

**Ministerial Ordinance on the Specifications and Standards of Feeds and Feed Additives.**

(Ordinance No. 35 of July 24th, 1976 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)

Partially Amendment: Ordinance No. 88 of November 26th, 2002

of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Ordinance No. 50 of May 26th, 2003 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 64 of June 27th, 2003 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 67 of June 30th, 2003 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 4 of January 15th, 2004 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 79 of October 12th, 2004 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 82 of October 27th, 2004 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 15 of February 28th, 2005 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 49 of May 22nd, 2006 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 74 of September 1st, 2006 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 28 of March 30th, 2007 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 39 of May 28th, 2008 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 55 of August 29th, 2008 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 72 of November 14th, 2008 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 40 of June 23rd, 2009 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 9 of February 4th, 2010 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 40 of May 31st, 2010 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 57 of November 22nd, 2012 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 17 of March 25th, 2013 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 60 of September 2nd, 2013 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 1 of January 8th, 2014 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 6 of February 6th, 2014 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 36 of June 11th, 2014 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 44 of July 23rd, 2014 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 17 of March 26th, 2015 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 63 of July 6th, 2015 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 65 of July 26th, 2015 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 81 of November 26th, 2015 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 82 of December 7th, 2015 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 84 of December 18th, 2015 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 15 of March 23rd, 2016 of MAFF

Ordinance No. 33 of April 18th, 2016 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 60 of September 20th, 2016 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 7 of January 26th, 2017 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 70 of December 28th, 2017 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 25 of April 2nd, 2018 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 43 of July 2nd, 2018 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 69 of October 19th, 2018 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 82 of December 27th, 2018 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 37 of March 22nd, 2019 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 2 of May 17th, 2019 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 6 of May 31st, 2019 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 10 of June 27th, 2019 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 36 of October 8th, 2019 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 4 of January 30th, 2020 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 38 of May 28th, 2020 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 39 of May 29th, 2020 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 40 of June 1st, 2020 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 56 of August 26th, 2020 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 71 of October 15th, 2020 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 74 of October 22nd, 2020 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 8 of March 9th, 2021 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 30 of April 15th, 2021 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 4 of January 21st, 2022 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 59 of October 17th, 2022 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 71 of December of 6th, 2022 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 6 of February of 1st, 2023 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 28 of April of 4th, 2023 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 30 of April of 28th, 2023 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 40 of July of 24th, 2023 of MAFF  
Ordinance No. 47 of September of 26th, 2023 of MAFF  
Ordinance No.3 of January of 29th, 2024 of MAFF  
Ordinance No.14 of March of 28th, 2024 of MAFF  
Ordinance No.44 of August of 26th, 2024 of MAFF  
Ordinance No.52 of October of 3rd, 2024 of MAFF  
Ordinance No.56 of November of 1st, 2024 of MAFF  
Ordinance No.64 of December of 25th, 2024 of MAFF

Ordinance No.7 of March of 6th, 2025 of MAFF

Ordinance No.23 of May of 1st, 2025 of MAFF

Ordinance No.27 of June of 10th, 2025 of MAFF

Ordinance No.38 of August of 25th, 2025 of MAFF

## **Article 1**

The specifications for ingredients as well as standards for methods of manufacture, etc., and labeling of feeds provided for in Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Act on Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feeds (hereinafter “Feed Safety Act”) are as stipulated in Table 1.

## **Article 2**

The specifications for ingredients as well as standards for methods of manufacture, etc., and labeling of feed additives provided for in Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Feed Safety Act are as stipulated in Table 2.

**Appended table 1 (Re: Art. 1)****1. Specifications for ingredients, standards for methods of manufacture, use and storage, and standards for labeling of feeds in general****(1) Specifications for ingredients of feeds in general**

- A. Feeds shall not include antibacterial substances (except those designated as feed additives).
- B. Feeds other than those set forth in the Targeted feeds column of the following Table and feeds fed to quails (except those laying eggs) shall not contain the feed additives set forth in the Table.
- C. The quantities of feed additives that may be contained in the feeds set forth in the following Table are shown in the Table:

Targeted feeds		Chickens (except broilers)	Broilers		Pigs		Cattle		
Name of feed additive	Unit	Infant chicks / Middle- aged chicks	Early stage	Late stage	Suck- ling stage	Piglet stage	Suck- ling stage	Young age stage	Fattenin g stage
Zinc bacitracin	10,000	16.8-168	16.8-168	16.8-168	42-420	16.8-168	42-420	16.8-168	
Avilamycin	g titers	2.5-10	2.5-10	2.5-10	10-40	5-40			
Enramycin	g titers	1-10	1-10	1-10	2.5-20	2.5-20			
Salinomycin sodium	g titers	50	50	50				15	15
Senduramicin sodium	g titers	25	25	25					
Narasin	g titers	80	80	80					
Nosiheptide	g titers	2.5-10	2.5-10	2.5-10	2.5-20	2.5-20			
Bicozamycin	g titers	5-20	5-20	5-20	5-20	5-20			
Flavophospholipol	g titers	1-5	1-5	1-5	2-10	2.5-5			
Monensin sodium	g titers	80	80	80			30	30	30
Lasalocid sodium	g titers	75	75	75					33
Amprolium plus ethopabate	g	Ampr. 40-250 Etho. 2.56-16	40-250 2.56-16	40-250 2.56-16					
Amprolium plus ethopabate and sulfaquinoxaline	g	Ampr. 100 Etho. 5 Sulf. 60	100 5 60	100 5 60					
Morantel citrate	g				30	30			
Nicarbazin	g		100						
Halofuginone polystyrene calcium sulfonate	g	40	40	40					

Notes: 1. Targeted feeds are the following:

Chickens (except broilers)	Infant chicks	Feed for chickens up to around 4 weeks after hatching
	Middle-aged chicks	Feed for chickens between around 4 and 10 weeks after hatching
Broilers	Early stage	Feed for broilers up to around 3 weeks after hatching
	Late stage	Feed for broilers between around 3 weeks after hatching and 7 days before slaughter for human consumption
Pigs	Suckling stage	Feed for pigs up to a body weight of around 30 kg
	Piglet stage	Feed for pigs between a body weight of around 30 kg and 70 kg (except those in breeding (only a body weight of around between 60 kg and 120 kg; the same shall apply hereinafter))
Cattle	Suckling stage	Feed for cattle up to around 3 months old (only mainly formula feed except manufactured mainly dried skim milk for breeding of cattle after sucking stage including monensin sodium)
	Young age stage	Feed for cattle between around 3 months and 6 months old
	Fattening stage	Feed for fattening cattle from around 6 months old (except those in milking)

2. The quantity of feed additives that may be contained in the targeted feeds is the quantity of active ingredients per ton of feeds.

D. The content of formic acid (except the content that is contained in calcium formate or potassium diformate) in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) shall be no more than 0.5 % of formic acid.

E. The contents of propionic acid, calcium propionate and sodium propionate in feeds, in the case of silage (products that are prepared by the lactic fermentation of grass, including grass dried for lower water content, in a silo or any other appropriate type of container), shall be no more than 1.0 % of propionic acid, or, in the case of other feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds), shall be no more than 0.3 % of propionic acid.

F. The content of ethoxyquin, dibutylated hydroxytoluene and butylated hydroxyanisole in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) shall be no more than 150 g per ton of feeds as the total of their respective active ingredients.

G. (a) Feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds), other than for fish and crustaceans shall not contain the feed additive astaxanthin.

(b) The content of the feed additive astaxanthin in feeds (excluding raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds), shall be no more than 100 g per ton of feeds in the case of feed for fish, and no more than 200 g per ton of feeds in the case of feed for crustaceans.

- H. The content of fumaric acid in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) shall be no more than 2.0 % of fumaric acid.
- I. (a) Feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds), other than for chickens shall not contain the feed additive  $\beta$ -apo-8'-carotensyre-ethylester.  
(b) The content of the feed additive  $\beta$ -apo-8'-carotensyre-ethylester in feeds (excluding raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds), shall be no more than 80 g per ton of feed.
- J. (a) Feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds), other than for chickens, fish in the Salmonidae family, and crustaceans shall not contain the feed additive canthaxanthin.  
(b) The content of the feed additive canthaxanthin in feeds (excluding raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds), shall be no more than 8 g per ton of feeds in the case of feed for chickens, and no more than 80 g per ton of feeds in the case of feed for fish in the Salmonidae family and crustaceans.
- K. The content of sodium gluconate acid in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) shall be no more than 1.0 %.
- L. If feeds that contain organisms obtained using recombinant-DNA techniques (meaning techniques in which recombinant-DNA (meaning DNA prepared by cleavage and recombination of DNA using enzymes or others; the same shall be applied hereinafter) are transferred to living cells for proliferation, except the following techniques; the same shall be also applied hereinafter) are to be produced, such feeds shall undergo examination procedure for safety assessment made by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, except for the case provided by whom as safe:  
(a) The technique where the recombinant-DNA transfected into living cells is composed only DNA of a microorganism belonging to the same taxonomic species as the living cells.  
(b) The technique where which the genetic composition of living cells transfected by recombinant-DNA is equivalent to the genetic composition of microorganisms present in nature.
- M. If feeds are to be produced using organisms obtained using recombinant-DNA techniques, such organisms shall undergo examination procedures for safety assessment made by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- N. Substances that are ingredients of the agricultural chemicals listed in Column No. 1 below (agricultural chemicals stipulated in Article 1 (2), paragraph 1 of the Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Act (Act No. 82 of 1948), the same shall apply hereinafter), including substances generated from these chemicals by a chemical reaction, the same shall apply hereinafter,

shall not be contained in the feed ingredients listed in Column 2 at levels exceeding the amount listed in Column 3:

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
$\gamma$ -BHC	Grass	0.4 mg/kg
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 400 mg/kg
BHC (as total of $\alpha$ -BHC, $\beta$ -BHC, $\gamma$ -BHC and $\delta$ -BHC)	Grass	0.02 mg/kg
DDT (including DDD and DDE)	Grass	0.1 mg/kg
Acephate	Corn grain Grass	0.5 mg/kg 3 mg/kg
Atrazine	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.3 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 15 mg/kg
Alachlor	Oats grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Grass	0.1 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg
Aldicarb	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Grass	0.2 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 1 mg/kg
Aldrin, Dieldrin (as total)	Grass	0.02 mg/kg
Isofenphos	Corn grain	0.02 mg/kg
Imazapic	Wheat grain Soybeans Soybean meal Corn grain Grass	0.05 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg 3 mg/kg
Imazapyr	Soybeans Wheat grain Soybeans Soybean meal Corn grain Grass	0.7 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 7 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 30 mg/kg

Provisional Translation from Japanese Original

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Imidacloprid	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg
Ethion	Grass	20 mg/kg
Endrin	Grass	0.01 mg/kg
Cartap, Thiocyclam, Bensultap (as total)	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.7 mg/kg
Carbaryl	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	10 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 10 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 250 mg/kg
Carbendazim, Thiophanate, Thiophanate-methyl, Benomyl (as total)	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.6 mg/kg 0.6 mg/kg 0.6 mg/kg 0.7 mg/kg 0.6 mg/kg 0.6 mg/kg 10 mg/kg
Carbofuran	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.1 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 13 mg/kg
Captan	Corn grain	10 mg/kg
Glyphosate	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	20 mg/kg 20 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 20 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 120 mg/kg
Glufosinate	Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain	0.5 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg

## Provisional Translation from Japanese Original

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Chlorpyrifos	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.75 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 0.75 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg 13 mg/kg
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain	10 mg/kg 6 mg/kg 10 mg/kg 7 mg/kg 10 mg/kg 7 mg/kg
Chlorfenvinphos	Wheat grain Corn grain	0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg
Chlorpropham	Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Rye grain	0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg
Chlorobenzilate	Corn grain	0.02 mg/kg
Dicamba	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Soybeans Soy bean meal Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	3 mg/kg 7 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 10 mg/kg 10 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 4 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 200 mg/kg
Dichlorvos, Naled (as total)	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 10 mg/kg
Diquat	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	2 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 0.03 mg/kg 100 mg/kg
Cyhalothrin	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.04 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.6 mg/kg

Provisional Translation from Japanese Original

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Cyfluthrin	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 3 mg/kg
Simazine	Corn grain Grass	0.3 mg/kg 9 mg/kg
Dimethoate	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.2 mg/kg 0.04 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg
Diazinon	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.1 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 10 mg/kg
Thiabendazole	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 10 mg/kg
Deltamethrin, Tralomethrin (as total)	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 5 mg/kg
Terbufos	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.05 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.005 mg/kg 1 mg/kg
Tricyclazole	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 5 mg/kg

## Provisional Translation from Japanese Original

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain	0.01 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg
Paraquat	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.5 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 5 mg/kg
Parathion	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.08 mg/kg 0.5 mg/kg 0.3 mg/kg 0.3 mg/kg 0.08 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 5 mg/kg
Piperonyl butoxide	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain	24 mg/kg 24 mg/kg 24 mg/kg 24 mg/kg 24 mg/kg 24 mg/kg
Pirimifos-methyl	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain	1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg
Fipronil	Grass	0.2 mg/kg
Fenitrothion	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	1 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 10 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 1 mg/kg 10 mg/kg
Fenobucarb	Wheat grain	0.3 mg/kg
Phenthoate	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain	0.4 mg/kg 0.4 mg/kg 0.4 mg/kg 0.4 mg/kg 0.4 mg/kg 0.4 mg/kg
Fenvalerate	Grass	13 mg/kg
Fenpropathrin	Grass	20 mg/kg

## Provisional Translation from Japanese Original

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Bromoxynil	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg
Heptachlor	Grass	0.02 mg/kg
Permethrin	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 55 mg/kg
Bentazone	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 3 mg/kg
Pendimethalin	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.1 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 15 mg/kg
Phosmet	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass (limited to alfalfa) Grass (excluding alfalfa)	0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 150 mg/kg 2,000 mg/kg
Phorate	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 1.5 mg/kg
Malathion	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	3 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 10 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 6 mg/kg 2 mg/kg 135 mg/kg

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Methodathion	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain Grass	0.2 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 0.2 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 12 mg/kg
Methoprene	Oats grain Barley grain Wheat grain Corn grain Sorghum grain Rye grain	5 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 5 mg/kg
<p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The feed ingredients in Column 2 refer to the plant parts listed below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oats grain, barley grain and sorghum grain: threshed seeds</li> <li>Wheat grain and rye grain: unpolished grain</li> <li>Soybean: seeds</li> <li>Corn grain: seeds after removing the husk, silk and cob</li> <li>Grass: stems, leaves and unthreshed seeds</li> </ol> </li> <li>Grass include grass dried for lower water content and silage (products that are prepared by the lactic fermentation of grass, including grass dried for lower water content, in a silo or any other appropriate type of container).</li> <li>When the feed ingredient in Column 2 is grass and the water content of the ingredient in the feed concerned exceeds 10 %, the amount of water exceeding 10 % is to be subtracted from the amount of the feed ingredient to calculate the residue level of the substance that is an ingredient of the agricultural chemical listed in Column 1 in the ingredients of the feed concerned.</li> </ol>		

O. Substances that are ingredients of the agricultural chemicals listed in Column 1 below shall not be contained in feeds for livestock animals, etc. listed in Column 2 (livestock animals, etc. stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Feed Safety Act, hereinafter referred as) at levels exceeding the amount listed in Column 3:

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
$\gamma$ -BHC	Cattle, horse, sheep, goat and deer Pig Chicken and quail	0.4 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg 0.05 mg/kg
BHC (as total of $\alpha$ -BHC, $\beta$ -BHC, $\gamma$ -BHC and $\delta$ -BHC)	Cattle, horse, sheep, goat and deer Pig Chicken and quail	0.005 mg/kg 0.005 mg/kg 0.005 mg/kg
DDT (including DDD and DDE)	Cattle, horse, sheep, goat and deer Pig Chicken and quail	0.1 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg 0.1 mg/kg
Aldrin, Dieldrin (as total)	Cattle, horse, sheep, goat and deer Pig Chicken and quail	0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg 0.02 mg/kg
Endrin	Cattle, horse, sheep, goat and deer Pig Chicken and quail	0.01 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg 0.01 mg/kg

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Fipronil	Cattle, sheep, goat and deer	0.02 mg/kg
	Pig	0.02 mg/kg
	Chicken and quail	0.01 mg/kg
Fenvalerate	Cattle, sheep, goat and deer	8 mg/kg
	Pig	4 mg/kg
	Chicken and quail	0.5 mg/kg
Heptachlor	Cattle, horse, sheep, goat and deer	0.02 mg/kg
	Pig	0.02 mg/kg
	Chicken and quail	0.02 mg/kg

- P. The content of calcium formate in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) shall be no more than 1.5 % of calcium formate.
- Q. The content of potassium diformate in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) shall be no more than 1.8 % of potassium diformate.
- R. The content of 25-hydroxycholecalciferol in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds, the same hereinafter) shall be no more than 100 mg per ton of feed for cattles and/ or 80 mg per ton of feed for chickens.
- S. The content of guanidinoacetic acid in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) shall be no more than 0.06 % of guanidinoacetic acid.
- T. The content of benzoic acid in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) shall be no more than 0.5 % of benzoic acid.
- U. The content of 3-nitrooxypropanol in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) shall be no more than 0.015% of 3-nitrooxypropanol.
- V.(a) Feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than those for cattle shall not contain the feed additive cashew nut shell liquid.
- (b) The content of cashew nut shell liquid in feeds (except raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) shall be no more than 0.1% of cashew nut shell liquid.

## (2) Standards for methods of manufacture of feeds in general

- A. Raw materials or ingredients that contain harmful substances or are contaminated with pathogenic microbes, or are suspected of either of these, shall not be used.
- B. When using feeds or feed additives whose ingredients are governed by specifications as raw materials or ingredients, those that comply with said specifications (or, in the case of those requiring testing under Article 5 paragraph 1 of the Feed Safety Act, only those that have passed said testing) may be used.
- C. No more than one feed additive appearing in the same Group of the following Table may be used in the same feed:

Group 1	Amprolium plus ethopabate, Amprolium plus ethopabate and sulfaquinoxaline, Salinomycin sodium, Senduramicin sodium, Nicarbazin, Narasin, Halofuginone polystyrene calcium sulfonate, Monensin sodium, Lasalocid sodium
Group 2	Morantel citrate
Group 3	Zinc bacitracin, Avilamycin, Enramycin, Nosiheptide, Flavophospholipol

- D. Formic acid shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for cattle, horse, pigs, chickens and quails.
- E. Propylene glycol shall not be used in feeds other than for pigs up to a body weight of around 30 kg and cattle up to around 3 months old.
- F. Fumaric acid shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs up to a body weight of around 70 kg (except those in breeding).
- G. The feed additives set forth in the left-hand column of the following Table shall not be used in feeds other than the targeted feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) set forth in the right-hand column of the Table:

Name of feed additive	Targeted feeds
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (Only when used in a mixture with <i>Clostridium butyricum</i> (No. 2) preparation and <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (No. 4) preparation)	For cattle, pigs, chickens and quails.
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (No. 1) (Only when used in a mixture with <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (No. 1) preparation)	For cattle, chickens and quails
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (No. 2) (Only when used in a mixture with <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (No. 6) preparation)	For pigs
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (No. 3)	For cattle, pigs, chickens and quails.
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (No. 4) (Only when used in a mixture with <i>Bifidobacterium thermophilum</i> (No. 2) preparation and <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (No. 5) preparation)	For cattle and pigs
<i>Clostridium butyricum</i> (No. 1)	For cattle, horses, pigs, chickens and quails.
<i>Bacillus coagulans</i>	For pigs
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (No. 1)	For cattle, horses, pigs, chickens and quails.
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (No. 2)	For cattle, horses, pigs, chickens and quails.
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (No. 3)	For cattle, horses, pigs, chickens and quails.
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (No. 5)	For pigs and chickens.
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	For cattle, pigs, chickens, quails and aquacultured fishery species (meaning those set forth in Article 1 (4) of the Enforcement Order for the Act on Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feeds, the same shall apply hereinafter.)
<i>Bacillus badius</i>	For pigs
<i>Bifidobacterium thermophilum</i> (No. 1) (Only when used in a mixture with <i>Lactobacillus salivarius</i> preparation)	For chickens and quails.

<i>Bifidobacterium thermophilum</i> (No. 3)	For cattle and pigs
<i>Bifidobacterium thermophilum</i> (No. 4)	For cattle
<i>Bifidobacterium pseudolongum</i> (No. 1)	For pigs
<i>Bifidobacterium pseudolongum</i> (No. 2)	For cattle and pigs
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (No. 2)	For chickens and quails.
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (No. 3)	For cattle and horses
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (No. 4)	For pigs
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (No. 5)	For cattle and pigs
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (No. 6)	For pigs

- H. (a) When using two or more raw materials or ingredients in manufacturing, the feeds made from these as raw materials or ingredients shall be made homogeneous.
- (b) When using feed additives, the feeds shall be manufactured using a method that does not compromise the effects of said feed additive.
- I. Sodium gluconate shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs up to a body weight of around 70 kg (except those in breeding).
- J. When manufacturing feeds using organisms obtained through recombinant-DNA techniques, the feeds shall be manufactured using a method confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as complying with the standards stipulated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- K. Calcium gluconate shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) and horse other than for cattle, sheep, goats and deer (hereinafter referred as “cattle, etc.”).
- L. Calcium formate shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs up to a body weight of around 70 kg (except those in breeding).
- M. Potassium diformate shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs up to a body weight of around 70 kg (except those in breeding).
- N. 25-hydroxycholecalciferol shall not be used in feeds (including raw material or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for cattle, pigs and chickens.
- O. Phytase (No.2 (3)) shall not be used in feeds (including raw material and ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs and chickens.
- P. L-carnitine shall not be use in feeds (including raw material and ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for breeding pigs (only up to a body weight of around 120 kg).
- Q. Alkaline protease (No.3) shall not be used in feeds (including raw material or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs, chickens.

- R. Guanidinoacetic acid shall not be used in feeds (including raw material or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for buroira.
- S. Phytase (No.2 (4)) shall not be used in feeds (including raw material and ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs, chickens and quail.
- T. Phytase (No.2 (5)) shall not be used in feeds (including raw material and ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs, chickens and quail.
- U. Phytase (No.2 (6)) shall not be used in feeds (including raw material and ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs, chickens quail, fish and crustaceans.
- V. Muramidase shall not be used in feeds (including raw material or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs, chickens.
- W. Benzoic acid shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs.
- X. Phytase (No.2 (7)) shall not be used in feeds (including raw material and ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for pigs, chickens and quail.
- Y. 3-nitrooxypropanol shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials and ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for cattle
- Z. 2-deamino-2-hydroxymethionine isopropyl ester shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials and ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for cattle.
- AA. Amylase (Part 3) shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds) other than for cattle, pigs, and chickens.

### **(3) Standards for methods of use of feeds in general**

- A. Feeds that contain harmful substances or are contaminated with pathogenic microbes, or are suspected of either of these, shall not be used.
- B. (a) Feeds for which targeted livestock animals, etc. (meaning livestock animals, etc., for which said feeds may be used; the same shall also apply hereinafter) is labeled on the basis of labeling standards shall not be used for livestock animals, etc., other than said livestock animals, etc.
  - (b) Targeted feeds set forth in the Table in (1) C., when including feed additives set forth in the same Table, shall not be used for milking cattle, laying chickens or quails, or cattle (except fattening cattle up to around 6 months old), pigs, chickens or quails during the 7 days preceding slaughter for human consumption.
  - (c) Feeds made from cottonseed oil meal as a raw material shall not be used for aquacultured fishery species.
- C. Feeds labeled with precautions for use based on labeling standards shall be used in conformity with said precautions for use.

- D. Feeds that contain more than one feed additive from the same Group in the Table in (2) C. shall not be used.
- E. Feeds that contain feed additives in the Table in (2) C. shall not be used in conjunction with feeds that contain other feed additives in the Group in which said feed additive is included.
- F. Efforts shall be made to record the following details in register books when storing feeds after use:
  - (a) The date on which the feed was used.
  - (b) The place where the feed was used.
  - (c) The type of livestock animals, etc., for which the feed was used.
  - (d) The name of the feed.
  - (e) The quantity of the feed used.
  - (f) The date on which the feed was received and the name or title of the other party.

#### **(4) Standards for methods of storage of feeds in general**

- A. Feeds shall not be stored in places that contain harmful substances or are contaminated with pathogenic microbes, or are suspected of either of these, or stored using containers or wrapping materials that contain harmful substances or are contaminated with pathogenic microbes, or are suspected of either of these.
- B. Feeds labeled with precautions for storage based on labeling standards shall be stored in conformity with said precautions for storage.

#### **(5) Standards for labeling of feeds in general**

- A. Feeds for export or experimental research shall be labeled with the letters “輸出用” (“For Export”) or “試験研究用” (“For Experimental Research”).
- B. Feeds (only when containing feed additives) shall be labeled with the following details:
  - (a) The name of the feed.
  - (b) The year and month of manufacture (import).
  - (c) The name or title and the address of the manufacturer (importer).
  - (d) The name and location of the manufacturing premises (or the name of the import source country if imported).
  - (e) In the case of feeds for which targeted livestock animals, etc., are stipulated in the Table in (1) C., in (1) G. (a), I. (a), J. (a) and V. (a), in (2) D.-F., in the Table in (2) G., and in (2) I., and K.-AA., the targeted livestock animals, etc.
  - (f) In the case of feed that contains feed additives, the name and quantity of the feed additive

it contains.

(g) In the case of feeds provided for in (3) b. (2), the gist provided for in (3) b. (2).

(h) In the case of feed for cattle in the fattening stage that contains salinomycin sodium, monensin sodium or lasalocid sodium, the following letters:

“使用上の注意” (“Precautions for use”)

“1 生後おおむね6月を超えた肥育牛（搾乳中のものを除く。）以外には使用しないこと（特に馬に給与すると障害を起こしやすいので注意すること。）。”

“1 Not to be used except for fattening cattle (except those in milking) more than around 6 months old (particular caution shall be exercised when feeding to horses, as this feed is prone to cause disorders in horses).”

“2 新たにこの飼料の給与を開始しようとする場合は、給与量を段階的に増加させていくこと。”

“2 When wishing to start using this feed, the quantity used shall be increased in stages.”)

(i) In the case of feed for cattle in the young age stage that contains salinomycin sodium or monensin sodium, the following letters:

“使用上の注意” (“Precautions for use”)

“1 生後おおむね3月を超え6月以内の幼令牛以外には使用しないこと（特に馬に給与すると障害を起こしやすいので注意すること。）。”

“1 Not to be used except for cattle in the young age stage between around 3 and 6 months old (particular caution shall be exercised when feeding to horses, as this feed is prone to cause disorders in horses).”

“2 新たにこの飼料の給与を開始しようとする場合は、給与量を段階的に増加させていくこと。”

“2 When wishing to start using this feed, the quantity used shall be increased in stages.”)

(j) In the case of feed for cattle in the suckling stage that contains monensin sodium, the following letters:

“使用上の注意” (“Precautions for use”)

“1 生後おおむね3月以内の牛以外には使用しないこと（特に馬に給与すると障害を起こしやすいので注意すること。）。”

“1 Not to be used except for cattle with in around 3 months old (particular caution shall be exercised when feeding to horses, as this feed is prone to cause disorders in horses).”

2 新たにこの飼料の給与を開始しようとする場合は、給与量を段階的に増加させていくこと。

(“2 When wishing to start using this feed, the quantity used shall be increased in stages.”)

(k) In the case of feed for broilers in the early stage that contains nicarbazin, the following letters:

“使用上の注意” (“Precautions for use”)

“ふ化後おおむね 8 週間以内に出荷するブロイラーに使用する場合は、この飼料を給与した場所と異なる場所で、当該ブロイラーを食用を目的としてと殺する前 7 日間以上飼養すること。”

(“When used for broilers shipped up to around 8 weeks after hatching, the broilers shall be reared for at least 7 days before slaughter for human consumption in a place other than that where the feed was consumed.”)

(Notes)

1 . When the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has designated feed additives under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Feed Safety Act, the names of said feed additives shall be used when labeling feed additives, provided, however, that in the case of feed additives having widely used names, those names may be used instead.

2. Labeling of quantities of feed additives shall be as follows:

(1) For feed additives set forth in the Table in (1) C., labeling shall be based on the units set forth in said Table.

(2) For propionic acid, calcium propionate and sodium propionate (only when contained in raw materials or ingredients for the manufacture of feeds), the content ratio of propionic acid shall be labeled as a percentage, for formic acid (only when contained in raw materials or ingredients for the manufacture of feeds), the content ratio of formic acid shall be labeled as a percentage, and for fumaric acid (only when contained in raw materials or ingredients for the manufacture of feeds), the content ratio of fumaric acid shall be labeled as a percentage.

(3) For ethoxyquin, dibutylated hydroxytoluene and butylated hydroxyanisole (only when present in raw materials or ingredients used to manufacture feeds), the content ratio of the total active ingredients of each shall be labeled as a percentage.

(4) The content of astaxanthin as a feed additive (only when contained in raw materials or ingredients for the manufacture of feeds) shall be expressed as a percentage only if the content exceeds 100 g per ton of feed for fish and 200 g per ton of feed for crustaceans.

(5) The content of  $\beta$ -apo-8'-carotenoic acid ethyl ester as a feed additive (only when contained in raw materials or ingredients for the manufacture of feeds) shall be expressed as a percentage only if the content exceeds 80 g per ton of feed.

(6) The content of canthaxanthin as a feed additive (only when contained in raw materials or ingredients for the manufacture of feeds) shall be expressed as a percentage only if the content exceeds 8 g per ton of feed for poultry and 80 g per ton of feed for salmonids and crustaceans

(7) For other feed additives, labeling of quantity shall not be required.

3. When selling only to the manufacturers of feeds or feed additives, the letters “製造業者専用” (“Exclusively for manufacturers”) shall be labeled, subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and some of the details to be labeled in accordance with the above may be omitted.

C. Labeling shall be carried out in compliance with the standards for labeling based on the provisions of Article 32, paragraph 1 of the Feed Safety Act.

## **2. Specifications for ingredients and methods of manufacture, etc., of animal-derived proteins or feeds made from animal-derived proteins as raw materials**

### **(1) Specifications for ingredients of animal-derived proteins or feeds made from animal-derived proteins as raw materials**

Feeds for livestock animals, etc. shall not contain animal-derived protein (meaning mammal-derived proteins (meaning proteins derived from mammals, except milk and dairy products; the same shall apply hereinafter), poultry-derived proteins (meaning proteins derived from poultry, except eggs and egg products; the same shall apply hereinafter), or fish- and shellfish-derived proteins (meaning proteins derived from fish or shellfish; the same shall also apply hereinafter)). However feeds for livestock animals, etc. listed in Colum 1 in the following table shall contain each animal-derived proteins listed in Colum 2 in the Table:

Column 1	Column 2
Cattles	<p>1. Gelatin and collagen that fall under any of the following (a) through (e) and that have been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been manufactured in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing other proteins (hereinafter referred as “confirmed gelatin, etc.”)</p> <p>(1) Those that derive from skin of mammals (in the case of ruminant are only cattle, sheep and goat)</p> <p>(2) Those that derive from bone of mammals (except ruminant) which have been treated under all of the following processes or higher than these processes.</p> <p>a. Degreasing</p> <p>b. Acid demineralization</p> <p>c. Acid treatment or Alkaline treatment</p> <p>d. Filtration</p> <p>e. Sterilization over 4 seconds at more than 138°C</p> <p>(3) Those that derive from the bone of cattle (except the skull and the spinal column (including dorsal root ganglion, except transverse thoracic vertebrae, transverse lumbar vertebrae, ala sacralis and coccygeal vertebrae)) which have been treated under all of the following (2), a through e, process or higher than these processes.</p> <p>(4) Those that derived from the bone of sheep and goat (except the skull and the spinal column) which have been treated under all of the following (2), a through e, process or higher than these processes.</p> <p>(5) Those that derive from poultry, fish and shell fish.</p>
Horses,pigs, chickens, quails,and aquacultured fishery species	<p>1. Confirmed gelatin, etc.</p> <p>2. Pig (including boar: the same shall apply in this table)- and horse-derived blood meal and blood plasma proteins that have been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been manufactured in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing other proteins (hereinafter referred as “confirmed pig blood meal, etc.”)</p> <p>3. Pig-derived meat and bone meal, hydrolyzed proteins and steamed bone meal that have been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been manufactured in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing other proteins (hereinafter referred as “confirmed pig meat and bone meal, etc.”)</p> <p>4. Horse-derived meat and bone meal, hydrolyzed proteins and steamed bone meal that have been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been manufactured in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing other proteins (hereinafter referred as “confirmed horse meat and bone meal, etc.”)</p> <p>5. Meat and bone meal, hydrolyzed proteins, steamed bone, blood meal and blood plasma proteins meal manufactured with the mixture of raw materials derived from pigs, horse and poultry at the raw material introduction stage during the manufacturing process that have been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been manufactured in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing proteins derived from</p>

	animals other than pigs, horse and poultry (hereinafter referred as “confirmed raw material mixed meat and bone meal, etc.”)
	6. Poultry-derived proteins, which are chicken meal, feather meal, blood meal or blood plasma proteins that have been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been manufactured in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing other proteins (hereinafter referred as “confirmed chicken meal, etc.”)
	7. Poultry-derived proteins, which are hydrolyzed proteins and steamed bone meal derived from poultry that have been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been manufactured in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing other proteins (hereinafter referred as “confirmed poultry hydrolyzed proteins, etc.”)
	8. Fish- or shellfish-derived proteins, that have been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been manufactured in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing mammal- and poultry-derived proteins (except confirmed gelatin, etc) (hereinafter referred as “confirmed fish- and shellfish-derived proteins”).
	9. Cattle-, pig-, sheep-, goat-, horse-, and poultry-derived blood meal and blood plasma proteins (only those that are not mixed with the spinal column (including dorsal root ganglion, except cervical transverse process, thoracic transverse process, lumbar transverse process, cervical spinous process, thoracic spinous process, lumbar spinous process, ala sacralis, median sacral crest, and coccygeal vertebrae; the same shall apply hereinafter) of cattle more than 30 months old (referring to cattle that have passed 30 months from the date of birth); portions of cattle that have not undergone testing under Article 14 of the Slaughterhouse Act (Act No. 114 of 1953) (hereinafter referred to as “spinal column, etc. of cattle”); and portions of sheep or goat that have not undergone the said testing and that are described in Appended Form 1 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Slaughterhouse Act (Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 44 of 1953) (hereinafter referred to as “portions of sheep and goat”) that have been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been manufactured in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing other proteins (excluding those listed in B, E, and F; hereinafter referred to as “confirmed cattle blood meal, etc.”)
	10. Cattle-, pig-, sheep-, goat-, horse-, and poultry-derived meat and bone meal, hydrolyzed proteins, and steamed bone meal (only those that are not mixed with the spinal column, etc. of cattle and portions of sheep and goat) that have been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been manufactured in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing other proteins (excluding those listed in C to G; hereinafter referred to as “confirmed cattle meat and bone meal, etc.”)
	11. Animal-derived proteins which are contained in the food circulation resources, etc. (meaning food circulation resources, etc. stipulated in Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Act for Promotion of Recycling and Related Activities for Treatment of Cyclical Food Resources (Law No. 116 of 2000); the same shall also apply hereinafter.) and which have been designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and

	Fisheries
Honeybees	1. Confirmed gelatin, etc.
	2. Confirmed pig blood meal, etc.
	3. Confirmed chicken meal, etc.
	4. Confirmed fish- and shellfish-derived proteins

**(2) Standards for methods of manufacture of animal-derived proteins or feeds made from animal-derived proteins as raw materials**

- A. Animal-derived proteins shall not be used in feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds) for livestock animals, etc., except in the case where animal-derived proteins listed in Column 2 of the Table in (1) . are used in feeds for the livestock animals, etc. listed in Column 1 of the Table.
- B. Feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds) for cattle, etc., shall be manufactured in a process that is completely separated from the process for manufacturing feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds) that contains animal-derived proteins (except confirmed gelatin, etc).
- C. Feeds for horses, pigs, chickens, quails, or aquacultured fishery species containing confirmed cattle blood meal, etc. or confirmed cattle meat and bone meal, etc. shall be manufactured in a process that has been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as having been completely separated from the process for manufacturing feeds for cattle, etc. (including raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds).

**(3) Standards for methods of use of animal-derived proteins or feeds made from animal-derived proteins as raw materials**

Feeds that contain animal-derived proteins shall not be used for livestock animals, etc., except in the case where feeds containing animal-derived proteins listed in Column 2 of the Table in (1) . are used for the livestock animals, etc. listed in Column 1 of the Table.

**(4) Standards for methods of storage of animal-derived proteins or feeds made from animal-derived proteins as raw materials**

Feeds that contain animal-derived proteins shall be stored in such a way that they cannot be mixed with feeds (including raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds) for livestock animals, etc., except in the case where feeds for the livestock animals, etc. listed in Column 1 of the Table, containing animal-derived proteins listed in Column 2 of the Table in (1) are stored.

**(5) Standards for labeling of animal-derived proteins or feeds made from animal-derived proteins as raw materials**

A. Confirmed pig blood meal, etc., confirmed pig meat and bone meal, etc., confirmed horse meat and bone meal, etc., confirmed chicken meal, etc., confirmed poultry hydrolyzed proteins, etc., confirmed fish- and shellfish-derived proteins, confirmed raw material mixed meat and bone meal, etc., confirmed cattle blood meal, etc., confirmed cattle meat and bone meal, etc., or feeds made from these as raw materials shall be labeled with the following details:

- (a) The name of the feed.
- (b) The year and month of manufacture (import).
- (c) The name or title and the address of the manufacturer (importer).
- (d) The name and location of the manufacturing premises (or the name of the import source country if imported).

B. Confirmed pig blood meal, etc., confirmed pig meat and bone meal, etc., confirmed horse meat and bone meal, etc., confirmed chicken meal, etc., confirmed poultry hydrolyzed proteins, etc., confirmed fish- and shellfish-derived proteins, confirmed raw material mixed meat and bone meal, etc., confirmed cattle blood meal, etc., confirmed cattle meat and bone meal, etc., or feeds made from these as raw materials shall be labeled with the following letters:

“使用上及び保存上の注意” (“Precautions for use and storage”)

“1 この飼料は、牛、めん羊、山羊及び鹿には使用しないこと（牛、めん羊、山羊又は鹿に使用した場合は処罰の対象となるので注意すること。）。”

（“1 This feed is not to be used for cattle, sheep, goats or deer (please note that penalties may apply if used for cattle, sheep, goats or deer).”）

“2 この飼料は、牛、めん羊、山羊及び鹿を対象とする飼料（飼料を製造するための原料又は材料を含む。）に混入しないよう保存すること。”

（“2 This feed shall be stored in such a way that it cannot be mixed with feed (including raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds) for cattle, sheep, goats or deer.”）

### 3. Specifications for ingredients and standards for methods of use, etc., of peanut oil meal or feeds made from peanut oil meal as a raw material

#### (1) Specifications for ingredients of peanut oil meal or feeds made from peanut oil meal as a raw material

A. The content of aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> in peanut oil meal shall not exceed 1 mg/kg. The method of quantifying aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> in this case shall be in accordance with either Quantification Method A or Quantification Method B below:

Quantification Method A (omitted)

Quantification Method B (omitted)

B. The types of feeds for which peanut oil meal may be used as a raw material, and the proportion of admixture thereof, are as shown in the following Table:

Type of feeds	Proportion of admixture
Feed for chickens (except infant chicks and broilers in the early stage)	4 % or less
Feed for pigs (except those in the suckling stage)	4 % or less
Feed for milking cattle	2 % or less
Feed for cattle (except those in the suckling stage and milking cattle)	4 % or less

Note: Milking cattle are cows more than 18 months old that are provided for milking. The same shall also apply in 4 (1) B.

#### (2) Standards for methods of use of peanut oil meal

Peanut oil meal shall not be used in isolation.

#### (3) Standards for labeling of peanut oil meal or feeds made from peanut oil meal as a raw material

A. Peanut oil meal or feeds made from peanut oil meal as a raw material shall be labeled with the following details:

- (a) The name of the feed.
- (b) The year and month of manufacture (import).
- (c) The name or title and the address of the manufacturer (importer).
- (d) The name and location of the manufacturing premises (or the name of the import source country if imported).

B. Feeds made from peanut oil meal as a raw material shall be labeled with the following details:

- (a) The type of targeted livestock animals, etc.

(b) The proportion of admixture of peanut oil meal.

#### 4. Specifications for ingredients and standards for methods of manufacture, etc., of urea and diureido isobutane, or feeds made from these as raw materials

##### (1) Specifications for ingredients of urea and diureido isobutane, or feeds made from these as raw materials

A. The specifications for ingredients of urea and diureido isobutane are as shown in the following Table:

Property	Substance	Urea	Diureido isobutane
Purity		97 % or more	93 % or more
Moisture		0.5 % or less	2.0 % or less
Biuret		1.0 % or less	-
Urea		-	3.0 % or less
Heavy metals		10 mg/kg or less	10 mg/kg or less

The method of testing urea and diureido isobutane in this case shall be as shown below.

##### Method of testing urea

###### A Purity

Calculate the purity by subtracting the amount of biuret nitrogen from the amount of nitrogen obtained by the Kjeldahl method.

$$\text{Purity (\% of urea)} = \{(a - b) / 46.65\} \times 100$$

a Amount of nitrogen determined by the Kjeldahl method

b Amount of biuret nitrogen

46.65: Theoretical value of nitrogen content in urea

###### B Moisture

Take approximately 5 g of the sample accurately on a weighing dish, dry at  $75^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 hours, and use the loss of water as moisture content.

###### C Biuret

a Preparation of reagents

1) Standard biuret nitrogen solution

Place 0.9813 g of biuret  $[(\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}_2)_2\text{NH}]$  (dried at 110°C to constant mass) in a 100 mL measuring flask, add water to dissolve, and add more water to the marked line (each mL of this solution containing 4 mg of biuret N).

2) Copper sulfate solution

Dissolve 15 g of copper sulfate in water to make 1 L, and filter it if necessary.

b Preparation of sample solution

Place approximately 1 to 10 g (desirable to have 20-60 mg as biuret N) of the sample accurately in a 100 mL measuring flask and dissolve by adding approximately 50 mL of water.

c Assay

Add 20 mL of 4% sodium hydroxide solution to the sample solution, add 20 mL of copper sulfate solution to color, add water to the marked line, shake well, allow to stand for about 30 minutes, separate the precipitate with a centrifuge, take the supernatant liquid, and determine its absorbance at about 540 nm. Separately, determine the amount of biuret nitrogen [N] from a calibration curve prepared by operating with various constant amounts of the standard biuret nitrogen solution under the same conditions as the sample solution. Multiply this by a coefficient of 2.4531 to obtain the amount of biuret.

D Heavy metals

a Preparation of reagents

1) Standard lead solution

Place 1 g of special grade lead [Pb] accurately in a tall beaker, dissolve by adding 10 mL of nitric acid and approximately 30 mL of water and heating, cool, add water to make exactly 1 L, and use this solution as the standard lead stock solution (each mL of this solution containing 1 mg of Pb). Dilute a certain amount of this stock solution exactly 100 times with water before use (each mL of this solution containing 0.01 mg of Pb).

2) Sodium sulfide solution

Dissolve 5 g of sodium sulfide in a mixture of 10 mL of water and 30 mL of glycerin, and store in a light-resistant bottle.

b Preparation of test solution and control solution

Transfer 10 g of the sample to a Nessler tube, dissolve by adding a suitable amount of water to make 40 mL, and add 2 mL of 1 mol/L acetic acid and water to make 50 mL (use this solution as the test solution).

Separately, transfer 1.0 mL of standard lead solution to a Nessler tube, and add 2 mL of 1 mol/L acetic acid and water to make 50 mL (use this solution as the control solution).

c Operation

Add one drop each of sodium sulfide solution to the test solution and the control solution, mix, allow to stand for five minutes, and compare the colors of the solutions by observing both tubes from above or from the side against a white background.

The color of the test solution shall not be darker than that of the control solution.

Method of testing diureido isobutene

A Purity

a Apparatus and instruments

1) Gas chromatograph

Gas chromatograph with hydrogen flame ionization detector

2) Pressure-resistant flask

A 250 mL pressure-resistant flask with a stopper that can be fixed with a spring.

3) Column

3 mm in inside diameter, 3 m in length, stainless steel or glass

b Reagents

1) Standard diureido isobutane

Recrystallize the diureido isobutane twice in hot water at about 90°C, wash with twice the amount of methanol of the crystal, and dry in vacuum.

2) Ethyl acetate

Use the main distillate obtained after dehydrating special-grade ethyl acetate with anhydrous sodium sulfate.

3) pH 1.0 buffer solution

Mix 200 mL of 1 mol/L sodium acetate solution, 300 mL of 1 mol/L hydrochloric acid, and 500 mL of water, and adjust the pH to 1.0.

c Conditions of gas chromatography

1) Column filler: Dioctyl phthalate 25% Celite 545

2) Column temperature: 90°C

3) Sample vaporization chamber temperature: 120°C

4) Carrier gas: N<sub>2</sub>

5) Flow rate: 40 mL/min

6) Hydrogen flame: Air 1.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, hydrogen 70 mL/min

d Operation

Take a certain amount of the sample (approximately 0.2 g as diureido isobutane) accurately in a pressure-resistant flask, add 100 mL of pH 1.0 buffer solution and 20 mL of toluene, place a Teflon magnet rod, and fix the stopper with a spring. Soak this flask in a water bath of about 40°C, stir vigorously with a magnetic stirrer for 20 minutes, transfer to ice water, and stir for 5 minutes to cool.

Immediately take 0.25 mL of ethyl acetate as the internal standard with a syringe, put a rubber stopper on the needle, weigh, add to the cooled decomposition liquid (measure the weight of the syringe, and determine the weight of ethyl acetate obtained from the difference), shake vigorously, transfer 12 to 13 mL of the toluene layer and 4 g of anhydrous sodium sulfate to a centrifuge tube, centrifuge, and use the separated toluene layer for gas chromatography.

Separately, transfer 0.15 g, 0.20 g, and 0.25 g of standard diureido isobutane accurately to a pressure-resistant flask, add 100 mL of pH 1.0 buffer solution and 20 mL of toluene, and proceed in the same manner as per sample.

e Calculation

1) Determine the peak height ratio of isobutyraldehyde to ethyl acetate from the gas chromatogram obtained from the standard solution and prepare a calibration curve for the weight ratio.

- 2) Based on the peak height ratio of isobutyraldehyde to ethyl acetate obtained from the gas chromatogram of the sample solution, determine their weight ratio by the calibration curve and calculate the amount of diureido isobutane by the following equation.

$$\text{Purity (\% of diureido isobutane)} = \left\{ \frac{\text{weight ratio} \times \text{weight of ethyl acetate taken (g)}}{\text{weight of sample taken (g)}} \right\} \times 100$$

#### B Moisture

Take approximately 5 g of the sample accurately on a weighing dish, dry at  $75^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 hours, and use the loss of water as moisture content.

#### C Urea

##### a. Preparation of sample solution

Transfer approximately 5 g of the sample accurately in a 500 mL measuring flask, add about 400 mL of water, shake for 30 minutes using a shaker at 30 to 40 rpm, add water to the marked line, and filter through a dry filter paper.

##### b Assay

Transfer 50 mL of the sample solution accurately in a distillation flask, neutralize with 0.5% sodium hydroxide solution using methyl red as an indicator (pH 5.6 to 5.8), add a sufficient amount of urease for decomposition of urea, stopper tightly, and place into a water bath at  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$  to react for one hour, and cool. To this decomposition liquid, add 2 to 3 g of magnesium oxide and a small amount of silicon oil, and connect to a steam distillation apparatus that is connected to a receiver containing exactly 20 mL of the standard sulfuric acid solution. Titrate by the quantitative method for crude proteins described below, perform a blank determination of urease separately, and calculate the amount of urea nitrogen [N] after correcting the titration value. Multiply this by a coefficient of 2.1438 to obtain the amount of urea.

#### D Heavy metals

##### a Preparation of reagents

As directed in a of D under the method of testing urea.

##### b Preparation of test solution and control solution

Place 2.0 g of the sample in a quartz or porcelain crucible, heat gently at first, and then incinerate by ignition. After cooling, add 1 mL of aqua regia, evaporate to dryness on a water bath, moisten the residue with 3 drops of hydrochloric acid, add 10 mL of hot water, and heat for 2 minutes.

Then, using phenolphthalein as an indicator, add 10% ammonia solution in drops until a pale red color develops, add 2 mL of 1 mol/L acetic acid, filter if necessary, wash with 10 mL of water, transfer the filtrate and the washings to a Nessler tube, and add water to make 50 mL (use this solution as the test solution).

Separately, evaporate 1 mL of aqua regia to dryness on a water bath, proceed in the same manner as for preparation of the test solution, and add 2.0 mL of standard lead solution and water to make 50 mL. (Use this solution as the control solution.)

#### c Operation

Add one drop each of sodium sulfide solution to the test solution and the control solution, mix, allow to stand for five minutes, and compare the colors of the solutions by observing both tubes from above or from the side against a white background.

The color of the test solution shall not be darker than that of the control solution.

B. The types of feeds for which urea or diureido isobutane may be used as raw materials and the proportion of admixture thereof shall be as shown in the following Table:

Raw material	Type of feeds	Proportion of admixture
Urea	Feed for cattle (only those more than 6 months old)	2.0 % or less
Diureido isobutane	Feed for cattle (only non-milking cattle more than 6 months old)	1.5 % or less

## (2) Standards for methods of manufacture of urea and diureido isobutane, or feeds containing these

### A. Urea

shall be manufactured by reacting ammonia and carbon dioxide at high temperature and high pressure. In this case, no catalysts, anti-hardening agents or other substances shall be used during the manufacturing process.

### B. Diureido isobutene

shall be manufactured by reacting urea and isobutyl aldehyde using acidic sulfate solutions.

In this case, no catalysts other than sulfuric acid, and no neutralizers other than sodium hydroxide shall be used during the manufacturing process. The particle diameter of the product shall be such that it can pass through an 840 µm mesh strainer.

C. Feeds made from urea or diureido isobutane as raw materials

Urea and diureido isobutane shall not be used as raw materials in the same feeds.

**(3) Standards for methods of use of urea and diureido isobutane**

Urea and diureido isobutane shall not be used alone.

**(4) Standards for methods of storage of urea and diureido isobutane**

Urea and diureido isobutane shall not be stored in locations with high humidity.

**(5) Standards for labeling of urea and diureido isobutane, or feeds made from these as raw materials**

A. Urea and diureido isobutane, or feeds made from these as raw materials, shall be labeled with the following details:

- (a) The name of the feed.
- (b) The year and month of manufacture (import).
- (c) The name or title and the address of the manufacturer (importer).
- (d) The name and location of the manufacturing premises (or the name of the import source country if imported).

B. Urea and diureido isobutane shall be labeled with the following details:

- (a) The letters “飼料用” (“For Feeds”).
- (b) The purity.

C. Feeds made from urea or diureido isobutane as raw materials shall be labeled with the following details:

- (a) The type of targeted livestock animals, etc.
- (b) The proportion of admixture of urea or diureido isobutane.
- (c) Precautions for use.
- (d) Precautions for storage.

Notes:

- 1. Precautions for use shall consist of the following letters (for feeds made from urea as a raw material: 1) to 4), for feeds made from diureido isobutane as a raw material: 1) to 3)):

“1) この飼料と他の飼料を併用する場合は、たん白質が過剰とならないよう配慮すること。”

“(1) When using this feed in conjunction with other feeds, care shall be taken to prevent excessive protein.”)

“2) 新たにこの飼料を給与する場合は、最低3週間の期間をかけて、給与量を徐々に増加させていくこと。”

“(2) When using this feed for the first time, the quantity used shall be increased in stages for a period of at least 3 weeks.”)

“3) 生粕類と混合してこの飼料を給与すると、尿素が急激に分解され、家畜に生理上の障害をきたすおそれがあるので注意すること。”

“(3) When using this feed in admixture with wet by-products, caution shall be exercised as the urea could rapidly decompose and cause physiological disorders in livestock.”)

“4) 高泌乳牛に給与する場合は、当該乳牛の特性、健康状態等を勘案し、適量の使用を行うよう特に注意すること。”

“(4) When feeding to high-lactating dairy cattle, particular caution shall be exercised to ensure that appropriate quantities are used, in consideration of the characteristics, state of health, and other aspects of said dairy cattle.”)

2. Precautions for storage shall contain the following letters.

“保存に当たっては、吸湿等による品質の低下をきたさないよう配慮すること。”

“(When storing, care shall be taken to prevent a loss of quality due to moisture absorption, etc.”)

## **5. Specifications for ingredients and standards for methods of manufacture, etc., of animal fats and oils or feeds made from animal fats and oils as raw materials**

### **(1) Specifications for ingredients of animal fats and oils or feeds made from animal fats and oils as raw materials**

A. The content ratio of insoluble impurities in animal fats and oils (meaning fats and oils manufactured from domestic animals, birds, or fish or shellfish as raw materials, except those manufactured only from fish or shellfish as raw materials in a process completely separated from the process for manufacturing mammal-derived proteins and poultry-derived proteins (except confirmed gelatin, etc); the same shall also apply hereinafter) shall be no more than 0.15%. The method of testing insoluble impurities in this case shall be as follows:

Weigh the sample approximately 20 g accurately <sup>note 1)</sup>, add 200 mL of petroleum ether, special class and dissolve the sample. Pass <sup>note 2)</sup> it through a glass filter (G3) <sup>note 3)</sup>, of which weight is known, and wash well the residue on the filter with 200 mL of petroleum ether, special class. Dry the residue with the glass filter for an hour at 105±1°, leave in a desiccator (silica gel) to cool for 30 minutes, and then weigh accurately. Insoluble impurity is calculated by the following formula.

$$\text{Insoluble impurity (\%)} = \frac{W3 - W2}{W1} \times 100$$

W1: Weight of the sample (g)

W2: Weight of the glass filter (g)

W3: Weight of the glass filter with residue (g)

Note 1. Dissolve sufficiently oil and fat of the sample in warm water in advance. Shake and mix well, pipette and put in a beaker.

Note 2. Since a portion of oil and fat solidifies for some beef tallow, weight and immediately add petroleum ether. Following complete dissolution of oil and fat, filtrate within 10 minutes. When the sample is hard to filtrate, suction filtration should be applied to.

Note 3. Dry for an hour at 105±1°, leave in a desiccator (silica gel) to cool for 30 minutes, and then weigh accurately.

- B. Formula feed as milk replacer for the growth of calves and others in the suckling stage (meaning formula feed fed for the growth of calves and others in the suckling stage (meaning cattle, sheep, goats and deer up to 3 months old) that is made from skimmed milk powder as its principal raw material; the same shall also apply hereinafter) shall not contain animal fats or oils (except those made only from fats extracted from meat for human consumption as a raw material, whose content ratio of insoluble impurities is no more than 0.02% (hereinafter “specified animal fats and oils”)).
- C. Feed for cattle, etc. (except formula feed as milk replacer for the growth of calves and others in the suckling stage; the same shall also apply hereinafter) shall not contain animal fats or oils (except specified animal fats and oils, and fats and oils that are manufactured in a process that has been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as not allowing mixture with the spinal column, etc. of cattle, and that do not contain ruminant-derived animal fats or oils (meaning animal fats or oils derived from ruminants, except specified animal fats and oils; the same shall also apply hereinafter)).
- D. Feed for livestock animals, etc. (except cattle, etc.) shall not contain animal fats or oils (except confirmed animal fats and oils and specified animal fats and oils).

**(2) Standards for methods of manufacture of animal fats and oils or feeds made from animal fats and oils as raw materials**

- A. Animal fats and oils (except specified animal fats and oils) shall not be used in formula feed as milk replacer for the growth of calves and others in the suckling stage (including raw materials and ingredients used for the manufacture of formula feed as milk replacer for the growth of calves and others in the suckling stage).
- B. Animal fats and oils (except confirmed animal fats and oils that do not contain ruminant-derived animal fats or oils, and specified animal fats and oils) shall not be used in feed for cattle, etc.
- C. Animal fats and oils (except confirmed animal fats and oils and specified animal fats and oils) shall not be used in feed for livestock animals, etc. (except cattle, etc.).

**(3) Standards for methods of use of animal fats and oils or feeds made from animal fats and oils as raw materials**

- A. Feeds that contain animal fats and oils (except confirmed animal fats and oils that do not contain ruminant-derived animal fats or oils, and specified animal fats and oils) shall not be used for cattle, etc.
- B. Feeds that contain animal fats and oils (except confirmed animal fats and oils and specified animal fats and oils) shall not be used for livestock animals, etc. (except cattle, etc.).

**(4) Standards for methods of storage of animal fats and oils or feeds made from animal fats and oils as raw materials**

- A. Feeds that contain animal fats and oils (except specified animal fats and oils) shall be stored in such a way that they cannot be mixed with formula feed as a milk replacer for the growth of calves and others in the suckling stage (including raw materials and ingredients used for the manufacture of formula feed as a milk replacer for the growth of calves and others in the suckling stage).
- B. Feeds that contain animal fats and oils (except confirmed animal fats and oils that do not contain ruminant-derived animal fats or oils, and specified animal fats and oils) shall be stored in such a way that they cannot be mixed with feed (including raw materials and ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds) used for cattle, etc.
- C. Feeds that contain animal fats and oils (except confirmed animal fats and oils and specified animal fats and oils) shall be stored in such a way that they cannot be mixed with feed

(including raw materials and ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds) used for livestock animal, etc. (except cattle, etc.).

**(5) Standards for labeling of animal fats and oils or feeds made from animal fats and oils as raw materials**

- A. Animal fats and oils or feeds made from animal fats and oils as raw materials shall be labeled with the following details:
- (a) The name of the feed.
  - (b) The year and month of manufacture (import).
  - (c) The name or title and the address of the manufacturer (importer).
  - (d) The name and location of the manufacturing premises (or the name of the import source country if imported).
- B. Animal fats and oils or powdered fats and oils made from animal fats and oils as raw materials (meaning fats and oils that are coated with casein, etc., and powdered) shall be labeled with the quantity of insoluble impurities contained in the animal fats and oils.
- C. Feeds that contain confirmed animal fats and oils shall be labeled to the effect that they are feeds that contain confirmed animal fats and oils.
- D. Feeds that contain confirmed animal fats and oils (only when containing ruminant-derived animal fats or oils) or specified animal fats and oils shall be labeled with the target livestock animals, etc.
- E. Feeds that contain confirmed animal fats and oils (only when containing ruminant-derived animal fats or oils) or specified animal fats and oils shall be labeled with the following letters:
- “使用上及び保存上の注意” (“Precautions for use and storage”)
- “1 この飼料は、牛、めん羊、山羊及び鹿には使用しないこと（牛、めん羊、山羊又はしかに使用した場合は処罰の対象となるので注意すること。）。”
- (“1 This feed is not to be used for cattle, sheep, goats or deer (please note that penalties may apply if used for cattle, sheep, goats or deer).”)
- “2 この飼料は、牛、めん羊、山羊及び鹿を対象とする飼料（飼料を製造するための原料又は材料を含む。）に混入しないよう保存すること。”
- (“2 This feed shall be stored in such a way that it cannot be mixed with feed (including raw materials or ingredients used for the manufacture of feeds) for cattle, sheep, goats or deer.”)

## **6. Specifications for ingredients and standards for methods of manufacture, etc. for cyclical food resources or feeds using cyclical food resources as raw materials or ingredients**

### **(1) Specifications for ingredients for feeds using cyclical food resources as raw materials or ingredients**

Feeds for pigs (excluding raw materials or ingredients for the manufacture of feeds; the same shall apply in 6 below) shall not include cyclical food resources that are discharged from establishments, etc. handling meat [referring to that derived from cattle, etc., pigs, boars, horses, or poultry; the same shall apply hereinafter in (1)] and that may have come into contact with meat (hereinafter referred to as “animal-derived cyclical food resources”), provided, however, that this shall not apply to the following animal-derived cyclical food resources:

- A. Those that have undergone heat treatment and control of the manufacturing process (hereinafter referred to as “heat treatment, etc.”) by the method specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries at the manufacturing stage of feeds (hereinafter referred to as “animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources”)
- B. Those that have undergone heat treatment, etc. by the method specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries at the manufacturing stage of foods (hereinafter referred to as “food-derived, animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources”)
- C. Confirmed gelatin, etc., confirmed pig blood meal, etc., confirmed pig meat and bone meal, etc., confirmed horse meat and bone meal, etc., confirmed raw material mixed meat and bone meal, etc., confirmed chicken meal, etc., confirmed poultry hydrolyzed proteins, etc., confirmed cattle blood meal, etc., and confirmed cattle meat and bone meal, etc. (hereinafter collectively referred to as “confirmed animal-derived proteins”)

### **(2) Standards for methods of manufacture of cyclical food resources or feeds using cyclical food resources as raw materials or ingredients**

- A. Cyclical food resources
  - (a) Animal-derived cyclical food resources used as raw materials or ingredients for feeds for pigs (excluding those sold to manufacturers of animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources) shall be subjected to heat treatment, etc. by the method specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in (1) A.
  - (b) Animal-derived cyclical food resources that are used as raw materials or ingredients for feeds for pigs shall be manufactured in a process that is completely separate from the manufacturing process of animal-derived cyclical food resources (excluding animal-

derived, treated cyclical food resources; food-derived, animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; and confirmed animal-derived proteins).

B. Feeds using cyclical food resources as raw materials or ingredients

(a) Animal-derived cyclical food resources (excluding animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; food-derived, animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; and confirmed animal-derived proteins) shall not be used in feeds for pigs.

(b) Feeds for pigs shall be manufactured in a process that is completely separate from the manufacturing process of feeds using animal-derived cyclical food resources (excluding animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; food-derived, animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; and confirmed animal-derived proteins) as raw materials or ingredients.

**(3) Standards for methods of use of feeds using cyclical food resources as raw materials or ingredients**

Feeds containing animal-derived cyclical food resources (excluding animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; food-derived, animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; and confirmed animal-derived proteins) as raw materials or ingredients shall not be used for pigs.

**(4) Standards for methods of storage of cyclical food resources or feeds using cyclical food resources as raw materials or ingredients**

A. Feeds using animal-derived cyclical food resources (excluding animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; food-derived, animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; and confirmed animal-derived proteins) as raw materials or ingredients shall be preserved so as not to be mixed with feeds for pigs.

B. Animal-derived cyclical food resources (excluding animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; food-derived, animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; and confirmed animal-derived proteins) shall be preserved so as not to be mixed with animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources, food-derived, animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources, or confirmed animal-derived proteins.

**(5) Standards for labeling of cyclical food resources or feeds using cyclical food resources as raw materials or ingredients**

A. The following matters shall be indicated on feeds using animal-derived cyclical food resources as raw materials or ingredients:

- (a) Name of feed
  - (b) Date of manufacture (import)
  - (c) Name and address of manufacturer (importer)
  - (d) Name and location of manufacturing workplace (name of the country of origin in the case of imports)
- B. Animal-derived cyclical food resources (excluding animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; food-derived, animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; and confirmed animal-derived proteins) used as raw materials or ingredients for feeds as well as feeds using animal-derived cyclical food resources (excluding animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; food-derived, animal-derived, treated cyclical food resources; and confirmed animal-derived proteins) as raw materials or ingredients shall indicate the subject domestic animals, etc.