

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL STANDARD

PNS/BAFS 139:2015
ICS 65.120

Halâl Feeds



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES STANDARDS

BPI Compound Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City 1101 Philippines

Trunkline: (632) 928-8741 to 64loc. 3301-3319

E-mail: info.dabafs@gmail.com

Website: www.bafs.da.gov.ph

Foreword

This Philippine National Standard (PNS) on *Halâl* Feeds, PNS/BAFS 139:2015, was developed by the Technical Working Group (TWG) on the Development of PNS for *Halâl* Feeds. The group was organized by the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (BAFS) through a Department of Agriculture (DA) Special Order No. 377, Series of 2013.

The proposed standard was presented and reviewed during the consultative meetings with Muslim Scholars conducted in the cities of Mandaue (Region 7), Cagayan de Oro (Region 10), Davao (Region 11) and in municipality of Tanza, Cavite (Region 4A). Comments gathered during the consultations were carefully evaluated by the TWG and included accordingly in the final version of this standard. The final draft standard was subjected to an inter-agency and inter-disciplinary discussion called for by National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF). The NCMF *en banc* and its Council of Elders composed of 20 *Muftis/Ulama* reviewed and approved the final draft standard for endorsement to the DA Secretary.

This document aims to serve as an official reference of *Halâl* feeds standard aiming to provide greater confidence in consumers' expectations that all *Halal* animals fed using *Halâl* feeds.

1 Scope

This Philippine National Standard specifies requirements for *Halâl* feeds on the use of by-products, upgrading of ingredients and enhancing productivity. This standard will serve as official reference for *Halâl* feeds production intended for local and international trade in recognition of Article 2, Section 8(h) of the Republic Act No. 9997, an Act Creating the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF), specifically "...in partnership and cooperation with appropriate agencies..." and in compliance to Chapter 7, Section 63 of the Republic Act No. 8435 also known as the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA).

It is applicable to all local organizations. It covers all the operations and activities of an organization that may have bearing on the safety of the feed ingredients and inputs supplied; from raw material procurement and supplier approval, through the point at which any feed ingredients produced are transferred to a purchaser. This Philippine standard encompasses:

- a) the selection and sourcing of original raw materials by organization;
- b) the process by which feed ingredients are produced;
- c) storage and handling contracted or controlled by the organization; and
- d) transportation of feed and feed ingredients contracted or controlled by the organization.

2 References

The titles of the standard publications and other references are listed on the back cover.

3 Definition of terms

For the purpose of the standard, the following terms shall mean:

3.1 Contaminant refers to any substance not intentionally added to food or feed for food-producing animals, which is present in such food or feed as a result of the production (including operations carried out in crop husbandry, animal husbandry and veterinary medicine), manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or holding of such food or feed, or as a result of environmental contamination. The term does not include insect fragments, rodent hairs and other extraneous matter. (CAC/GL 81-2013)

3.2 Cross-contamination refers to contamination of a material or product, including contamination originating from the previous use of equipment. (CAC/GL 81-2013)

3.3 Feed (feeding stuff) refers to any single or multiple materials, whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended to be fed directly to food-producing animals. (CAC/GL 81-2013)

3.4 Feed additive refers to any intentionally added ingredient not normally consumed as feed by itself, whether or not it has nutritional value that affects the characteristic or feed and animal products. (CAC/RCP 54-2004)

3.5 Feed ingredient refers to a component part or constituent of any combination or mixture making up a feed, whether or not it has a nutritional value in the animal's diet, including feed additives. Ingredients are ore of plant, animal or aquatic origin, or other organic or inorganic substances. (CAC/GL 80-2013)

3.6 Genetically Engineered or Modified Organisms (GMO) refer to organisms, and products thereof, are produced through techniques (recombinant DNA, cell fusion, micro and macro injection, encapsulation, gene deletion and doubling) in which the genetic materials have been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. Genetically engineered organisms will not include organisms resulting from techniques such as conjugation, transduction and hybridization. (PNS/BAFPS 101:2011)

3.7 Halâl refers to an Arabic term which means permissible or lawful. (PNS/BAFPS 101:2011)

3.8 Halâl animals refer to the following (PNS/BAFPS 101:2011):

- a) Domesticated animals like ruminant with split hooves (cattle, sheep, goats, camels, lambs and buffaloes/carabaos);
- b) Non-predatory animals such as deer;
- c) Birds that do not use their claws to hold down food such as pigeons, sparrows, ostriches, chicken, turkeys, ducks, geese, quails, sparrows and emus;
- d) Aquatic animals that are not poisonous, intoxicating or hazardous to human health; and
- e) Animals raised under free range like chicken near garbage dump or dead carcasses must be quarantined and placed on cage or pens with clean feed for a varying period before slaughter to cleanse their systems such as chicken-3 days, goat and sheep-7 days and cattle or buffalo-40 days.

3.9 Halâl Compliance Critical Control Point (HCCCP) refers to a system that implements a *Halâl* Assurance System across the *Halâl* supply chain. This system isolates points along the process; from procurement of raw materials to the distribution network of the end product. (PNS/BAFPS 101:2011)

3.10 Halâl Quality Assurance System (HQAS) refers to the organizational structure, procedures, processes and resources needed to implement *Halâl* quality assurance such as but not limited to compliance to *Halâl* food standards, HCCCP, GMP, SSOP, etc. (PNS/BAFPS 101:2011)

3.11 Hazard refers to a biological, chemical or physical agent in, or condition of, food with the potential to cause an adverse health effect. In this standard, it refers to an agent in feed which has the potential to cause an adverse human health effect after transfer into an edible product. (CAC/GL 81-2013)

3.12 Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) refers to a system which identifies, evaluates and controls hazards which are significant for food safety. (PNS/BAFPS 101:2011)

3.13 Jallalah refers to an Arabic term used for the animal that lives in the heap of filth and eats it every time, said “animal is impure”.

3.14 Medicated feed refers to any feed which contains veterinary drugs as defined in the Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual. (CAC/RCP 54-2004)

3.15 Organization refers to an organized body of people with a particular purpose especially a business, society, association, etc. (*ref. New Oxford American Dictionary*). For the purpose of this Standard, it refers to feed millers, feed manufacturers, suppliers and other stakeholders.

3.16 Quality Assurance (in residue laboratory) refers to independent review to ensure that analytical program is performing in an acceptable manner. (CAC/GL 71-2009)

3.17 Risk refers to a function of the probability of an adverse health effect and severity of that effect, consequential to a hazard(s) in feed. (CAC/GL 81-2013)

3.18 Risk assessment refers to a scientifically based process consisting of the following steps: (i) hazard identification, (ii) hazard characterization, (iii) exposure assessment and (iv) risk characterization. (CAC/GL 80-2013)

3.19 Shariah (Islamic law) - The Order of Allah which relate to the action of the people who are being accountable (*mukallahf*) by obligation, opinion or *al wadh'u* (a requirement prior to the implementation of any *Shariah*, e.g. adhering to the prayer time is the requirement for prayer to be valid). (PNS/BAFPS 101:2011)

3.20 Veterinary drug refers to any substance applied or administered to any food-producing animal, such as meat or milk producing animals, poultry, fish or bees, whether used for therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic purposes, or for modification of physiological functions or behavior. (CAC/MISC 5-1993)

4 Control of operation

4.1 General

The organization shall ensure the safety of feeds. Good practices shall be applied during all stages of aquaculture; on-farm production of pastures; cereal grain and forage crops used as feed or feed ingredients for food producing animals.

4.2 Fertilizers

The organization shall ensure that:

- a) all manure used should come from *Halâl* animals;
- b) appropriate handling and storage system are in place and maintained to eliminate any forms of contamination where manure fertilization of crops or pastures is practiced;
- c) there is an adequate time between applying the manure and grazing or forage harvesting (silage and hay making) to allow the manure to decompose and to eliminate contamination;
- d) manure, compost and other plant nutrients are properly used and applied to eliminate any forms of contamination; and
- e) chemical fertilizer should be handled, stored and applied in a manner such that they do not negatively impact to the environment.

4.3 Pesticides and other agricultural chemicals

The organization shall ensure that the pesticides and other agricultural chemicals:

- a) be obtained from safe sources. Any chemical used shall comply with the requirements required by the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA); and
- b) be stored according to the manufacturer's instructions and used in accordance with recognized standards.

4.4 Feed ingredients specification

4.4.1 The organization shall ensure that each feed ingredient has a written label and specification that is made available to purchasers and potential purchasers of the feed ingredients offered.

4.4.2 Specifications shall be amended when any relevant changes take place. The written specification shall include:

- a) nutritional and analytical characteristics;
- b) precise identification of the feed material supplied (by name);
- c) origin/source (factory);
- d) any processing of the feed ingredients;
- e) any special characteristics that may affect or restrict the potential use of the feed ingredients; and
- f) hazards or limitation for intended use, where these apply.

4.5 Raw material

4.5.1 The organization shall ensure to demonstrate the following for each raw material including feed additives utilized to produce the feed ingredients:

- a) the name and address of the supplier of the raw material;
- b) information of the production or process from which the raw material is derived; and
- c) a risk assessment for each raw material, identifying potential hazards and the means by which these hazards are controlled by the supplier, the participant or both parties.

4.5.2 The organization shall develop and document procedures for ensuring that its own supplier of raw materials is controlled.

4.5.3 Where risk assessments identify the need for specific controls or limits to ensure the appropriate management of potential hazards. These shall be included in the specifications agreed with the suppliers of the affected raw materials.

4.6 Water

The organization shall provide water for drinking or for aquaculture that is of appropriate quality for the animals being produced. Where there is reason to be concerned about contamination of animals from the water, measures should be taken to evaluate and eliminate the hazards.

4.7 Pasture grazing

The organization shall ensure that the grazing of pastures and croplands are managed in a way that eliminates contamination by biological, chemical and physical food safety hazards.

4.8 Feeding

It is important that the correct feed is fed to the right animal group and that the directions or uses are followed. The organization shall ensure that contamination is eliminated during feeding and that information is available of what is fed to animals and when to ensure that food safety risks are managed.

4.9 Stable feeding and lot/intensive feeding units

The organization shall ensure that the animal and fish production unit is located in an area that does not result in the production of food of animal origin that poses a risk to food safety. Care should be taken to avoid animal access to contaminated land and to facilities with potential sources of toxicity.

4.10 Hygiene

The organization shall ensure that:

- a) the animal and fish production unit is designed so that it can be adequately cleaned;
- b) the animal and fish production unit and feeding equipment are thoroughly cleaned regularly to prevent potential hazards;
- c) chemicals used are appropriate for cleaning and sanitizing feed manufacturing equipment and are used according to instruction;
- d) these chemical products are properly labeled and stored away from feed manufacturing, feed storage and feeding areas;
- e) a pest control system is put in place to control the access of pests to the animal and fish production unit to eliminate potential hazards; and
- f) the operators and employees working in the animal and fish production unit observe appropriate hygiene requirements to eliminate potential hazards.

4.11 Aquaculture

Aquaculture includes a wide range of species of finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, cephalopods, etc. The complexity of aquaculture is reflected in the wide range of culturing methods ranging from huge cages in open seas to culturing in small freshwater ponds. The diversity is further reflected by the range of stages from larvae to full-grown size, requiring different feeds as well as different culture methods. Nutritional approaches range from feeding only naturally occurring nutrients in the water to the use of sophisticated equipment and scientifically formulated compound feed.

To ensure food safety, necessary precaution should be taken regarding culturing methods, culturing sites, technologies, materials and feed used to eliminate contamination.

4.12 Feed additives and veterinary drugs used in medicated feed

4.12.1 The organization shall ensure that feed additives and veterinary drugs used in medicated feed are:

- a) Assessed for safety and used under stated conditions of use as pre-approved by the competent authorities;
- b) Comply with the provisions of the *Guidelines for the Design and Implementation of National Regulatory Food Safety Assurance Program Associated with the Use of Veterinary Drugs in Food Producing Animals*; and
- c) Received, handled and stored to maintain their integrity and to misuse or unsafe contamination used in strict accordance with clearly defined instructions for use.

4.12.2 The organization shall ensure that antibiotics are not used in feed for growth promoting purposes in the absence of a public health safety assessment.

4.13 Genetically Engineered/Modified Organism (GMO)

All GMO products are *Halâl* if it originates from lawful source and /or satisfies the following:

4.13.1 It does not contain any part of products of animal origin which are forbidden in Islam as well as of animals that are permissible in Islam but not slaughtered according to *Shariah*.

4.13.2 It does not contain any component of *najs* or produced by tools or equipment contaminated by *najs*.

4.13.3 It is safe and not harmful.

4.13.4 Its raw ingredients do not contain derivative from human being;

4.13.5 During preparation, processing, packing, storage and transportation, *Halâl* products are separated from any other non- *Halâl* products (Annex E).

4.13.6 Anything that is grown with the use of *najs* or alcohol but originated from biological nature such as plants or organisms is allowed in *Shariah* if the end product contains no *najs* material.

4.13.7 GMO food and ingredients are all *Halâl* if the sources are *Halâl*.

4.13.8 If the source of the GMO is taken from the poisonous food, it is *Halâl* if the poison is removed

4.13.9 Biotech crops and products have undergone intensive food and environment safety tests and are acceptable in the Islamic world as *Halâl* provided that the sources are *Halâl*.

5 Producing, processing, storage and transportation

The organization shall ensure that all criteria listed in this clause are *Halâl* compliant.

5.1 General

The production, processing, storage, transport and distribution of safe and suitable feed and feed ingredients are the responsibility of all participants in the feed chain. Each organization in the feed chain is responsible for all activities that are under its direct control as contained in its respective *Halâl* Quality Assurance System (HQAS) including compliance with any applicable statutory requirements.

5.2 Process control management

5.2.1 The organization shall ensure that the conditions within buildings shall be suitable and shall not adversely affect the safety of any feed ingredients either produced or processed in the buildings. All equipment used for processing feed ingredients shall be fit for the purpose for which it is used.

5.2.2 The organization should have risk assessment procedures to identify and control any hazards that could be associated with particular equipment.

5.2.3 The organization shall ensure that all grains, gutter and down-pipes shall be designed and maintained in a manner that ensures they do not present a hazard to any raw materials or feed ingredients processed or stored on the site.

5.3 Receiving, storage and transportation

5.3.1 Chemical fertilizers, pesticides and other materials not intended for use in feed and feed ingredients should be stored separately from feed and feed ingredients to avoid the potential for manufacturing errors and contamination of feed and feed ingredients. Care should be taken to eliminate deterioration and spoilage at all stages of handling, storage and transportation of feed and feed ingredients. Special precautions should be taken to limit fungal and bacterial growth in moist and semi-moist feed.

5.3.2 The organization shall ensure that:

- a) Neither intake nor loading may be carried out in conditions such as that inclement weather or risks of contamination will adversely affect the raw materials or feed and feed ingredients being handled;
- b) Intake and loading facilities shall be designed to ensure that access by birds and other pest is protected;
- c) there are adequate facilities for storage of feed and feed ingredients and potentially hazardous products such as cleaning materials, lubricant, fuels, and others;
- d) the raw materials and feed and feed ingredients are stored in such a way they can be identified easily and that confusion with other product is prevented;
- e) the utilized storage facilities for the storage of raw materials of feed and feed ingredients at the sites other than original manufacturing or processing site (owned or subcontracted stores), shall comply with the relevant clauses of this standard and the safety of the raw materials and feed ingredients are maintained;
- f) the stock control measures are documented and adequate to ensure that neither raw materials nor feed and feed ingredients deteriorate prior to use/despatch, or during storage; and
- g) Wherever practical, raw materials, feed and feed ingredients used shall be supplied on a first in, first out basis.

5.3.4 Feed and feed ingredients should be delivered and used as soon as possible. All feed and feed ingredients should be stored and transported in a manner which eliminates deterioration and contamination, and enables the correct feed to be sent to the right animal group.

5.4 Sanitation and pest control

5.4.1 Feed and feed ingredients, processing plants, storage facilities and their immediate surroundings should be kept clean and effective pest control programs should be implemented.

5.4.2 Containers and equipment used for manufacturing, processing, transport, storage, conveying, handling and weighing should be clean. Cleaning programs should be effective and eliminate residues of detergents and disinfectants.

5.4.3 Machinery coming into contact with dry feed or feed ingredients should be dried following any wet cleaning processes.

5.4.4 Special precautions should be taken when cleaning used machinery for moist and semi-moist feed and feed ingredients to avoid fungal and bacterial growth.

5.4.5 The organization shall take active measures to eliminate pest activity throughout the supply chain for which they are responsible. Under all circumstances, records shall be available to show that risks from pests are adequately managed and consistently controlled.

5.4.6 The organization shall ensure that pest control procedures are documented and shall ensure that no materials designed to kill or deter pests can contaminate raw materials or feed and feed ingredients. Pest control records shall include:

- a) details of any poisons used including safety data sheets;
- b) qualifications of personnel involved in pest control activities;
- c) map(s) indicating the location of any bait stations and the bait with which they are baited;
- d) records of any pests found; and
- e) details of corrective actions implemented.

5.5 Equipment performance and maintenance

5.5.1 The organization shall ensure that:

- a) all scales and metering devices used in the manufacture of feeds and feed ingredients are appropriate for the range of weights and volume to be measured, and be tested regularly for accuracy;
- b) all other equipment used in the manufacture of feed and feed ingredients should be appropriate for the range of weights or volumes being processed, and be monitored regularly.
- c) all equipment are subject to a program of maintenance plan that ensures it is kept in safe and hygienic working condition; and
- d) all records of maintenance carried out on all equipment critical to the production of safe feed ingredients are kept.

5.6 Manufacturing controls

5.6.1 The organization shall use manufacturing procedures to avoid cross-contamination (for example flushing, sequencing and physical clean-out) between batches of feed and feed ingredients containing restricted or otherwise potentially harmful materials such as certain animal by-products meals, veterinary drugs, non- *Halâl* ingredients (Annex E).

5.6.2 The organization shall ensure that condensation is limited in feed and feed ingredient manufacturing and processing facilities. Dry feed and feed ingredients should be kept dry in order to limit fungal and bacterial growth.

5.6.3 The organization shall ensure that:

- a) the processing activities are planned, scheduled and controlled by a designated and competent person, to ensure compliance with documented feed ingredient specifications and documented parameters for critical processes;

- b) all process controls relevant to the safety of the feed and feed ingredients being produced are demonstrably effective and managed in accordance with formal HQAS or other recognized safety standards principles;
- c) the procedures include corrective actions to be taken in the event of critical process parameters being breached; and
- d) where mixing or dispersion forms an essential part of the process, tests shall be undertaken to establish initial effectiveness of effectiveness of equipment and, on a subsequent frequency determined by risk analysis, to ensure that no loss of efficiency occurs through the effects of wear and tear. Records shall be kept of such tests.

5.7 Organization's responsibilities

5.7.1 The organization is the primarily responsible for the following, among others:

- a) must designate Muslim *Halâl* Assurance Officers or establish a committee composed of Muslim members responsible in ensuring effective implementation of internal

Halâl feed control system and/or *Halâl* Quality Assurance System (HQAS). All appropriate inspectors must be practicing Muslim.

- b) must ensure that all workers are trained on the *Halâl* food principles and its application; and
- c) must provide sufficient resources (i.e. manpower, facility, financial and infrastructure) in order to implement the *Halâl* feed control system and integrity.

5.7.2 The organization shall provide a prayer room for Muslim workers.

5.8 Traceability and recalls

5.8.1 The organization shall ensure that records and other information are maintained to include the identity and distribution of feed and feed ingredients so that any feed and feed ingredient considered to pose a threat to consumers' health can rapidly removed from the market and that animals exposed to the relevant feed can be identified.

5.8.2 Recall procedures shall include systems for:

- a) identifying the non-conforming feed ingredient batch/lot, including consequences to other feed ingredients, batches/lots or raw materials;
- b) ensuring that where recall of non-feed product is required, recall of feed ingredient is also considered and, if necessary, implemented;
- c) identifying the location of affected batches/lots;
- d) management of returned feed ingredients, including segregation from other products; and
- e) recording the destination of any recalled products.

5.8.3 The organization shall ensure that products that have been recalled may only be reprocessed or otherwise put back into circulation following formal assessment that it is both *Halâl* and safe to do so. Records shall be kept of any such assessment.

5.9 Cleaning

5.9.1 The organization shall ensure that spillage of severe and medium *najs* are cleaned according to existing hygiene standard or ritual cleansing practice in such a way that smell, taste and color are gone. Cleaning principles shall be in line with existing hygiene and method of ritual cleansing practice (Annex B).

5.9.2 The organization shall ensure that:

- a) the disposal of contaminated products is in line with local disposal regulations;
- b) at all stages of the production, storage or handling of raw materials and feed ingredients standards of cleanliness are operated such that exposure to pest and pathogen is eliminated;
- c) cleaning programs and inspections shall be documented; and
- d) only food compatible cleaning and disinfectant/sanitizing agents maybe allowed to

come into contact with feed ingredients and shall be used in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and safety data sheet requirements.

5.10 Processed water and water used for cleaning purposes

5.10.1 The organization shall either carry out water quality tests or receive tests from its water provider at a frequency dictated by records of water quality tests shall be maintained.

5.10.2 The organization shall ensure that risk assessment of any water that comes into contact with either the feed ingredients, or any process/handling equipment, shall be included in the HACCP study.

5.11 Sampling and analysis

5.11.1 The organization shall ensure that sampling protocols meet scientifically recognized principles and procedures.

5.11.2 The organization shall ensure that laboratory methods are developed and validated using scientifically recognized methods and procedures. When selecting methods, consideration should also be given to practicability, with preference given to those methods that are reliable and applicable for routine use. Laboratories conducting routine analyses of feed and feed ingredients should ensure their analytical competency with each method used and maintain appropriate documentation.

5.12 Packaging and labeling

5.12.1 The organization shall ensure that the labeling is clear and informative as to how the user should handle, store and use feed and feed ingredients. Labeling should be consistent with any statutory requirements and should describe the feed and provide instructions for use. Labeling or the accompanying documents should contain, where appropriate:

- a) information about the species or category of animals for which the feed is intended;
- b) the purpose for which the feed is intended;
- c) a list of feed ingredients, including appropriate reference to additives, descending order of proportion;

- d) contact information of manufacturer or registrant;
- e) registration number, if available;
- f) directions and precautions for use;
- g) lot identification;
- h) manufacturing date;
- i) “use before” or expiry date;
- j) *Halâl* certification mark/logo; and
- k) the phrase “Product of the Philippines”.

5.12.2 For feed ingredients sold in bulk, as well as in bags, delivery documents/labels shall include any details such as statutory statements required under labeling regulations.

5.12.3 The organization shall ensure that there is clearly recognizable *Halâl* supply chain mark or code on the freight documents.

6 Quality Management System (QMS)

6.1 The organization shall ensure that the quality management system is *Halâl* compliant.

6.2 In the occurrence of outsourcing, the organization shall ensure that the suppliers, sub-contractors and other interested parties involved comply with *Shariah*.

6.3 The organization shall attain standards of feed safety that both demonstrate and reflect the importance of feed and feed ingredients within the human food chain and meet contractual and legal obligations.

6.4 The organization shall establish, document, implement and maintain a QMS that is in accordance with the requirements of this standard.

6.5 The QMS shall:

- a) be adapted to regulatory and other safety related developments as they occur;
- b) ensure that all activities that could impact on the safety of the feed and feed ingredients produced or processed are consistently defined, implemented and maintained in the establishment; and
- c) have a specific structure to identify relevant duties and responsibilities in ensuring adhering to requirements, policies and documented procedures that uphold feed ingredients safety.

6.6 The organization shall produce and implement operating procedures that incorporate the requirements of this standard and provide documentary evidence of all procedures to demonstrate compliance.

6.7 All personnel involved in the production, storage and handling of feed and feed ingredients shall receive appropriate training in safe and effective working practices that maintain the safety of feed ingredients. Such training shall include an introduction to *Halâl* Quality Assurance System (HQAS) principles or other equally recognized health and safety standard.

7 Legal requirements

The organization shall ensure that all activities and products shall in other aspects comply with the requirements of the legislations currently in force by the concerned competent authority

8 *Halâl* certification

8.1 Compliance

8.1.1 For an organization deemed to conform to this standard, it shall comply with clauses

3 to 8 of this standard. This shall be verified through inspection when deemed necessary by a National Council on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) accredited *Halâl* certification body.

8.1.2 In the event where *Halâl* and non- *Halâl* feed is prepared within the same premise, then only the area where *Halâl* feed is prepared or served may be certified provided sufficient segregation is implemented.

8.2 *Halâl* certificate

The *Halâl* certificate shall be issued by a certifying body duly registered and accredited by the NCMF.

8.3 *Halâl* certification mark/logo

Each packaged *Halâl* feed that conforms to the requirements of this standard shall be accompanied by a *Halâl* certification mark approved by the NCMF and issued by an NCMF accredited certifying body.

References

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CAC/GL 81-2013. Guidance for Government on Prioritizing Hazards in Feed. Food and Agriculture Organization /World Health Organization (FAO/WHO) Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome, Italy. www.codexalimentarius.org

CAC/GL 80-2013. Guidelines on the Application of Risk Assessment for Feed. Food and Agriculture Organization /World Health Organization (FAO/WHO) Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome, Italy. www.codexalimentarius.org

CAC/GL 71-2009. Guidelines for the Design and Implementation of National Regulatory Food Safety Assurance Programme Associated with the Use of Veterinary Drugs in Food Producing Animals. Revision 2012. Food and Agriculture Organization /World Health Organization (FAO/WHO) Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome, Italy. www.codexalimentarius.org

CAC/GL 24-1997. General Guidelines for use of the Term “Halal”. Food and Agriculture Organization /World Health Organization (FAO/WHO) Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome, Italy. www.codexalimentarius.org

CAC/MISC 5-1993. Glossary of Terms and Definitions (Residues for Veterinary Drugs in Foods). Amendment 2003. Food and Agriculture Organization /World Health Organization (FAO/WHO) Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome, Italy. www.codexalimentarius.org

CAC/RCP 54-2004. Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding. Amendment 2008. Food and Agriculture Organization /World Health Organization (FAO/WHO) Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome, Italy. www.codexalimentarius.org

(Undated). Halal Food Additives Used in ASEAN. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Working Group on Halal Food.

IFSA, 2005. IFSA Feed Ingredients Standard. The IFSA Feed Ingredients Standard for Producers and Processors of Feed Ingredients. International Feed Safety Alliance. September 1, 2005.

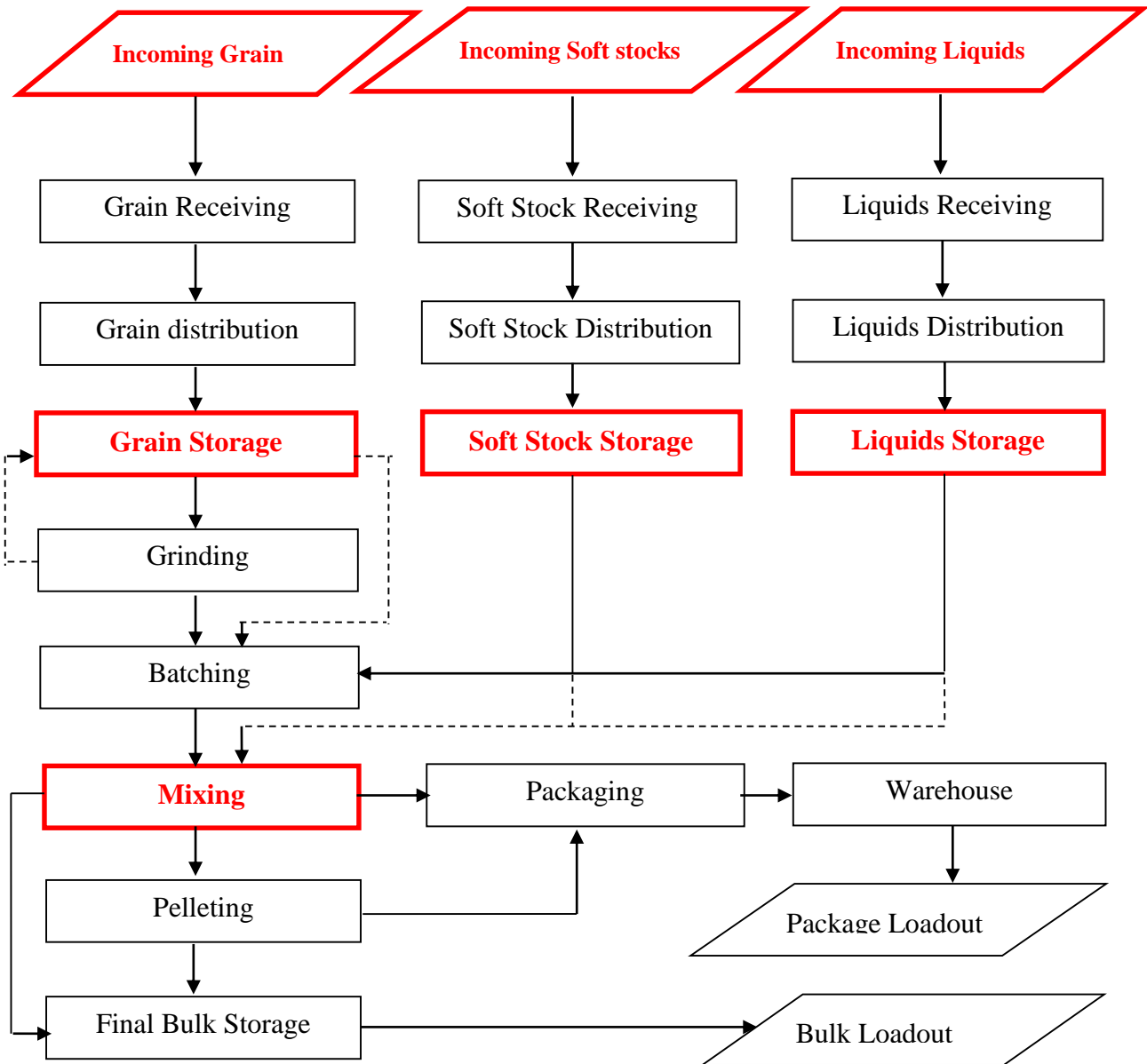
IHI Alliance, 2009. Draft Standard for Halal – Animal Feed and Inputs. International Halal Integrity (IHI) Alliance. IHIAS/TC4/CD 04. April 4, 2009.

New Oxford American Dictionary.

PNS/BAFS 101:2011. Philippine National Standard for Halal Agriculture and Fishery Products. Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (BAFS). Department of Agriculture. Quezon City, Philippines.

Annex A

Flow diagram of a typical feed mill



Source: Dr. Kurt A. Rosentrater and Gregory D. Williams, 2004. *Design Considerations for the Construction and Operation of Feed Milling Facilities. Part II: Process Engineering Considerations.*

Note: RED BOX requires a practicing Muslim worker.

Annex B

Method of ritual cleansing according to *Shariah* (Islamic Law) for *najs almughallazah*

A. General requirements

The *najs*’, whether visible (*ʿayniyyah*) or invisible (*ghayer`ayniyyah*) (dried up etc.) is deemed *hukmiyyah*. To cleanse *najs* the following should be done by practicing Muslims:

- a) It is required to wash seven times (when licked by a dog), one of which shall be water mixed with soil/clay soap/soil based soap;
- b) The first wash shall be to clear the existence of *najs*, even if a few washes are needed. The water from first cleansing shall not remain behind and the next wash shall be counted as the second wash;
- c) The amount of soil used is just enough to make a suspension; and
- d) The usage of product containing soil is permitted.

B. Condition of the soil

The conditions of the soil are:

- a) free from *najs*; and
- b) not *musta`mal* soil [which had been used for dry ablution (*tayammun*)] except after subject to heavy rain.

C. Condition of the water

The conditions of the water are:

- a) shall be natural (*mutlaq*);
- b) not *musta`mal*¹; and
- c) free from *najs*.

¹ *Musta`mal* water is the water that is less than two qullah (approximately 192 L) that had been used for cleansing.

Annex C

Reference from the *Qur'an*

The following Qur'anic injunctions and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) shall guide the Halal Certification Authority in the conduct of its responsibilities:

ALLAH (SWT) enjoined all Muslims to eat only Halal (Lawful), and when in doubt, avoid its consumption-

"يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ كُلُوا مِمَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا خُطُوَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ". (البقرة 168)

"O ye people! Eat of what is on earth, lawful and good; and do not follow the footsteps of Satan for he is to you an avowed enemy". (Al-Baqarah -The Cow-168)

"يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُلُوا مِن طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ وَأَشْكُرُوا لِلَّهِ إِن كُنتُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ" (البقرة 172)

"O ye who believe! eat of the good things that we have provided for you. And be grateful to Allah, if it is Him ye worship". (Al-Baqarah -The Cow- 172)

"إِنَّمَا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَيْتَةَ وَالدَّمَ وَلَحْمَ الْخِنْزِيرِ وَمَا أُهِلَّ بِهِ لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ اضْطُرَّ غَيْرَ بَاغٍ وَلَا عَادٍ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ" (البقرة 173)

"He hath only forbidden unto you dead meat, and blood, and the flesh of swine and that on which any other name hath been invoked besides that of Allah. But if one is forced by necessity, without willful disobedience, nor transgressing due limits, then is he guiltless. For Allah is Oft-Forgiving Most Merciful. (Al-Baqarah -The Cow-173)

"حُرِّمَتْ عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَيْتَةُ وَالدَّمُ وَلَحْمُ الْخِنْزِيرِ وَمَا أُهِلَّ لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ بِهِ وَالْمُنْخَنِقَةُ وَالْمَوْقُوذَةُ وَالْمُتَرَدِّيَةُ وَالنَّطِيحَةُ وَمَا أَكَلَ السَّبُعُ إِلَّا مَا ذَكَّيْتُمْ وَمَا ذُبِحَ عَلَى النُّصُبِ وَأَنْ تَسْتَقْسِمُوا بِالْأَزْلَامِ ذَلِكَ فِسْقٌ الْيَوْمَ يَبْسُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ دِينِكُمْ فَلَا تَخْشَوْهُمْ وَاخْشَوْنِ الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا فَمَنْ اضْطُرَّ فِي مَخْمَصَةٍ غَيْرَ مُتَجَانِفٍ لِإِثْمٍ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ" (المائدة 3)

"Forbidden unto you (for food) are dead meat, blood, the flesh of swine, and that on which hath been invoked the name of other than Allah, that which hath been killed by strangling, or by a violent blow, or by a headlong fall, or by being gored to death, that which hath been (partly) eaten by a wild animal, unless ye are able to slaughter it (in due form), that which is sacrificed on stone (altars); (Forbidden) also is the division (of meat) by raffling with arrows; that is impiety. This day have those who reject Faith given up all hope of your religion; yet fear them not but fear Me. This day I have perfected your religion for you, completed My favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion. But if any is forced by hunger, with no inclination to transgression, Allah is indeed Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful". (Al-Ma'idah:3)

"يَسْأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا أُحِلَّ لَهُمْ قُلْ أُحِلَّ لَكُمُ الطَّيِّبَاتُ وَمَا عَلَّمْتُم مِّنَ الْجَوَارِحِ مُكَلِّبِينَ تُعَلِّمُونَهُنَّ مِمَّا عَلَّمَكُمُ اللَّهُ فَكُلُوا مِمَّا أَمْسَكْنَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَاذْكُرُوا اسْمَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَأَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَرِيعُ الْحِسَابِ" (المائدة 4)

Annex C (Cont...)

Reference from the *Qur'an*

"They ask thee what is lawful to them (as food). Say: lawful unto you are (all) things good and pure: and what ye have taught the beasts and birds of prey, training them to hunt in the manner directed to you by Allah: eat what they catch for you, but pronounce the name of Allah over it: and fear Allah; For Allah is swift in taking account".. (Al-Ma'idah-4)

"وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا مِمَّا لَمْ يُذْكَرِ اسْمُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَإِنَّهُ لَفُوسِقٌ وَإِنَّ الشَّيَاطِينَ لَيُوحُونَ إِلَىٰ أَوْلِيَآئِهِمْ لِيُجَادِلُوكُمْ وَإِنْ أَطَعْتُمُوهُمْ إِنَّكُمْ لَمُشْرِكُونَ" (الأنعام 121)

"Eat not of (meats) on which Allah's name hath not been pronounced: that would be impiety. But the Satans ever inspire their friends to contend with you if ye were to obey them, ye would indeed be pagans". (Al-An-'Am 121)

Annex D

Reference from the *Hadith*

Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said:

“Those who eat Halal, follow the tradition of the Prophet and do not harm others will go to heaven.” (Al-Tirmidhi)

“I swear by Allah (SWT) in whose hands is my life. When a person eats a tiny piece of an item which is haram, none of his deeds are accepted by Allah (SWT) for forty days. When the flesh of the body is built from haram then his body only deserves the hell fire.” (Muslim)

“Many people put lot of effort in worship of Allah (SWT) and then spread their hands saying O Allah (SWT)! O Allah (SWT)! Please accept our supplications. But if their eating is haram, their clothing is haram, how then their prayer be accepted.” (Muslim and Al-Tirmidhi)

“There will come a time upon my Ummah when people will not be concerned with what they consume. It will not matter to them whether it is haram or Halal; “When such time appears, none of their du’as (supplication) be accepted” (Al-Bukhari)

“Purification is half of the faith” (Muslim)

“It is prohibited neither to eat animals that fed on filth or dirt nor to drink its milk”. (Sunan Abu Dawud)

Nabi Muhammad (S.A.W.) said: “The son of Adam does not fill any vessel worse than his stomach. It is sufficient for the son of Adam to eat mouthfuls, to keep him going. If he must do that (fill his stomach), then let him fill one third with food, one third with drink and one third with air.

Narrated by al-Tirmidi (1381) Ibn Maajah (3349); classed as saheed by al-Albaani in all-Silsilah al-Saheehah (2265)

Seven things of Halâl animals are not permissible. Imam-E-Baihaqi (R.A) has narrated in Sunnan-E-Kubra from Mujahid (R.A) that Prophet Muhammad (S.A.S) never liked seven things of Halâl animals: (1) Blood; (2) Gall-bladder; (3) Private part of male animal; (4) Testes; (5) Private part of female animal; (6) Lymph-nodes; and (7) Urinary-bladder.

Compiled by Shakeel Ahmad Rashadi Qasmi Bangalor

Annex E**List of Non-Halâl food including their products and derivatives****A. Food of animal origin**

- a) Pigs and boar.
- b) Dogs, snakes and monkeys.
- c) Carnivorous animals with claws and fangs such as lions, tigers, bears and other similar animals.
- d) Birds of prey with claws such as eagles, vultures, and other similar birds.
- e) Pests such as rats, centipedes, scorpions and other similar animals.
- f) Animals forbidden to be killed in Islam i.e., ants, bees and woodpecker birds.
- g) Animals which are considered repulsive generally like lice, flies, maggots and other similar animals.
- h) Animals that live both on land and in water such as frogs, crocodiles and other similar animals.
- i) Mules and domestic donkeys.
- j) All poisonous and hazardous aquatic animals.
- k) Any other animals not slaughtered according to Islamic Law.
- l) Blood.

B. Food of plant origin

- a) Intoxicating and hazardous plants except where the toxin or hazard can be eliminated during processing.

C. Drink

- a) Alcoholic drinks.
- b) All forms of intoxicating and hazardous drinks.

D. Food additives

- a) All food additives derived from items A, B and C above.

Source: Codex General Guidelines for Use of the Term "Halâl" (CAC/GL 24-1997)

Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards

Technical Working Group – Development of PNS for *Halâl* Feeds

Chairperson

Dir. (R) Sani D. Macabalang, CESO III
Consultant, *Halâl* Standard Development and Promotion
Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards

Members

Dr. Norodin A. Kuit
National *Halal* Program Coordinator
Department of Agriculture

Dr. Angel Antonio B. Mateo
Animal Feeds, Veterinary Drugs and Biologics Control Division
Bureau of Animal Industry-Department of Agriculture

Dr. Alpha P. Mateo
Mr. Ibrahim A. Racmat
Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards-Department of Agriculture

Secretariat

Mr. Mark F. Matubang
Mr. Jaypee G. Trinidad
Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards-Department of Agriculture

Advisers

Ms. Karen Kristine A. Roscom
(February 2014 – Present)
Mr. Leo P. Cañeda, CESO III
(April 2013 – January 2014)
Officer-In-Charge, Office of the Executive Director
Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards-Department of Agriculture



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES STANDARDS

BPI Compound Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City 1101 Philippines
Trunkline: (632) 928-8741 to 64 loc. 3301-3319
E-mail: info.dabafs@gmail.com
Website: www.bafs.da.gov.ph