


Supplier	
Cefetra Ltd The Lightyear Building Glasgow Airport Business Park Marchburn Drive PA3 2SJ Scotland 0141 445 5721	
Product Specifications	
Feed Stuff	Rye Grain
Trading Name	Rye Grain, Rye
Image- Typical Image of Rye Grain *	
	
**(product may vary in appearance depending on suppliers)	
Product Description	Rye ( <i>Secale cereale</i> L.) is a winter-hardy annual or biennial grass. In addition to the grain itself, several rye by-products are occasionally used in animal feeding, notably rye bran, which is the by-product of rye milling, and rye distillers' grains, the by-products of whisky and ethanol production
Specification*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spec weight min 60 kg/hl</li> <li>• Moisture max 15%</li> <li>• Admix max 2%</li> <li>• Ergot max 0.05%</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(*Values are not contractual)</p>
General Use	Rye grain can be used for Distilling in Alcohol production
Packaging & Transport	Bulk
Labelling	According to EU legislation 767/2009
Storage	Storage of Rye should be in a dry, cool and ventilated area.
Legal Demands	The products comply with legal requirements & legislation. The most significant elements of which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation 183/2005 on Feed hygiene.</li> <li>• Regulation 767/2009 on placing on the market and the use of feed.</li> <li>• GMP+ Feed safety Assurance Scheme.</li> <li>• Feeding Stuffs Regulations 2000.</li> </ul>
Undesirable substances	The maximum determined contents for undesirable substances in feedstuff, such as established in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directive 2002/32/EG on undesirable substances in animal feed;</li> <li>• GMP+FSA; Appendix 1 (Product standards, including residue standards) recalculated to a moisture content of 12%;</li> </ul>
Specific analysis and standard tolerances	
Salmonella	Absent in 25g
Appearance	Pale colour, typical appearance of Rye
Country of origin	EU origin
Health Information	
Inhalation	May cause lung congestion if inhaled
Ingestion	Non-hazardous food product. May cause an allergic response with sensitive individuals.
Eye Contact	Can cause discomfort

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## Product data Sheet Animal Feeds

Skin Contact	In certain individuals subject to Malady, dermatitis may occur, and hence protective gloves would be advisable. The material is classified as non-toxic but as dust nuisance only. It is not a corrosive.
Toxicological Information	Rapeseed meal is non-toxic and biodegradable
Occupational exposure limits	None available
<b>Emergency first aid procedures</b>	
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Give person water to drink. If gastro-intestinal symptoms develop seek medical help. Non-toxic – dust masks should be worn.
Eye Contact	In the event of eye contact irrigate with water for at least 15 minutes. Exposure may result in mild irritation. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
Skin Contact	Wash effected area with soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.
Inhalation	Classed as a dust nuisance however, If breathing difficulties occur move to a well ventilated area. If breathing problems are still occurring, please seek medical help. – dust masks should be worn. Seek medical attention if required.
<b>Physical properties</b>	
Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Pale colour, typical appearance of Rye
Odour	Rye have a slight pleasant odour.
Flammability limits	Excessively high water content may result in self-heating due to increased respiratory activity. The Rye in individual clusters of excessively moist cargo heat up and give rise to more damp (sweating) cereal at the boundary layers of the cluster. In this way, the process propagates into other parts of the cargo. Such clusters may form, for example, in too freshly harvested product (not yet post-ripened) or where excessively damp goods have been loaded.
<b>Fire &amp; Explosion hazard</b>	
Flammability	Not flammable
Ignition temp	490°C
Extinguishing media	Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide
Explosion class	St 1
<b>Special firefighting procedures &amp; precautions</b>	
Combustible when subjected to extreme 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.	
<b>Reactivity</b>	
Stability	Stable
Material to avoid	Strong oxidizing agents; Direct sunlight, extremely low and high temperatures and protect from moisture.
Hazardous decomposition products	Combustion produces CO <sup>2</sup> & CO
<b>Personal protection / Exposure control</b>	
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. dust masks should be worn.
Skin protection	Gloves and overalls should be worn when handling.
Eye Protection	Always wear approved safety glasses when working. Full face protective shields can be worn to avoid contact with face. Wash stations should be provided.
Footwear	Appropriate footwear as specified by workplace requirements.
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	
Environmental precautions	Avoid excessive dust emissions.
Spill or leak precautions	Its high content of sugars causes high biological oxygen demand, and the release of large quantities into waterways or sewers should be avoided. Spillages should be cleared up immediately and disposed.
Waste disposal	Dispose spilled or contaminated material to landfill. Do not release into drains or other measures.
<b>This is for information purposes only and is not contractual</b>	