zealand
B. are under MPI movement control for residues, or any purpose other than bovine tuberculosis (Tb)
C. are subject to any residue suspect list
D. 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 paragraph (2), no supplier statement is required for poultry that are supplied by a specified supplier within, and in compliance with, the animal product operator's supplier guarantee programme.

(5) 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.

(6) The supplier may deliver the supplier statement to the processor by electronic transmission.

(7) In respect of any particular supply of animals to a processor, the supplier must keep the following records for a period of one 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

(8) The records in paragraph (7) must be kept in a readily accessible form, and made available for audit or verification on request.

7.4 Supply of farmed mammals killed on farm for humane reasons

7.4.1 Supply of farmed mammals killed on farm for humane reasons

(1) Operators must have procedures for slaughtering or killing farmed mammals in the field for humane reasons included in their risk management programme, where applicable.

7.4.2 Handling and transportation

(1) The operator must ensure that carcasses described in subclause 7.4.1 are:

a) handled and transported in such a manner that contamination and deterioration are minimised
b) delivered to the operator's premises within six hours of killing
c) not transported with any animal material that is not suitable for processing for animal consumption as petfood; and
d) not transported with any animal material intended for processing for human consumption.

7.5 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 to ensure that only birds that are suitable for processing are supplied to the primary processor (that includes the control of veterinary medicines, feed contaminants and environmental contaminants).

7.6 Supply of killed wild animals, game estate animals and farmed animals that have become feral

(1) All killed wild animals, game estate animals, and farmed animals that become feral and then have been killed, to be supplied for primary processing must be procured in accordance with the requirements of Part 10 clauses 42 to 60 of the Animal Products (Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption) Notice 2013.

(2) Despite paragraph (1), killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer may be processed for animal consumption provided they are killed and processed in accordance with the requirements of this notice.

7.7 Supply of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer

7.7.1 Application of subclauses 7.7.2 to 7.7.8

(1) Subclauses 7.7.2 to 7.7.8 apply only to animal product operators in respect of the primary processing of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer and to their approved suppliers of those animals.

7.7.2 Supplier to be approved

(1) Animal product operators must ensure that all killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer 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 animal product operator must be satisfied that:

a) the supplier has access to, a demonstrable understanding of, and an ability to comply with, the current version of the "Code of Practice for Petfood Processing, Part 2.2: Harvesting and Processing of Wild Rabbits and Hares", which is incorporated by reference into this notice under clause 1.5, and available at:http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/processing-code-practice-petfood/.

b) the supplier has passed the examination that is set out in the "Harvesting Wild Animals for Pet Food" training booklet issued by the New Zealand Petfood Manufacturers Association and approved in writing by the Director-General; and

c) the supplier has provided appropriate identification (for example a Drivers Licence or Gun Licence).

(3) Applications to become an approved supplier must be made to the animal product 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 animal product operator must include a system for supplier approval in his/her risk management programme including provisions requiring:

a) re-approval of suppliers every two years; and

b) maintenance of a current list of approved suppliers.

7.7.3 Wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer not to be procured from certain areas

(1) Approved suppliers must not present animal material for processing, sourced from wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer that have been procured from any area where:

a) brodifacoum, bromadiolone, difenacoum, difethialone or flocoumafen has been used, until three years has elapsed after the cessation of the poisoning operation in the area using any of those poisons
b) sodium monofluoroacetate (1080) poison has been used, until four months has elapsed after the cessation of any poisoning operation using that poison
c) pindone or diphacinone has been used, until two months has elapsed after the cessation of any poisoning operation in the area using either of those poisons
d) any other poison (other than cyanide and cholecalciferol) for the control of vertebrates has been used, until one month has elapsed after the cessation of the poisoning operation in the area using that poison
e) any poison is still present in the area that the wild rabbits, hares, wallabies possums, goats, or deer could reasonably have had access to

(2) In paragraph (1), "area" excludes any farm building, residence or immediate surroundings where poison has been used to control pests other than wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer. The supplier must, in good faith, believe the poison is not or is not likely to have been accessible to wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer. However, "area" does include the following:

a) in the case of wild rabbits, the area where the poison was laid, and any land within 200m of the boundary of the area where the poison was laid
b) in the case of wild hares, thar, wallabies and possums, the area where the poison was laid, and any land within 1km of the boundary of the area where the poison was laid
c) in the case of wild goats and deer, the area where the poison was laid, and any land within 2km of the boundary of the area where the poison was laid; and
d) in the case of wild pigs, the area where the poison was laid, and any land within 2km (Poison Groups 1-3) or 5km (Poisons Group 4) of the boundary of the area where the poison was laid.

(3) Material from wild rabbits must not be procured from any land that is within 200m of the boundary of a neighbouring property, unless a poison use statement is obtained from that neighbouring property.

(4) Material from wild hares, wallabies and possums must not be procured from any land that is within 1km of the boundary with a neighbouring property, unless a poison use statement is obtained from that neighbouring property.

(5) Material from wild goats and deer must not be procured from any land that is within 2km of the boundary of a neighbouring property, unless a poison use statement is obtained from that neighbouring property.

(6) Possums and deer intended for primary processing must be captured from areas declared vector free from bovine tuberculosis by TB Free New Zealand.

7.7.4 Wild mammal material not to be procured from certain areas

(1) For the purpose of this subclause:

a) the **applicable caution period** means the period in Table 1 that corresponds to the poison used; and
b) the **applicable buffer zone** means a buffer zone of the distance in Table 1 that corresponds to the wild mammal procured and the poison used.

Table 1: Poison Groups, Caution Periods and Buffer Zones for Wild 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 • 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	200m	200 m
	Hares, thar, wallabies, possum	**0**	1 km	1 km	1 km	1 km
	Goats, deer	**0**	2 km	2 km	2 km	2 km
	Pigs and other species	**0**	2 km	2 km	2 km	5 km

(2) Unless the animal was procured from land after the applicable caution period listed in Table (1) has elapsed, subject to paragraph 3, a approved supplier must not present any wild mammal material for primary processing that:

a) the certified supplier has reason to believe would exceed any MRL or MPL
b) on which any poison listed in Table 1 has been used (in this subclause, "poisoned land"); and
c) within the applicable buffer zone of an area of land on which any poison listed in Table 1 has been used (in this clause, "buffer zone land").

(3) Despite paragraph (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 group 1, 2 or 3 of Table 1 and were:

i. used solely in bait stations that were correctly situated and used
ii. used solely in 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.

(4) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (2), in the case of possums and deer, the certified supplier must ensure that each possum or deer presented for primary processing was from an area declared vector free from bovine tuberculosis by TB Free New Zealand.

7.7.5 Poison use statements

(1) Where wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer are submitted for processing, the approved supplier of rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer must provide the animal product operator of the primary processing premises with:

a) in the case of animals which have had access to privately owned land, a landowner/manager poison use statement - petfood that complies with paragraphs (2) and (3); or
b) in the case of animals which have had access to land wholly or partly administered by the Department of Conservation, a Department of Conservation Pesticide Summary that describes the poison use status for each area of land from which wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer have been taken and any areas covered by subclause 7.7.3 (3) and (4).

(2) 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 subclause 7.7.3 relating to those poisons:

i. sodium monofluoroacetate (1080)
ii. pindone
iii. anticoagulants
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.

(3) 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 paragraph (2); 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).

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

7.7.6 Wild mammal material supplier statement

(1) Where wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer are presented to an animal product operator by an approved supplier for processing, on presentation of the animals that supplier must provide the primary processor with a completed wild mammal material supplier statement - petfood, that complies with paragraphs (2) and (3), and subclause 7.7.7.

(2) The wild mammal material supplier statement – petfood, must contain the following information:

a) approved supplier name and number of the 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 subclause 7.7.7; and
g) confirmation that the supplier has established that the area from which the animals have been harvested has not had the following poisons laid within the exclusion periods specified in subclause 7.7.3 relating to those poisons (taking into account the buffer zones set out in subclause 7.7.3 (2) to (5)):

i. sodium monofluoroacetate (1080)
ii. pindone
iii. anticoagulants
iv. Any other poisons (other than cyanide or choleralciferol)

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 subclauses 7.8.2 to 7.8.4; and
j) in the case of possums and deer, information relating to bovine tuberculosis.

(3) The wild mammal material supplier statement – petfood, must be made in the form and manner approved by the Director-General, and contain the information set out in paragraph (2), and must be completed and signed by the approved supplier who was responsible for hunting, killing, and dressing (whichever is relevant) the wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer.

7.7.7 Location of kill

(1) The approved supplier of killed rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer 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 Global Positioning System (GPS) or topographical map grid reference points.

7.7.8 Recovery and presentation of wild rabbit, hare, wallaby, possum, goat and deer material

(1) The approved supplier must confirm that the wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer showed no observable signs of being sick or dying immediately prior to being killed.

(2) If the approved supplier is unable to confirm the requirements of paragraph (1), then the wild rabbit, hare, wallaby, possum, goat or deer material must not be presented for primary processing.

(3) The approved supplier must identify killed rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer either individually or as groups of animals, and align them to an individual raw material declaration for that animal or group of animals.

(4) Wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats or deer must not be killed using poisons or other chemical substances.

7.8 Preparation of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer

7.8.1 Application of subclauses 7.8.2 to 7.8.4

(1) Subclauses 7.8.2 to 7.8.4 apply only to suppliers of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer for primary processing for animal consumption.

7.8.2 Handling and dressing

(1) Wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer must-

a) not be skinned
b) not be washed; and
c) if eviscerated, be eviscerated hygienically and without unnecessary delay.

(2) The evisceration of rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer must be limited to removing the gastrointestinal organs with minimal excising cuts to allow the hygienic removal of these parts.

(3) Eviscerated rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer 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 rabbits hare, wallaby, possum, goat or deer 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.

7.8.3 Cooling and transportation of wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer

(1) The carcasses of wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer must:

a) be placed under refrigeration within four 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 internal temperature of the material reduced to less than 7ºC within 24 hours of killing; and
c) be maintained at a temperature during storage and transport prior to processing so that they will not deteriorate.

7.8.4 Delivery of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums goats and deer to the primary processor

(1) The approved supplier must ensure that:

a) killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer preserved by chilling are kept between 0ºC and 7ºC at all times and delivered to the operator within 72 hours of being killed; and
b) killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies, possums, goats and deer that are preserved by freezing are kept frozen and are delivered to the operator in a frozen state at a temperature of -12ºC or cooler.

Part 8: Control of petfood processing operations

8.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to the following persons, all of whom must comply to the listed provisions of this Part:

a) animal product operators who process animal material or product for animal consumption as petfood (except by rendering)

8.2 Reception

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

(2) If the supplier has submitted animal material accompanied by a landowner/manager poison use statement – petfood, and/or Department of Conservation Pesticide Summary, the operator must confirm that this information is relevant and that it confirms that the poison use status of the land is such that the animal material is suitable for processing.

(3) An operator must not accept animal material for processing if the operator is aware of, or has received information, that would give reasonable grounds to suspect that the information in a supplier statement cannot be relied on.

(4) The operator must inform the recognised verifier within one working day if the situation described in paragraph (3) occurs.

(5) The operator must document procedures to deal with situations where the supplier statement, landowner/manager poison use statement – petfood, or Department of Conservation Pesticide Summary does not confirm the status of the animal material as suitable for processing.

(6) An operator must keep a copy of every supplier statement, landowner/manager poison use statement – petfood, ante-mortem examination declaration, and Department of Conservation Pesticide Summary they receive from suppliers for a minimum of four years.

(7) The operator can accept farmed poultry if:

a) the supplier is a specified supplier within the operator's supplier guarantee programme; and
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.

(8) Despite paragraphs (1) and (3), the operator may hold live farmed mammals and farmed birds. The operator must 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.

(9) An 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.

8.3 Ante-mortem examination

(1) All farmed mammals to be processed for petfood 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 two hours prior to slaughter or killing.

(3) All 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 slaughter and killing prior to the slaughter or killing of each animal or group of animals.

(5) The ante-mortem examination declaration petfood slaughter and killing 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 Department of Conservation 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 paragraph (4) must be made in the form and manner approved by the Director-General and must contain the information set out in paragraph (5).

(7) The operator must document procedures to deal with situations where a supplier statement, a landowner/manager poison use statement - petfood, or a Department of Conservation Pesticide Summary, does not confirm the status of the animal material as suitable for processing.

8.4 Control of material that is not suitable for processing into petfood

(1) Where animal material or product is determined not to be suitable for processing into petfood 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.

8.5 Slaughter

(1) Slaughter of animals must be carried out without unnecessary delay in a way that minimises the distribution and proliferation of contaminants.

8.6 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

g) handling and processing procedures are carried out without unnecessary delay and in a 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) Paragraph (1) (a) and (d) do not apply to poultry.

8.7 Post-mortem examination

(1) The animal product operator must ensure that-

a) all farmed animal material to be processed for petfood is subjected to post-mortem examination by an official assessor or post-mortem petfood examiner;
b) tissue is examined in accordance with the post-mortem examination procedures in the current version of Appendix 4: Post-Mortem Examination of the Code of Practice for Petfood Processing, Part 3.1: Slaughter and Killing of Farmed Mammals, available at http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/processing-code-practice-petfood/index.htm;
c) product dispositions are made in accordance with the current version of the post-mortem disposition table in Appendix 5: Post-Mortem Disposition of the Code of Practice for Petfood Processing, Part 3.1: Slaughter and Killing of Farmed Mammals, available at http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/processing-code-practice-petfood/index.htm;
d) where lot or 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 animal product operator must inform the recognised verifier within one working day of any animal carcass or animal material suspected by the post-mortem petfood examiner to be infected with-

a) Tuberculosis;
b) Taenia saginata; or
c) True Hydatids.

(3) The animal product 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 to be unfit for purpose must be immediately identified as such by the operator and separated to ensure that is not mistaken as fit for purpose.

(5) The animal product 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.

(6) Any carcass or animal material that is found to be not fit for purpose as petfood by the post-mortem petfood examiner must be deemed medium risk raw material (provided it has not been classed as high risk raw material by the Director-General).

8.8 Chilling and freezing

(1) The operator 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.

8.9 Fish

8.9.1 Application of subclauses 8.8.2 and 8.8.3

(1) Subclauses 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 apply only to animal product operators processing fish for petfood.

8.9.2 Reception

(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.

8.9.3 Handling and processing

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

Part 9: Further processing of petfood

9.1 Interpretation

(1) In this Part, "regulated source" means a source of regulated animal products and includes further (petfood) processors who are subject to this Part

9.2 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.

9.3 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to the following persons, all of whom must comply to the listed provisions of this Part:

a) further (petfood) processors.

9.4 Requirement to procure only from regulated sources

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

(2) A further (petfood) processor must have a documented tracking system that demonstrates compliance with the requirement in paragraph (1). This system must allow for the identification and traceability of animal material or product from the supplier, on to the further (petfood) processor's business premises and then to the next recipient of the animal material or product. This is in accordance with the requirements of regulation 18 of the Animal Products Regulations 2000.

(3) Without limitation, the system in place under paragraph (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 paragraph (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 four years including after cessation of operations under the Act; and
c) retrievable within two working days of any request by a person referred to in subclause (4)(a).

9.5 Further (petfood) processors to be listed

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

(2) The purpose of this list is:

a) to enable the Director-General to record and monitor further (petfood) processors of petfood who are exempt from compliance with Parts 2 to 4 of the Act by the Animal Products (Exemptions and Inclusions) Order 2000. This is to ensure that their activities comply with the conditions of the exemption as set out in this Part
b) to enable members of the public to know which further (petfood) processors are subject to this notice, and who is responsible for various functions related to processing under this scheme; and
c) To facilitate the compliance, audit, and other supporting and administrative functions of MPI under the Act.

(3) 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 such other 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.

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

(5) The information to be shown in this list is:

a) current business name and (if different) trading name of the processor, in respect of their further (petfood) processing operation
b) current business address and (if different) physical address/es at which the further (petfood) processing operations are carried out; and
c) a general description of the nature of the further (petfood) processing operations.

9.6 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 9.5 and be accompanied by:

a) any additional information that is necessary to enable the listing process to achieve the purpose of clause 9.5 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 three months of the date of request, or within such further time as the Director-General allows, the application for listing lapses.

9.7 Listing of further (petfood) processors

(1) On receipt of a properly made application accompanied by the prescribed fee (if any), the Director-General will list the applicant as a further (petfood) processor including the information provided under clause 9.5(5) (a)-(c).

(2) 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 clause 9.4; or
b) there are grounds for considering that the applicant is likely in the future to fail to comply with the requirements specified in clause 9.4.

(3) 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 clause 9.8.

(4) 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.

(5) After the initial listing, all further (petfood) processors must promptly inform MPI in the event of a change to any of their details, as referred to in clause 9.5 (5), in writing.

9.8 Renewal of listing

(1) An application for renewal of registration of a processor must be made by the operator and received by the Director-General at least one 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.

9.9 Delisting

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

a) the listed operator so requests
b) the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria referred to in clause 9.7(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 processor on any of the grounds referred to in paragraph (1)(b) and (c), the Director-General must—

a) notify the processor in writing of his or her intention; and
b) give the 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 processor under this section does not affect the right of a person to make a further application for listing under clause 9.6.

Part 10: Rendering of animal material

10.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to the following persons, all of whom must comply to the listed provisions of this Part:

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

10.2 High risk raw material

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

(2) Before issuing such permission under paragraph (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

10.3.1 Material to be rendered

(1) Medium risk raw material must be subjected to a thermal process, or otherwise treated, to destroy all vegetative bacteria, viruses and protozoa, and inactivate chemical substances that are potentially harmful if consumed by animals.

(2) The operator must ensure thermal processing or other treatment has been confirmed as valid by a person specified in Schedule 2 to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (1).

10.3.2 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 paragraph (1), the denaturing of medium risk raw material is not required where the animal material or product:

a) is 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 1981 or its subsequent replacement Act
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) is transported in accordance with the requirements of clause 4.7 (3).

10.3.3 Processing

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

(2) 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.

10.3.4 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

(2) This Part applies to the following persons, all of whom must comply to the listed provisions of this Part:

a) animal product operators

11.2 Processing environment for material and product from mammals and birds

(1) 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) 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.

11.5 Thermal processing of low-acid canned products

(1) The operators of processes producing thermally processed low-acid canned product must comply with the requirements of regulation 14 of the Food Safety Regulations 2002 (SR 2002/396) (which relates to good manufacturing practice for low-acid canned food).

11.6 Tuberculosis material

(1) Animal products from tuberculosis infected animals (including reactor animals), including offals and blood, must be thermally treated before being eligible for animal consumption as petfood.

(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 animal material

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

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

(2) Animal product operators must clearly label any animal product which contains ruminant protein in accordance with the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), tallow is considered to be protein free if the maximum level of insoluble impurities in the tallow does not exceed 0.15% by weight.

(4) When ruminant animal material and non-ruminant animal material are processed in the same premises separate dedicated lines for each animal material must be used.

(5) Despite paragraph (4), ruminant animal material and non-ruminant animal material may be processed in a common processing line, provided all resulting animal product is clearly labelled as containing ruminant animal material.

(6) Animal product operators who are required to have a ruminant protein control programme, as required under the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999, must include this as a supporting system within their risk management programme.

Part 12: Transportation

12.1 Application of this Part

(1) This Part applies to the following persons (apart from transport operators transporting live animals to a primary processor), all of whom must comply to the listed provisions of this Part:

a) animal material during primary processing
b) animal material or product to animal product operators, between animal product operators, or to further (petfood) processors during processing

12.2 Design and construction

(1) Transportation units and loading equipment must be designed, constructed, equipped and operated to maintain the status of the animal material as suitable for processing, or the animal product as fit for intended purpose. This is to minimise hazards and other risk factors.

(2) Transportation units must be constructed from materials that will maintain animal material as suitable for processing, or animal product as fit for intended purpose.

(3) If the transportation unit provides the means by which animal material or product is refrigerated, the unit must be designed, constructed and equipped to ensure that the specified temperatures are achieved and maintained throughout transportation.

(4) Temperature measuring devices used to measure critical temperatures must be calibrated and located to measure the internal temperature of the transportation unit at the warmest point.

12.3 Hygiene and maintenance

(1) The hygiene and maintenance of the transportation unit and loading equipment must be such that contamination and deterioration of animal material or product is minimised.

(2) Hygiene and behaviour of persons involved in transportation of animal material or product, must be such that contamination and deterioration of animal material or product from this source is minimised.

(3) Reasonable measures must be taken to ensure that 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 Operation

(1) Transport operators who transport animal material during primary processing must ensure that animal material that is suitable for processing into petfood is not transported together with any other animal material or product which is not suitable for processing into petfood, or together with any other thing.

(2) Transport operators must ensure that before transport units transport animal material sovered by paragraph (1), they are adequately cleaned, after transporting:

a) transporting goods other than animal material or product; or
b) transporting animal material or product that is not suitable for processing into petfood

(3) Transport operators, in circumstances other than those in paragraph (1), may transport animal material or product together with any other animal material or product or any other thing that may be a source of contamination provided the animal material or product is adequately:

a) separated from the source of contamination
b) protected in a manner that is reasonably capable of preventing cross-contamination

(4) Evidence of the maintenance of the preservation temperature, (if required) during transportation, must be available for verification to ensure that suitability for processing of the animal material or fitness for intended purpose of the product is maintained.

(5) 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.

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

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

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

12.5 Records

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

Schedule 1

clause 1.7, definition of "clean water"

Specification for operator supply of Clean Water

Initial Assessment of Water Supply Status

(1) Operators supplying clean water solely for the use of the 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. Operators supplying water for the above purpose must keep a copy of the completed assessment as part of the risk management programme.

Reassessment of Water Supply Status

(1) The clean water supply must be reassessed:

a) every five 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
b) microbiological testing must be performed by or under the supervision of a recognised signatory of a Laboratory Approval Scheme (LAS) laboratory, or a ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory with the required tests in the laboratory's scope of accreditation; and
c) the operator must ensure that the training of water samplers is undertaken by a laboratory referred to in subparagraph (b).

Table 1 -Testing requirements

Clean water Quality Testing programme for a private/own supply		
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

subclause 3.7.1, 10.3.1

Competency specifications

Ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners of mammals for petfood

(1) Ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners of mammals for petfood must hold 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; and
h) any alternative qualification that the Director-General recognises as equivalent to any of the qualifications specified in subparagraphs (a)-(g) above.

(2) For the qualifications listed in paragraph (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 paragraph (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.

Supervisors of thermal processing of low-acid canned products

(1) The competency specification referred to in subclause 3.7.1 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.
d) Any alternative qualification that the Director-General recognises as equivalent to any of the qualifications specified in subparagraphs (a)-(c) above.

Qualified cannery persons for thermal processing

(1) The competency specification referred to in subclause 3.7.1 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.
d) Any alternative qualification that the Director-General recognises as equivalent to any of the qualifications specified in subparagraphs (a)-(c) above.

Approved suppliers

(1) Approved suppliers of animal product to an operator, referred to in subclause 7.7.3 (2), must:

a) hold the qualification the "Harvesting Wild Animals for Pet Food" examination managed by the New Zealand Petfood Manufacturers Association; and
b) have access to, a demonstrable understanding of, and an ability to comply with, the current version of the "Code of Practice for Petfood Processing, Part 2.2: Harvesting and Processing of Wild Rabbits and Hares", available at http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/processing-code-practice-petfood/

Schedule 3

clause 1.7, 4.4 (2) (b), 4.4 (2)(c)

Approved inks

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;
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
c) any of the solvents and diluents listed in paragraph (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
g) Propylene glycol

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