

Annex 9.4 Exclusion list

Only feed materials listed in the **QS-list of feed materials** or the corresponding lists of recognised standard owners may be used in the QS scheme.

In addition to the QS-list of feed materials and this exclusion list in the QS-Scheme all further statutory feed bans and restrictions (e.g. acc. to **Reg. (EC) No. 767/2009**, **Reg. (EC) No. 1069/2009** or **Reg. (EC) No. 999/2001**) apply.

If a guideline or EU-regulation is mentioned as source, this respectively the subsequent decisions are valid.

Part A of this list names a **sampling** of products (not final) which are strictly prohibited in the QS-scheme.

Part B of the list contains feed that is permitted but may only be produced or processed in the QS scheme under certain conditions.

For direct drying of feed only fuels may be used which cannot have negative effects on the feed safety. Therefore, **Part C** lists **fuels, which are forbidden** in the QS scheme. The list poses a non-exclusive selection.

Part A: Overview of banned products

Banned product	Description/Explanation
Additives not approved for livestock	Feed additives must be approved as such in accordance with Reg. (EC) No. 1831/2003 . An approval for use in food is possibly not sufficient.
Animal by-products from Category I and II or products containing such by-products	Animal by-products from Category I and II may not be processed in feed according to Reg. (EC) No. 1069/2009 .
Blood-products from ruminants	Forbidden according to Reg. (EC) No. 999/2001
By-products from the oleochemical industry	By-products from fats from the oleochemical industry produced from or using products that are banned in the QS scheme
By-products of the dairy industry , if not technical free of cleaning and disinfection agents or inhibitors	Water from pipes in food companies (for example dairies) or feed industries. Banned are for example rinsed milk mixtures (White water, process water) if they may contain inhibitors, untreated centrifuge sludge/slurry (in accordance with Reg. (EC) No. 142/2011) or cleaning agent/disinfectant residues.
Cleaning disposals, screenings and grain dust (disregard broken- und short-grain)	Cleaning disposals and grain dust from the cleaning of incoming goods (fractions like dust and foreign particles filtered out during the receipt of grain) are to be removed and disposed of before processing. They may not be mixed back into the feed. This also applies for screenings from non-cleaned goods.

Banned product	Description/Explanation
Contents of fat separators	Fats, oils and fat fractions of fat separators for example in slaughterhouses, butcher's shops and dairies
Deodistillates, untreated	Deodistillates as a by-product of the deodorisation of crude oils that have undergone chemical refining.
Fat-based products from the production of biodiesel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refining by-products that occur during the production of biodiesel from or using substances banned in the QS scheme • Fatty acids with methyl esters (also called fatty matter), collected after methanol recovery at biodiesel production • MONG (material organic non glycerol)
Fat-based products occurring during the cleaning of ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanker trucks • Ships • Storage tanks (sediment, "Tank bottoms") • Drainage pipes/Grease traps
Food and feed with visible mould infestation	
Glycerine from raw materials of animal origin	Product from the production of biodiesel
Kitchen and food waste	All food waste from restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens.
Milk which contains inhibitors or residues of cleaning/disinfection agents	Milk, which can contain residues (inhibitors) within the prescribed withdrawal period due to treatments with antibiotics (Reg. (EC) No 178/2002, article 15). The same applies for milk, which contains residues of cleaning/disinfection agents.
Mushroom trimmings, mushroom pomace	By-products of the mushroom processing industry
Oils recovered from filter material (active carbon) or bleaching earth	Oils recovered from used bleaching earth or other filter material from refineries
Packaging and packaging components	e.g. packaged bread
Processed animal proteins (PAP) or products containing them, unless permitted by law	<p>Prohibition e.g. for: Processed animal proteins from ruminant material and, for non-ruminants, from material of category I and II.</p> <p>For permitted PAP: observe zero tolerance for intra-species contamination (ban on cannibalism)!</p>

Banned product	Description/Explanation
	<p>Restriction for PAP from insects: the permitted insect species bred to produce PAP are considered livestock and their feeding is therefore subject to the general prohibitions (no feeding of kitchen and food waste, manure, etc.). Observe Reg. (EC) No 999/2001, Reg. (EC) No 1069/2009 and their subsequent regulations.</p>
<p>Protein products obtained from yeast of the Candida variety brewed on n-alkanes</p>	
<p>Seed and planting material, treated</p>	<p>Seeds and other reproductive plant material subjected to special treatment with plant protection agents (e.g. pelleting) after harvesting (reproduction) as well as all by-products of these seeds and plant material</p>
<p>Waste edible fats and oils as well as their processing products (secondary fats, recycled fats, collected fats, used edible fats, used cooking oils)</p>	<p>Waste edible fats and oils occur in private households, restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens, snack stalls, bakeries etc., where applicable also in the form of grease trap contents. For example: Used frying fat, cooking fat, roasting and grilling fat, waste fat, restaurant fat, used edible vegetable and animal oil, out-of-date or spoiled edible oil, grease trap contents (fat from grease traps), used fats and oils from the meat processing industry The use of processed animal fats and vegetable oils from restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens in QS feed is also banned.</p>
<p>Waste water and waste from the treatment of waste water</p>	<p>In line with Directive 91/271/EEC, all waste occurring during the various phases of treatment of municipal, household or industrial waste water, irrespective of whether this waste was subsequently processed and regardless of the origin of the waste water. For example, sewage sludge or POME (palm oil mill effluent)</p>
<p>Wood treated with wood preservatives or from tree species toxic to livestock</p>	<p>Wood treated with wood preservatives, including sawdust and other material obtained from wood in line with Reg. (EC) No 528/2012 (biocidal products) and wood from tree species toxic to livestock.</p>

Part B: Products with positive release sampling

The following products may only be produced, used and market if a positive release sampling of each batch has been carried out by the producer:

Product

Fatty acids from chemical refining

Fatty acid distillates from physical refining

Monoesters of propylene glycol and fatty acids

Blended fats and blended oils, which contain fatty acids and blended fatty acids

Fish oil (incl. Fish oil, hydrogenized and Fish oil refined, hydrogenized)

Fish oil (crude)

Coconut oil (crude)

For the following products, a **positive release sampling** must be carried out by the producer if a raw material other than vegetable oil, which is covered by number 02.20.01 of the QS list of feed materials, is used for the production:

Product

Crude fatty acids from splitting

Pure distilled fatty acids from splitting

For the following products, a **positive release sampling** must be carried out by the producer unless they are produced with or from fatty acids from the splitting of vegetable oil:

Product

Fatty acids esterified with glycerol

Salts of fatty acids

Mono-, di-, and triglycerides of fatty acids

Mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids esterified with organic acids

The specific requirements to be met during the positive release sampling can be found in the **QS Guideline Feed Monitoring**.

Part C: Forbidden fuels

The following fuels may not be used when drying feed directly:

Forbidden fuel	Description/Explanation
Lubricating oil, engine oil and hydraulic oil	Not in their actual property and not as "waste oil".
Mixed domestic waste, mixed industrial waste and dried sewage sludge	Waste materials that can contain a high level of persistent contaminants.
Petroleum coke	Distillation residue from the refining of mineral oil
Plastics	PVC / plastic, PET bottles etc.
Recycling oil (waste oil etc.)	Mostly a mixture of oils of unknown origin and with an unknown composition.
Recycling products	E.g. wood treated with preservatives and demolition timber. Also, plant-based material that was treated with preservatives or insecticides or is contaminated with oil or chemicals (e.g. wood shavings).
Tyres	(Waste) car/truck tyres, whole or shredded.
Wood, preserved	Wood which has had its service life extended by adding biocides or which has been treated with paint, varnish, dye or tar oil. Wood containing halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or other coatings.