

APPENDIX 5

Definitions and Abbreviations

For the purposes of this code the following definitions shall apply:

Agent: a person or company acting as an intermediary between participant and farmer and drawing an agreed commission for services rendered.

Animal Feed Materials: raw materials and straight feeds, feed additives, etc., (as defined under the applicable Feedingstuffs Regulations) intended as an animal feed material.

Batch: a specific quantity of material produced in a process or series of processes that is homogeneous

Bio diesel: a transport fuel usually made from vegetable oils used as a diesel replacer.

Bio ethanol: a transport fuel made from sugar and cereal crops used as a petrol replacer.

Bio fuels: liquid or gaseous fuel for transport produced from biomass.

Bio liquids: liquid fuel for energy purposes other than for transport, including electricity and heating and cooling, produced from biomass.

Biomass: organic matter derived from living, or recently living organisms as a resource for making energy. It refers to plants or plant-based materials which are not used for food or feed.

Broker: a person or company acting as an intermediary between buyer and seller and drawing an agreed commission for services rendered. A Broker does not act as a principal in the transaction.

Certification: third-party attestation related to products, processes, systems or persons.

COSHH: Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations.

Carrier: the shipping company, haulage company or operator of any vessel under this code.

Codex Alimentarius: Latin, meaning Food Law or Code, is a collection of Internationally adopted Food and/or Feed Standards presented in a uniform manner.

Combinable Crops: any crop harvested by a combine and shall mean grain, pulses (peas and beans) and oilseeds (rapeseed and linseed, as-grown cereal seeds and herbage seeds (grass, clover, etc.), pulse seeds and oilseeds for seed processing.

The Code Of Practice For The Control Of Salmonella: the Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella (Defra publication PB 13303) during the storage, handling and transport of raw materials intended for incorporation into, or direct use as, animal feedingstuffs, current in the country where the code is being applied.

The Company: any company who is a principal in a transaction or for whom a service is being provided.

Competent authority: the legally delegated or invested authority, capacity, or power to perform a designated function.

Complaint: means any expression of dissatisfaction about the goods or the service.

Complementary feeds: mixtures of feeds which have a high content of certain substances and which, by reason of their composition, are sufficient for a daily ration only if they are used in combination with other feeds.

Complementary mineral: feeds mixtures of feeds which have a high content of certain substances and which, by reason of their composition, are sufficient for a daily ration only if they are used in combination with other feeds.

Complete feeds: mixtures of feeds which, by reason of their composition, are sufficient for a daily ration.

Competency: The ability of a person to do something successfully or efficiently within the role that is undertaken.

Compound feed: mixtures of products of vegetable or animal origin in their natural state, fresh or preserved, or products derived from the industrial processing thereof, or organic or inorganic substances, whether or not containing additives, for oral animal feeding in the form of complete feed or complementary feeds.

Contamination: the undesired introduction of impurities of a chemical, physical or microbiological nature.

Contractual testing: to test products as per the customers contact or outlined in their terms and conditions.

Control (verb): To take all necessary actions to ensure and maintain compliance with criteria established in the HACCP plan.

Control (noun): The state wherein correct procedures are being followed and criteria are being met.

Control Measure: any action and activity that can be used to prevent or eliminate a food/feed safety hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level

Corrective Action: action to eliminate the cause of a detected nonconformity or other undesirable situation

Critical Control Point (CCP): A step at which control should be applied and is essential to prevent or eliminate a food safety hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level.

Critical Limit: A criterion which separates acceptability from unacceptability.

Customer: a person or business that purchases crops/feed materials or services.

Consumer: the end user of the crop/feed material.

Enteric disease: infections occurring in the gastrointestinal system. There are several different types of enteric disease mostly caused by bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi. Enteric diseases are usefully acute in onset.

Derogated Protein: fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate or tricalcium phosphate of animal origin or hydrolysed protein (as defined in the EU Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies [TSE] Regulations) which are prohibited in farmed animal feeds intended for ruminants but permitted in such feeds intended for non-ruminants;

Detergent: a water-soluble cleansing agent which combines with impurities and dirt to make them more soluble.

Desk Trader/Invoice Only Merchant: any trader, whether or not employing staff, but with no owned storage, laboratory or transport facilities.

Deviation: Failure to meet a critical limit.

Farmed Animals: cattle, sheep, goats, deer, pigs, poultry, rabbits, horses, fish or any other animals which may be used for human consumption;

Farmed Ruminants: means cattle, sheep, goats or deer including pet, zoo and safari park animals. "Feed" Or "Animal Feed: any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partly processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals.

Food: any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans.

Food producing animals: means cattle, sheep, goats, deer, pigs, poultry, rabbits, horses, fish or any other animals which may be used for human consumption or used to produce foods for human consumption.

Forbidden Materials: materials classified in the International Database for Transport of Feed (IDTF) as being forbidden or materials that are not classified in the IDTF.

Fumigants: gases which are toxic to target infestations.

Fumigator: a contractor whose business it is to apply fumigants to eradicate infestations.

Goods: shall include any of the commodities listed in the Scope of TASCC.

Grower: the farmer producer of the combinable crops.

Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP): A system which identifies, evaluates, and controls hazards which are significant for food and feed safety.

HACCP Plan: A document prepared in accordance with the principles of HACCP to ensure control of hazards which are significant for food and feed safety in the segment of the supply chain under consideration.

Haulier: shall mean the operator of any vehicle engaged in the transport of goods by road.

Hazard: Biological, chemical or physical agent in, or condition of food/feed with the potential to cause an adverse health effect (Regulation (EC) No 178/2002)

Hazard analysis: The process of collecting and evaluating information on hazards, and conditions leading to their presence, to decide which are significant for food/feed safety and therefore must be addressed in the HACCP plan

ICRT: the International Committee (for) Road Transport

IDTF: the International Database (for the) Transport of Feed

Incidental: happening or likely to happen, unplanned.

Load Compartment: the sub-divided part of the load carrying area of a bulk vehicle or vessel into which goods are loaded and transported.

Loading Inspector/Cargo Superintendent: a person in a quality system who has sufficient knowledge and expertise to inspect cargo spaces for suitability for loading the goods.

Merchant: a trading business, employing staff operating with a combination of storage and/or laboratory and/or transport facilities.

Monitor: The act of conducting a planned sequence of observations or measurements of control parameters to assess whether a CCP is under control.

Participant: a business who is approved and certified to TASCC.

Potable: clean and safe to drink.

Principal: the buyer or seller in a contract.

Procedure(s): Agreed method of carrying out an activity or process which is implemented and documented in the form of a written instruction or process description (e.g. a flow chart).

Processed Animal Protein: shall mean meat and bone meal*, meat meal*, bone meal*, blood meal*, dried plasma* and other blood products*, hydrolysed protein, hoof meal, horn meal, poultry offal meal, feather meal, dry greaves, fishmeal, dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin, gelatin and any other similar products including mixtures, feedingstuffs, feed additives and premixtures, containing these products. (*whether of mammalian or non-mammalian origin)

Category 1 ABPs (animal by-products)

Category 1 ABPs are classed as high risk.

They include:

- carcasses and all body parts of animals suspected of being infected with TSE (transmissible spongiform encephalopathy)
- carcasses of wild animals suspected of being infected with a disease that humans or animals could contract
- carcasses of animals used in experiments
- parts of animals that are contaminated due to illegal treatments
- international catering waste

- carcasses and body parts from zoo and circus animals or pets
- specified risk material (body parts that pose a particular disease risk, eg cows' spinal cords)

Category 2 ABPs (animal by-products)

Category 2 ABPs are classed as high risk.

They include:

- animals rejected from abattoirs due to having infectious diseases
- carcasses containing residues from authorised treatments
- unhatched poultry that has died in its shell
- carcasses of animals killed for disease control purposes
- carcasses of dead livestock
- manure
- digestive tract content

Category 3 ABPs (animal by-products)

Category 3 ABPs are classed as low risk.

They include:

- carcasses or body parts passed fit for humans to eat, at a slaughterhouse
- products or foods of animal origin originally meant for human consumption but withdrawn for commercial reasons, not because it's unfit to eat
- domestic catering waste
- shells from shellfish with soft tissue
- eggs, egg by-products, hatchery by-products and eggshells
- aquatic animals, aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates
- hides and skins from slaughterhouses
- animal hides, skins, hooves, feathers, wool, horns, and hair that had no signs of infectious disease at death
- processed animal proteins (PAP)

PAP are animal proteins processed from any category 3 ABP except:

- milk, colostrum or products derived from them
- eggs and egg products, including eggshells
- gelatine
- collagen
- hydrolysed proteins
- dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin
- blood products (although any processed blood would still be subject to this guide)

Producer: a farmer, grower, processor or manufacturer of food or feed.

Recall: the process by which the removal of an unsafe or illegal goods/product in the possession of the consumer is made.

Record(s): A record, whether electronic or physical in format, that provides evidence of a necessary action having been carried out.

Remote Site: An alternative site managed by the TASCC participant that is equipped to provide services as per the TASCC participants scope but is not located in the same geographical location.

Risk: a function of the probability of damage to goods or an adverse health effect and the severity of that damage or effect, consequential to a hazard.

Risk Assessment: a systematic process of evaluating the potential risks that may be involved in a projected activity or undertaking.

Road Haulage: all appropriate forms of transport including bulk tippers, bulk blowers, flat-beds, walking floor and bulk tanker vehicles used for any movement of goods by road.

Sanitise: is defined as cleaning something to make it free of bacteria or disease causing elements.

Step: A point, procedure, operation or stage in the supply chain including raw materials, from country of origin to country of destination.

Store: shall include any building, shed, silo, bin, tank or other container used to store goods. Definitions of various storage scenarios are listed below.

1. Standard Storage (as per TASCC)
2. Temporary Storage (as per Red Tractor and the P Stickers)
3. Temporary Holding (see S9)

Supplier – Those who directly supply the Merchant with food/feed ingredients or compound feeds. These must be listed.

Sub-contractor – Any individual/business contracted by the Merchant to undertake work on behalf of the TASCC participant.

Storekeeper: the operator of any store used to store goods.

Sustainability: an integrated approach to environmental, social and economic impact issues (both internal and external) leading to long term sustainable profit and growth without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Temporary holding: an area where goods can be stored when they cannot be moved into store on their arrival.

Testing Facility: any facility that operates testing or analytical apparatus for commodities under this code.

Trader: a desk trader or a merchant.

Transport: any movement of goods by road, rail, inland waterway, shipment by sea or by container.

TSE Regulations: the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Regulations 2006 as amended and any subsequent legislation.

Undesirable Substance: any substance or product, with the exception of pathogenic agents, which is present in and/or on the product intended for food/feed which presents a potential danger to animal or human health or could adversely affect livestock production.

Validation: Obtaining evidence that the elements of the HACCP plan are effective.

Vehicle: shall include trailers or other containers used to transport goods by road and means a rigid or articulated bulk tipping, blowing, walking-floor and tanker vehicle/trailer.

Verification: The application of methods, procedures, tests and other evaluations, in addition to monitoring to determine compliance with the HACCP plan.

Vessel: ship, barge or coaster.

VIN: Vehicle Identification Number

Wholly contracted Hauliers: where Haulier with one vehicle/trailer is employed by the participating company to perform a contract with its customer for the carriage of goods within the scope of this code.

Withdrawal: The process by which the removal of an unsafe or illegal product from the supply chain is made, but does not involve the removal of product in the consumer's possession.

Abbreviations

AIC	Agricultural Industries Confederation
BS	British Standard
BSI	British Standards Institution
CCAT	Cereals and Cereal Applications Testing Working Group
CLAS	Campden Laboratory Accreditation Scheme
Defra	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
DoH	Department of Health
FEMAS	AIC Feed Materials Assurance Scheme
FOSFA	Federation of Oils, Seeds and Fats Association
FSA	Food Standards Agency
FSS	Food Standards Scotland
FSANI	Food Standards Agency Northern Ireland
FSAI	Foods Standard Agency Ireland
GTP	Good Trading Practice
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
AHDB	Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board
IBD	Institute of Brewing and Distilling
ISO	International Standards Organisation
ISTA	International Seed Testing Association – Association Internationale d'Essais de Semences
MAGB	Maltsters Association of Great Britain
nabim	National Association of British and Irish Millers
RTFA	Red Tractor Farm Assurance
SCOPA	Seed Crushers and Oil Processors Association
TASCC	AIC Trade Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops
UFAS	AIC Universal Feed Assurance Scheme
UKAS	United Kingdom Accreditation Service