

R7-04A	Product data Sheet Animal Feeds	Revision: 5 Page: 1/3 Date: 13-12-2017
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Supplier	Cefetra Ltd, King George V Dock Glasgow G51 4SE 0141 445 5721
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Product Specifications	
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Feedstuff	Maize/ Corn Kernels
Trading Name	Maize
Product Description	Maize is mechanically harvested during which the maize kernel is removed. This process separates out the husk and the cob, keeping only the kernels.
Catalogue Number	1.2.1

Image: Typical image of Maize**



*****(product may vary in appearance depending on suppliers)***

Specification*	Typical Analysis: Dry Matter : ~85% Moisture Max : ~14% Crude Fibre : ~2.4-6.0% Oil : ~3.0-3.7% (Purchased through approved suppliers. Adventitious mix GMO content <0.9%) <p style="text-align: right;">*(Values are not contractual)</p>
General Use	Maize has a high starch value and is used to feed a variety of animals. Maize is a good source of slow release easily digestible starch.
Category	Grains, Cereals- Grains of <i>Zea mays L. Ssp. mays</i> . It may be rumen protected.
Packaging & Transport	Bulk
Labelling	According to EU legislation 767/2009
Storage	Maize should be stored at an ambient –cool temperature in dry flat stores. No heat should be applied to the products as it has potential to self-ignite given combustible conditions.
Legal Demands	The products comply with legal requirements & legislation. The most significant elements of which are:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 183/2005 on Feed hygiene. • Traceability and labelling of GMO's – regulation 1830/2003 • Regulation 767/2009 on placing on the market and the use of feed. • GMP+ Feed safety Assurance Scheme and FEMAS Scheme: product standards (including residue standards)
Undesirable substances	<p>The maximum determined contents for undesirable substances in feedstuff, such as established in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2002/32/EG on undesirable substances in animal feed; • GMP+FSA; Appendix 1 (Product standards, including residue standards) recalculated to a moisture content of 12%; • Regulation 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food or feed. <p>CO² is evolved as a result of the respiratory activity of the cargo. Because of the possible oxygen shortage, the hold must be ventilated and a gas measurement performed before access to the hold is permitted.</p>

Specific analysis and standard tolerances

Salmonella – Absent in 25 grs

Appearance	Yellow whole grain.
Country of origin	French/ Black Sea origin

Health Information:

Inhalation	When handled, maize meal can give off dust. Prolonged inhalation of excessive amounts of nuisance dusts may effect respiratory system. Prolonged or repeated exposure may result in lung damage.
Ingestion	No known hazards.
Eye Contact	Exposure may cause slight irritation.
Skin Contact	Contact with dust may cause irritation or sensitisation.
Toxicological Information	Non-toxic product

Emergency first aid procedures:

Ingestion	Non-toxic – dust masks should be worn.
Eye Contact	Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes, if irritation continues seek medical help.
Skin Contact	Removal from area of dust. Wash with soap and water. If irritation continues seek medical help.
Inhalation	Move to a well ventilated area. If breathing difficulties are still occurring please seek medical help.

Physical properties:

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Yellow/Orange whole grain, may be ground, flaked, rolled or pelleted.
Odour	Maize has a slight, pleasant odour. Excessive moist maize has a sour odour.
Flammability limits	Not known

Fire & Explosion hazard:

Flash point	>60°C
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Flammability	Due to its oil content, Maize, especially freshly harvested maize, has a strong tendency to become rancid and undergo self-heating. If the temperatures measured at the cargo rise to > 40°C, action must immediately be taken to reduce the temperature. If the temperatures exceed 60°C, an increased risk of fire must be assumed and appropriate action taken. Damage caused by self-heating results in considerable depreciation
Extinguishing media	Foam, carbon dioxide
Explosion Class	St 1

Special fire fighting procedures & precautions

Combustible when subjected to heat. Suitable extinguishing agents are dry agent, carbon dioxide and foam. Fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid exposure to smoke and fumes.

Adequate extraction facilities should be provided in all areas subject to dust.

Reactivity:

Stability	Stable
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.
Material to avoid	Moisture- Care should be taken to ensure that the surfaces are not cooled too much, to avoid the formation of damp boundary layers beneath the cargo surface
Hazardous decomposition products	Combustion produces CO ₂ , CO & thick smoke

Personal protection / Exposure control:

Respiratory Protection	Always ensure the work area has adequate ventilation. In case of dust formation, wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment determined and fitted by an expert.
Skin protection	Gloves and overalls should be worn when handling.
Eye protection	Wear approved safety glasses when working.
Footwear	Appropriate footwear as specified by workplace requirements.

Environmental Protection:

Environmental precautions	None.
Spill or leak precautions	No special precautions. Normal sweeping of small spillages and collection is appropriate. For larger spillages mechanical scooping may be necessary (use only diesel vehicles)
Waste disposal	Dispose spilled or contaminated material to landfill. Do not release into drains or other measures.

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