



## Animal Products (Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption) Notice 2006

Pursuant to sections 45 and 167 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I, Tim Knox, Director (New Zealand Standards), issue the following notice 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.

Signed at Wellington this 28<sup>th</sup> day of June 2006

Tim Knox  
Director (New Zealand Standards)  
New Zealand Food Safety Authority  
(Acting under delegated authority)

Certified in order for signature

Solicitor  
Legal Services  
28/06/2006

Published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (New Zealand Food Safety Authority)  
PO Box 2835, Wellington

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## Notice

### 1 Title

This notice is the Animal Products (Specifications for Products Intended for Animal Consumption) Notice 2005.

### 2 Commencement

This notice comes into force on 1 July 2006.

### 3 Application

This notice contains specifications that apply to -

- (a) operators that process animal material or product for animal consumption under a risk management programme; and
- (b) suppliers of animal material to those operators; and
- (c) transport operators transporting animal material during primary processing and animal material or product between risk management programme operators;

but does not apply to the processing of material that is principally dairy product for animal consumption.

### 4 Interpretation

- (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 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 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 or possums** means a person who is assessed by an operator as competent in accordance with clause 49(2) to supply killed wild rabbits or hares or possums

**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 operator solely for the use of the operator (such as bore water, rainwater, surface water, or ground 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 ink or stain, which is an approved maintenance compound for that purpose, intimately mixed throughout the animal material or product; or
- (c) had crude carbolic acid intimately mixed throughout the animal material or product; or
- (d) had cresylic disinfectant intimately mixed throughout the animal material or product; or
- (e) been treated in some other way that has been approved in writing by the Director-General as resulting in denaturing

**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

**Department of Conservation Pesticide Summary** means a document produced by the Department of Conservation that specifies the poisons used in a particular area for the eradication of pests

**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

**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

**MAF** means the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

**NZFSA** means the New Zealand Food Safety Authority

**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

**pet food** means animal product intended for consumption by pets and **petfood** has the same meaning

**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; and

- (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 an approved maintenance compound or physical agent with the intention of reducing microbial contamination to a level that will avoid the creation of a hazard

**supplier** means the owner or person in charge of the animals who supplies these animals to the operator, other than a person solely engaged in facilitating the transfer of animals such as a transport firm or purchasing agent. A salesyard operator may be a supplier

**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 either-

- (a) the specified contents for a statement; or
- (b) a form or statement -

approved by the Director-General that is 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) Recognised person includes all persons accredited under section 103 of the Act prior to the commencement of the Animal Products Amendment Act 2005.
- (3) Unless the context otherwise requires, terms used in this notice that are defined in the Act or the Animal Products Regulations 2000 (SR2000/207) have the meanings so defined.
- (4) Where 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 2004 must prevail over requirements specified in this notice if there is any conflict of requirements between those specifications and this notice until the point of processing separation is achieved.

## Part 1 – Categorisation of Raw Material

### 5 High risk raw material

- (1) “High risk raw material” means a type of animal material or product that is-
  - (a) declared by the Director-General to contain infectious agents or substances harmful to animals; or
  - (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 ruminant animals imported live into New Zealand.
- (2) High risk raw material may not be processed for animal consumption, dealt with or disposed of, except in accordance with instructions issued by the Director-General.

### 6 Medium risk raw material

“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 as directed by the Director-General;
- (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 other material declared to be medium risk raw material by the Director-General;
- (h) any minimal risk raw material that has come into contact with any medium risk raw material.

## **7 Minimal risk raw material**

“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 on consumption.

## **Part 2 – Operator Requirements**

### **8 Application of this Part**

This Part applies to operators that process animal material or product for animal consumption under a risk management programme, and such operators must comply with the provisions of this Part.

#### *Design, construction and facilities etc.*

### **9 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; and
  - (b) be easily cleaned and sanitised; and
  - (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; and
  - (d) be durable, resistant to fracture, and capable of withstanding repeated exposure to normal cleaning and sanitising; and
  - (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.

## **10 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, and 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 pet food must not be used for any purpose except where that is provided for by a risk management programme, or with the approval of the Director-General.
- (5) Cleaning and sanitation facilities, and equipment, must be provided to ensure that the hygiene of personnel, equipment, vehicles, conveyances, and the premises or place can be maintained so that the suitability for 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 slaughter, dressing, and processing of animal material or product for animal consumption, must be physically separated from facilities where product is processed for human consumption and must be used only for the processing of animal material or product for animal consumption.
- (8) Despite subclause (7) the operator may process animal material or product for human consumption and animal consumption in the same facilities where the 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.

## **11 Lighting**

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.

### *Water*

## **12 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 water that is other than of a standard 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 subclause (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 subclause (1), if an analysis of hazards indicates a higher water standard is needed for a particular product or process than is generally required by this notice, the operator must have systems in place to ensure the required water standard is delivered.
- (5) Subclauses (1) and (2) do not apply to water used for live animals.

### **13 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 meet the requirements of clause 12, or may meet an alternative non-contact water quality standard.
- (2) If an alternative non-contact water quality standard is used, the appropriate standard must be determined by the operator-
  - (a) by an analysis of hazards and other risk factors; and
  - (b) taking into consideration the intended use of the water.

### **14 Water on fishing vessels**

- (1) If clean seawater described in clause 12 is used on fishing vessels it must only be taken from places that are of a distance offshore sufficient to ensure that the water quality is not at risk from pollution sources.
- (2) All water treatment equipment, including desalination plants, must be installed, maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

### **15 Requirement for a water reticulation management plan**

- (1) Where water is supplied from a source other than of a standard administered by an independent supplier under the Health Act 1956, including rain water, surface water or water sourced from an unsecured bore, the 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 the 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; and
  - (b) systems to ensure that there is no unintentional mixing of water of different standards; and
  - (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.

### **16 Non-complying water**

- (1) This clause applies only to water to which clause 12 applies.
- (2) Where an operator-
  - (a) is advised by an independent supplier of water that the water supplied is not fit for drinking by humans; or
  - (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,

- the operator must ensure that operations involving that water cease until he or she completes an assessment of the water quality that demonstrates that the water is still fit for its purpose and does not affect the fitness for purpose of animal material or product being processed.

- (3) The requirements of subclause (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 subclause (2) (a), (b) or (c).

### *Gases and additives etc*

#### **17 Process gases**

Gases used for processing that come into direct contact with animal material or product must not result in contamination of the product.

#### **18 Compressed air**

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.

### *Premises hygiene and maintenance*

#### **19 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 subclause (1).

#### **20 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 subclause (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 clause **waste** includes animal material or product which has been assessed by an official assessor or post-mortem pet food examiner, and has been adjudged unsuitable or unfit for any purpose and is awaiting disposal.

## **21 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 subclause (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 the approval.

### *Health of personnel*

## **22 Health**

The operator must take reasonable measures to ensure that a person (including any visitor or contractor) who is-

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

does not work in a manner that may, or enter an area where he or she may, adversely affect the suitability for processing of animal material or the fitness for intended purpose of animal product.

### *Competency of personnel and associated requirements*

## **23 Competency**

- (1) An operator's risk management programme must make provision, where appropriate 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 pet food must have attained the standards and Certificates of Competency as outlined in Schedule 2; and
  - (b) obtaining evidence that the post-mortem examination of killed wild rabbits, hares and possums being processed for pet food is conducted by persons familiar with identifying normal tissue for these species; and
  - (c) suppliers of killed wild rabbits, hares or possums have been assessed by the operator as competent in the requirements set out in this notice for the supply of these animals and are listed in the risk management programme as being an approved supplier; and
  - (d) persons responsible for the supervision of thermal processing operations for low-acid canned products must 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, any process description, as it relates to sterilisation, must be confirmed as valid by a suitably competent person with appropriate expertise in this area.
- (2) Thermal processes for low-acid canned products must be 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.

## **24 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, or who are required to carry out activities listed in clause 23, are maintained on an ongoing basis.
- (2) The operator must keep records demonstrating that skills identification, achievement and maintenance are being carried out effectively.
- (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 clause 23(1)(a) and who is accountable for the decisions that are made.

## *Calibration*

## **25 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; and
  - (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; and
  - (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 effect the calibration.

## *Packaging material*

### **26 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), which applies equally to coatings and linings of containers and cartons where these are the direct product contact surface; or
  - (b) comply with the requirements specified in the current “Australian Standard for Plastics Materials for Food Contact Use, Australian Standard AS2070–1999”; 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 subclause (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 3 – Operator Identification and Labelling Requirements**

### **27 Application of this Part**

This Part applies to operators that process animal material or product for animal consumption under a risk management programme, and such operators must comply with the provisions of this Part.

### **28 General requirements**

- (1) All mandatory labelling information must be clear, legible, indelible, and use terms that are commonly used in the English language or other language as approved by the Director-General.
- (2) 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; or
  - (b) the fitness of any animal material or product for animal or human consumption; or
  - (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.

- (3) 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.
- (4) All animal material or product, which contains animal material or product from imported animals, must be identified as such.

### **29 Identification of animal material or product on operators' premises**

- (1) Operators must ensure all animal material or product intended for animal consumption are clearly identified to indicate that material or product is not intended for human consumption when it leaves the premises.
- (2) Operators of premises who also 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 in the premises. The identification must clearly indicate that material or product is not for human consumption.
- (3) Operators of premises described in subclause (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.

### **30 Identification of carcasses intended for pet food**

- (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 pet food.
- (2) Prior to transportation, the consigning operator must ensure that the carcasses specified in subclause (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); and
  - (b) all deeply slashed surfaces must be stained with a maintenance compound approved for this purpose; and
  - (c) all carcasses must be branded or identified with another form of permanent marking with the words "pet food" and the consignor's risk management programme identifier number.

### **31 Labelling of transport outers**

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; and
- (b) the animal material or product name or description; and
- (c) storage directions where necessary to maintain the fitness for its intended purpose; and
- (d) lot identification, where applicable; and
- (e) the name and address of the operator.

### **32 Labelling and identification of animal material or product in bulk transport units**

- (1) Bulk transportation units used for the transportation of unpackaged bulk animal material or product must be labelled with the information specified in clause 31, except where it is impractical to label the unit, then the information must be provided in accompanying documentation.
- (2) Bulk animal material or product may be transported in bulk transport units from a premises if-
  - (a) it is contained in covered leak-proof bins or containers that are clearly labelled as not intended for human consumption; and
  - (b) it is identified in an acceptable manner; and
  - (c) it is denatured animal material or product; and
  - (d) the systems of identification and security are fully documented.
- (3) For the purposes of subclause (2)(c), rendered animal product is considered to be denatured animal material or product.
- (4) Despite subclause (2), bulk animal material or product for further processing, including for rendering, transported between premises operating under risk management programmes must-
  - (a) be contained in secure sealed leak-proof bins or containers that are clearly labelled as not intended for human consumption; and
  - (b) be identified in an acceptable manner; and
  - (c) the systems of identification and security must be fully documented.

## **Part 4 - Documented Programmes and Record Keeping**

### **33 Application of this Part**

This Part applies to risk management programme operators who are processing animal material or product for animal consumption, and to other persons required under this notice to-

- (a) implement any documented programmes; and
- (b) keep records,

and such operators and persons must comply with the provisions of this Part.

### **34 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; and
  - (b) retained for a period of at least 4 years or other period where provided for in this notice; and
  - (c) retrievable within 2 working days.
- (3) An inventory control programme must be documented for animal material or product and records maintained.

**35 Traceability**

The consigning operator must have a documented system to ensure the traceability of animal product, in accordance with the requirements of regulation 18 of the Animal Products Regulation 2000, or its replacement legislation.

**Part 5 - Product Eligibility for Animal Consumption****36 Application of this Part**

This Part applies to risk management programme operators who are processing animal material or product which is intended for animal consumption, and such operators must comply with the provisions of this Part.

**37 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 5(2) and disposition must be in accordance with instructions issued under clause 5(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 39(2); or
  - (b) Pets, zoo animals, guinea pigs, rats, mice; or
  - (c) Any other animal notified by the Director-General.

**Part 6 – Supply of Animal Material for Animal Consumption as Pet Food****38 Application of this Part**

This Part applies to -

- (a) operators that primary process animal material or product for animal consumption as pet food under a risk management programme; and
- (b) suppliers of animal material to those operators,

- and such persons must comply with the provisions of this Part.

*Supply of experimental, trial or research animals***39 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 subclause (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 3 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 subclauses (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.

### *Supply of farmed animals*

#### **40 Supply of farmed animals**

- (1) This clause 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 or other substance specified by the Director-General.
- (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-
  - (a) an approval or an exemption from the Director-General under clause 39; or
  - (b) an approval from the Director-General issued under this subclause and has complied with any conditions the Director-General may impose.
- (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 so treated.
- (5) The Director-General may approve the form of an alternative declaration form.
- (6) Despite subclause (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 subclause (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 premises.
- (10) Despite subclause (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.

#### **41 Additional supplier requirements for supply of farmed animals for export processing**

- (1) In addition to the requirements of clause 40, 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).
- (2) The Director-General may issue an exemption from subclause (1) (a) or (b), for certain classes or descriptions of animal material, where the Director-General is satisfied that the risk to animal health is negligible.

#### **42 Supplier statements for farmed animals pet food slaughter and killing**

- (1) This clause applies to suppliers of farmed mammals and birds for primary processing.
- (2) Suppliers of farmed animals, including cattle, bobby calves, deer, sheep, goats, horses, ostriches and emus, and poultry for pet food slaughter and killing must provide a supplier statement in the approved form, at the time the animal is presented for processing.
- (3) Despite subclause (2) no supplier statement is required for poultry that are supplied by a specified supplier within, and in compliance with, the operator's supplier guarantee programme.
- (4) The supplier must complete the statement to the best of their knowledge, and using any supplier statements supplied by previous persons in control of the animal material.
- (5) The supplier may supply the supplier statement to the processor by electronic transmission.
- (6) The supplier must keep the following records for a period of 1 year after the supply of the animals for primary processing –
  - (a) a copy of the supplier statement; and
  - (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.

- (7) The records in subclause (6) must be made available for audit on request.

#### **43 Poison use statement pet food slaughter and killing**

- (1) The suppliers of farmed mammals and farmed ostriches and farmed emus must provide a signed poison use statement in the approved form when an animal is presented for processing, if the animal has been resident on land outside the supplier's direct management control within the previous 60 days.
- (2) A poison use statement must be provided for each area of land to which the animal has had access during the previous 60 days.
- (3) If the statement indicates that an animal may have been exposed to poisons within the recognised withholding period, the animals must not be submitted for processing until the withholding period has elapsed, starting from the date that access to that substance was prevented.
- (4) Suppliers must keep copies of the poison use statements they issue for a minimum of six months. These must be available during that time to recognised risk management programme verifiers.
- (5) This clause does not derogate from the requirements under clause 42 for suppliers to provide supplier statements.

#### *Supply of farmed mammals killed on farm for humane reasons*

#### **44 Supply of farmed mammals killed on farm for humane reasons**

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

#### **45 Handling and transportation**

The operator must ensure that carcasses described in clause 44 are-

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

#### *Supply of farmed poultry*

#### **46 Supply of farmed poultry**

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

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

**47 Requirements for supply**

- (1) All killed wild animals, killed game estate animals and farmed animals that have become feral and then 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 2004 or its subsequent replacement Notice.
- (2) Despite subclause (1) killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums may be processed for animal consumption provided they are killed and processed in accordance with the requirements of this notice.

*Supply of Killed Wild Rabbits, Hares, Wallabies and Possums*

**48 Application of clauses 49 to 54**

Clauses 49 to 54 apply to the operators of risk management programmes in respect of the primary processing of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies or possums and to their approved suppliers of those animals.

**49 Supplier to be approved**

- (1) Operators must ensure that all killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums have been hunted, killed and dressed, as appropriate, by or under the direct supervision of a supplier that has been approved by him, her or any other operator.
- (2) Operators may approve a supplier who has-
  - (a) access to the current version of the “Code of Practice 2.2 Harvesting and Processing of Wild Rabbits and Hares for Petfood”; and
  - (b) access to the current version of the “Harvesting Wild Animals for Pet Food” training booklet; and
  - (c) demonstrated an understanding of, and an ability to comply with, section 5 of the “Code of Practice Part 2.2 Harvesting and Processing of Wild Rabbits and Hares for Pet Food” and the “Harvesting Wild Animals for Pet Food” training booklet.
- (3) Operators must use a form approved by the Director-General for the assessment of suppliers when approving a supplier.
- (4) Operators must document their systems of supplier approval in their risk management programmes.
- (5) Operators must provide NZFSA with a list of all the suppliers that they have approved.

**50 Wild rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums not to be procured from certain areas**

- (1) Approved suppliers must not present for processing animal materials from wild rabbits, hares, wallabies or possums that have been procured from any area where-
  - (a) sodium monofluoroacetate (1080) poison has been used, until either-

- (i) two months has elapsed after the cessation of the poisoning operation and 100mm of rain has fallen; or
  - (ii) four months has elapsed after the cessation of the poisoning operation; or
  - (b) pindone or warfarin has been used, until two months has elapsed after the cessation of the poisoning operation; or
  - (c) brodifacoum, flocoumafen or bromadiolone has been used, until three years has elapsed after the cessation of the poisoning operation; or
  - (d) any other poison (other than cyanide and cholecalciferol) for the control of vertebrates has been used, until four weeks has elapsed after the cessation of the poisoning operation; or
  - (e) any poison still exists that the wild rabbits, hares, wallabies or possums could reasonably have had access to.
- (2) In subclause (1), “area” means-
- (a) in the case of wild hares, 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; and
  - (b) 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,
- but excludes any farm building or residence or immediate surrounds where poison has been used to control pests other than wild hares, wallabies, possums or wild rabbits where the poison is not accessible to wild hares, wallabies, possums or wild rabbits.
- (3) Material from wild hares, wallabies and possums must not be procured from any land that is within 1 km of the boundary with a neighbouring property, unless a poison use statement is obtained from that neighbouring property.
  - (4) 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.
  - (5) Possums intended for primary processing must be captured from areas declared vector free from bovine tuberculosis by the Animal Health Board.

## **51 Poison use statements**

- (1) The approved supplier of rabbits, wallabies and hares must provide the operator of the primary processing premises with a Landowner/Manager Poison Use Statement, Wild Rabbits and Hares for Pet food Statement or a Department of Conservation Pesticide Summary that describes the poison use status for each area of land from which wild rabbits, hares, wallabies or possum have been taken and any areas covered by clause 50(3) and (4).
- (2) Landowner/Manager Poison Use Statement, or a Wild Rabbits and Hares for Pet Food Statement are valid for 30 days from the date of signing and must be in a form approved by the Director-General and completed and signed by the landowner, manager, or that person’s legal representative.

## **52 Certified supplier statement**

- (1) The approved supplier must provide the primary processor with a Raw Materials Declaration for Pet Food on presentation of the wild rabbit, hare, wallaby or possum material to the primary processor.
- (2) The Raw Material Declaration must be in a form approved by the Director-General and must be completed and signed by the approved supplier

responsible for hunting, killing, and dressing (as appropriate) the wild rabbits, hares, wallabies or possums.

### **53 Location of kill**

The approved supplier of killed rabbits, hares, wallabies, and possums, must ensure the kill location for each mammal or group of mammals is clearly defined on the Raw Material Declaration, using either Global Positioning System or topographical map grid reference points, or some other system acceptable to the Director-General.

### **54 Recovery and presentation of wild rabbits, hares and possum material**

- (1) The approved supplier must confirm that the wild rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums 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 subclause (1), then the wild rabbit, hare, wallaby or possum material must not be presented for primary processing.
- (3) The approved supplier must identify killed rabbits, hares, wallabies or possums 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 or possums must not be killed using poisons or other chemical substances.

### *Preparation of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums*

### **55 Application of clauses 56 to 58**

Clauses 56 to 58 apply to suppliers of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums for primary processing for animal consumption.

### **56 Handling and dressing**

- (1) Wild rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums must-
  - (a) not be skinned; and
  - (b) not be washed; and
  - (c) have the head attached or positively identified with the carcass until post-mortem examination has been completed; and
  - (d) if eviscerated, be eviscerated hygienically and without unnecessary delay.
- (2) The evisceration of rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums must be limited to removing the stomach and intestines and the opening cuts must be kept to the minimal size to allow the hygienic removal of these parts.
- (3) Eviscerated rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums 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 or possum material must ensure that-
  - (a) the material is handled and transported in such a manner that contamination and deterioration is minimised; and
  - (b) no chemical is applied to the mammal material that could affect its suitability for processing; and
  - (c) the material is cooled and placed under active refrigeration as quickly and effectively as possible after the animal has been killed; and

- (d) all the material required for post-mortem examination is appropriately presented to the primary processor.

#### **57 Cooling and transportation of wild rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums**

The carcasses of wild rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums must —

- (a) be placed under refrigeration within 4 hours of being killed (if the ambient temperature is above 10°C), or within 12 hours of being killed (if the ambient temperature is at all times below 10°C); and
- (b) have the internal temperature of the material reduced to less than 7°C 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.

#### **58 Delivery of killed wild rabbits, hares, wallabies and possums to the primary processor**

The approved supplier must ensure that-

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

### **Part 7 – Control of pet food processing operations**

#### **59 Application of this Part**

This Part applies to operators that process animal material or product for animal consumption as pet food (except by rendering) under a risk management programme, and such operators must comply with the provisions of this Part.

#### **60 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 poison use statement, the operator must confirm that the statement 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 subclause (3) occurs.
- (5) The operator must document procedures to deal with situations where the supplier statement does not confirm the status of the animal material as suitable for processing.
- (6) An operator must keep a copy of every supplier statement 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 subclauses (1) and (3), the operator may hold live farmed mammals and farmed birds and 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.

#### **61 Ante-mortem examination**

- (1) All farmed mammals to be processed for pet food must be subjected to and pass an ante-mortem examination by an official assessor or an ante-mortem pet food examiner.
- (2) Ante-mortem examination must occur within 2 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 pet food examiner must complete and sign an Ante-Mortem Examination Declaration Pet Food Slaughter and Killing prior to the slaughter or killing of each animal or group of animals.
- (5) The declaration statement in subclause (4) must be in the form approved by the Director-General.

#### **62 Control of material that is not suitable for processing into pet food**

- (1) Where animal material or product is determined not to be suitable for processing into pet food by the ante-mortem pet food 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.
- (2) The operator must not process animal material or product into pet food if it has been treated-
  - (a) with or exposed to a substance specified by the Director-General; or
  - (b) in a manner that results in a condition specified by the Director-General.

#### **63 Slaughter**

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

#### **64 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; and
  - (b) after slaughter the animal material or product is not dressed or processed in any way on the floor surface; and
  - (c) opening cuts are made in a manner that minimises cross contamination; and

- (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; and
  - (e) carcasses and animal products that have not passed post-mortem examination are separated from those that have passed post-mortem examination; and
  - (f) contamination of animal material from the gastrointestinal tract contents is minimised; and
  - (g) handling and processing procedures are carried out without unnecessary delay and in a 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) Subclauses (1) (a) and (d) do not apply to poultry.

## **65 Post-mortem examination**

- (1) The operator must ensure that-
- (a) all farmed animal material to be processed for pet food is subjected to post-mortem examination by an official assessor or post-mortem pet food examiner; and
  - (b) tissue is examined in accordance with the post-mortem examination procedures in Schedule 3 (a); and
  - (c) product dispositions are made in accordance with the post-mortem disposition table in Schedule 3 (b); and
  - (d) where lot or batch post-mortem examination procedures are to be used on product derived from a common source and included into a single supplier statement, the procedure is fully documented.
- (2) The operator must inform the official verifier within one working day of any animal carcass or animal material suspected by the post-mortem pet food examiner to be infected with-
- (a) Tuberculosis; or
  - (b) *Taenia saginata*; or
  - (c) True hydatids;
- and identify and retain this animal material until such time as the official verifier gives a final disposition.
- (3) Any 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.
- (4) The operator must ensure that all animal material or product is handled and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the post-mortem pet food examiner.
- (5) Animal material that is found to be not fit for purpose as pet food by the post-mortem pet food examiner is to be considered medium risk raw material (provided it has not been classed as high risk raw material by the Director – General).

## **66 Chilling and freezing**

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.

## *Fish*

### **67 Application of clauses 68 to 69**

Clauses 69 to 70 apply to operators processing fish for pet food.

### **68 Reception**

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

### **69 Handling and processing**

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

## **Part 8 – Rendering of animal material**

### **70 Application of this Part**

This Part applies to –

- (a) operators who are processing by rendering animal material or product for animal consumption under a risk management programme; and
- (b) suppliers of animal material to those operators,

- such persons must comply with the provisions of this Part.

### *High risk raw material*

### **71 Collection and Processing**

Operators must not collect or process high risk raw material, except in accordance with instructions and requirements specified by the Director-General in writing.

### *Medium risk raw material*

### **72 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 suitably competent person to demonstrate compliance with subclause (1).

### **73 Security**

- (1) Supplies of medium risk 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 subclause (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; or
  - (b) is derived from a dual operator butcher, or a homekill operation or a recreational service provider; or
  - (c) is derived directly from premises operating under the Food Act; or
  - (d) is derived from mammals and birds that have died in the field and is transported directly to the rendering operation; or
  - (e) is derived from the processing of hides or skins; or
  - (f) is transported in accordance with the requirements of clause 32(4).

#### **74 Processing**

- (1) The operator must ensure all rendering operations result in product which is fit for its intended purpose.
- (2) The operator must ensure that post-treatment rendered animal product is protected from recontamination and deterioration.

#### **75 Surveillance testing and sampling**

Where appropriate, thermally processed meal products for animal consumption must be subjected to microbiological surveillance to determine the effectiveness of the thermal treatment and to demonstrate the product has not be subject to recontamination.

#### **76 Ruminant animal material**

- (1) Any rendered product which contains protein derived from the rendering of ruminant animal material or product must be clearly labelled to this effect in accordance with the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Despite subclause (2), product does not have to be labelled as containing ruminant protein provided the operator has a confirmed as valid process which clearly demonstrates that product processed from non-ruminant protein is not contaminated with ruminant protein and all risks of this happening are controlled.
- (4) Rendering 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 9 - Miscellaneous provisions**

#### **77 Application of this Part**

This Part applies to operators that process animal material or product for animal consumption under a risk management programme, and such operators must comply with the provisions of this Part.

#### **78 Processing environment for material and product from mammals and birds**

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.

**79 Process inputs**

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.

**80 Process control**

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

**81 Thermal processing of low-acid canned products**

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), or any regulation that replaces this regulation.

**82 Tuberculous material**

- (1) Animal products from tuberculous animals (including reactor animals) including offals and blood must be thermally treated before being eligible for animal consumption as pet food.
- (2) Thermal treatment must achieve a temperature of not less than 62.5°C for not less than 30 minutes at the thermal centre of the product, or an equivalent treatment to ensure destruction of the TB organism.

## **Part 10 – Transportation**

**83 Application and commencement of this Part**

This Part applies to transport operators who are transporting-

- (a) animal material during primary processing; or
- (b) animal product or product between premises or places operating under risk management programmes during processing,

and such operators must comply with the provisions of this Part.

However, this part does not apply to transport operators transporting live animals to the primary processor.

**84 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 and 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.

**85 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.

**86 Operation**

- (1) All transport operators of transport units used to carry animal material to or from a risk management programme operator must ensure that animal material that is suitable for processing into pet food is not carried together with animal material that is not suitable for processing into pet food.
- (2) All transport units used for-
  - (a) transporting goods other than animal material or product; or
  - (b) transporting animal material that is not suitable for processing into pet food;

must be adequately cleaned before animal material or product so as to comply with clause 86(1).

- (3) Animal material or product that is conveyed together with any other animal material or product or any other thing that may be a source of contamination must be adequately separated from the source of contamination, unless adequately protected in a manner that prevents 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.

**87 Records**

The transport operator must comply with the records requirements of clause 34(2).

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## Schedule 1

cl 4(1)

### Specification for operator supply of Clean Water

#### Part 1

**(1) Initial Assessment of Water Supply Status**

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, and keep a copy of the completed assessment as part of the risk management programme.

**(2) Reassessment of Water Supply Status**

The clean water supply must be reassessed-

- (a) every five years; and
- (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.

**(3) Ongoing Water Monitoring**

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; and
- (b) Microbiological testing must be performed by or under the supervision of a recognised signatory of a 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 paragraph (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 Cl with a minimum of 20 minute contact time	Daily
pH (when chlorinated)	6.6 – 8	6 monthly

## Schedule 2

cl 23(1)(a), 23(1)(d) and 23(2)

### Competency specifications

#### 1. Ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners of mammals for pet food

- (1) Ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners of mammals for pet food must hold one of the qualifications listed below. The qualifications held may be species specific. Also, it is not necessary for post mortem examiners to hold qualifications for ante-mortem examination-
  - (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) Certificate of Competency for ante-mortem and post-mortem examination issued by ASURE NZ, Registered by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA); or
  - (g) An alternative qualification accepted by the Director-General.
- (2) For the National Certificate in Meat Inspection Services described in clause (1)(a), an ante-mortem examiner must hold the Optional Advanced Meat Inspection Service Strand of that Certificate for the same species as the post-mortem qualification.
- (3) Any person performing ante-mortem or post-mortem examinations must have knowledge of all relevant specifications.

#### 2. Supervisors of thermal processing of low-acid canned products

- (1) The competency specification referred to in clause 23(1)(d) includes any of the following qualifications-
  - (a) Principles of Thermal Process Control, Acidification and Container Closure Evaluation, Massey University; and
  - (b) Retort Supervisors Course, DWC Pty Ltd, Australia.
- (2) The Director-General may recognise alternative qualifications.

#### 3. Qualified cannery persons for thermal processing

- (1) The competency specification referred to in clause 23(2) includes any of the following qualifications-
  - (a) Qualified Cannery Persons (Thermal Processing) Course, University of Western Sydney (Hawkesbury) Australia; or
  - (b) Approved Persons Course for the Thermal Processing of Low-Acid Foods, Food Science Australia, Werribee, Australia; or
  - (c) Introduction to the Fundamentals of Thermal Process Evaluation, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
- (2) The Director-General may recognise alternative qualifications.

### Schedule 3

cl 66(1)(b), 66(1)(c)

#### Post mortem examination and disposition tables

- (1) [Code of Practice for Petfood Processing Part 3.1: Slaughter and Killing of Farmed Mammals, Appendix 4: Post-Mortem Examination](#)
- (2) [Code of Practice for Petfood Processing Part 3.1: Slaughter and Killing of Farmed Mammals, Appendix 5: Post-Mortem Disposition](#)

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Issued under section 167 of the Animal Products Act 1999.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: [            ]

This notice is administered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the New Zealand Food Safety Authority.

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