


Supplier	
Cefetra Ltd The Lightyear Building Glasgow Airport Business Park Marchburn Drive PA3 2SJ Scotland 0141 445 5721	
Product Specifications	
Feed Stuff	Organic Rye Grain
Trading Name	Organic Rye Grain, Organic Rye
Image- Typical Image of Organic Rye Grain **	
 <p style="text-align: right;">**(product may vary in appearance depending on suppliers)</p>	
Product Description	<p>Rye is a winter-hardy annual or biennial grass. Beyond the grain, several rye by-products are utilised in animal feeding, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rye bran – a by-product of rye milling • Rye distillers' grains – by-products of whisky and ethanol production <p>These by-products offer additional nutritional resources in various animal feed formulations. When sourcing and trading organic products, it must be ensured that the organic supply remains compliant with the standards set out by OF&G.</p>
Specification*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spec weight min 60 kg/hl • Moisture max 15% • Admix max 2% • Ergot max 0.05% <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	<p>The product complies with all applicable legislation. Most important elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Feed Legislation • Regulation 2018/848 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing EC No 834/2007 • Regulation 889/2008 on organic labelling • Directive 2002/32/EG on undesirable substances in animal feed. • Regulation 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food or feed • Regulation (EC) No. 1831/2003 concerning animal feed hygiene • Commission Recommendation- EC 2006/576/EC • Where applicable The Animal Feed (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations Statutory Instruments (Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland) • Where applicable The Feed (Sampling and Analysis and Specified Undesirable substances) Regulations 2010. (SI for Scotland 354, Northern Ireland 323, Wales 2287 & England 2280)
Undesirable substances	<p>The maximum allowable contents of undesirable substances in feedstuff are established in accordance with the following regulations and standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances in animal feed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GMP+ FSA, Appendix 1 (Product standards, including residue standards) Compliance with these standards ensures feed safety and quality.
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.
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	Rye is non-toxic and biodegradable.
Occupational exposure limits	None available.
Emergency first aid procedures	
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.
Physical properties	
Physical state	Solid.
Appearance	Pale colour, typical appearance of Rye.
Odour	Rye has a slight pleasant odour.
Flammability limits	Excessively high moisture content can lead to self-heating as a result of increased respiratory activity. In clusters of overly moist rye within a cargo, localized heating occurs, causing the grains at the boundary layers to become damp or “sweat”. This condition can propagate, spreading the heating and moisture to other parts of the cargo. Such clusters often form in freshly harvested rye that has not undergone sufficient post-ripening or when excessively damp material is loaded.
Fire & Explosion hazard	
Flammability	Not flammable.
Ignition temp	490°C
Extinguishing media	Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide.
Explosion class	St 1
Special firefighting procedures & precautions	
The material is combustible when exposed to extreme heat. Suitable extinguishing agents include dry chemical agents, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), and foam. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to prevent exposure to smoke and toxic fumes. Adequate dust extraction systems must be provided in all areas where dust is present to reduce fire risk.	
Reactivity	
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 ₂ & CO
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. 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.
Environmental Protection	
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.
This is for information purposes only and is not contractual	