

R7-04A

Product data Sheet Animal Feeds

Supplier	
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Product Specifications	
Feed Stuff	Rape Seed / Canola/Genetically Modified Oilseed Rape
Trading Name	Rapeseed, Canola, GM Canola, GM Rapeseed, Genetically Modified Brassica napus
Image- Typical Image of Rapeseed GMO	
 (Product may vary in appearance depending on suppliers)	
Product Description	Genetically Modified Oilseed Rape (GM Canola) is a type of oilseed rape (Brassica napus) that has been genetically engineered to improve its resistance to herbicides and enhance other agronomic traits. These modifications are typically aimed at increasing yield, resistance to pests, or tolerance to environmental stressors. GM oilseed rape is primarily cultivated for its seeds, which are used to produce vegetable oil (canola oil), animal feed, and biofuel. The plant itself is an annual crop with bright yellow flowers, producing small, round seeds. The GM variants may have specific characteristics such as increased resistance to herbicides like glyphosate or modified oil composition, making them distinct from traditional oilseed rape varieties. Contains >0.9% Genetically Modified Rapeseed
Nutritional content	Moisture - Typically 5-10% for harvested seeds (*Values are not contractual)
General Use	Cultivated primarily for the production of oil (canola oil), animal feed, and as a biofuel source. The crushed seeds or meal are used as livestock and poultry feed. The oil extracted from the seeds is used in biodiesel production. Can be processed for use in lubricants, paints, and other industrial products.
Packaging & Transport	Bulk
Labelling	According to EU legislation 767/2009
Storage	The commodity should be stored at ambient/cool temperatures in dry flats stores. No heat should be applied to the material as it is subject to self-ignition given combustible conditions.
Legal Demands	The product complies with all applicable legislation. Most important elements are: - Animal Feed Legislation - 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. 183/2005 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) - The GM food & feed regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 - compliance with all EU-regulations with respect to GMO events and food/feed safety - Where applicable The Feed (Sampling and Analysis and Specified Undesirable substances) Regulations 2010. (SI for Scotland 354, Northern Ireland 323, Wales 2287 & England 2280)

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Undesirable substances	The maximum determined contents for undesirable substances in feedstuff, such as established in: • Directive 2002/32/EG on undesirable substances in animal feed. • GMP+FSA; Appendix 1 (Product standards, including residue standards) GMP+ FSA Scheme, FEMAS Scheme or Equivalent • Regulation 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food or feed.
Specific analysis and standard tolerances	
Salmonella	Absent in 25g
Appearance	Small, round, yellow-brown seeds; green stems, leaves, and yellow flowers (for live plants)
Country of origin	Canada, USA
Health Information	
Inhalation	Dust: Handling oilseed rape, particularly during planting, harvesting, or milling, may release small amounts of dust. This dust could irritate the respiratory tract and cause coughing, sneezing, or shortness of breath, especially in individuals with pre-existing respiratory conditions such as asthma. Allergenic Risk: Some individuals may be sensitive or allergic to pollen or particulate matter from oilseed rape, which could exacerbate respiratory symptoms. – dust masks should be worn.
Ingestion	Accidental Ingestion of Seeds or Plant Material: Ingestion of large quantities of whole oilseed rape seeds or plant matter could cause mild gastrointestinal discomfort (nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea). This is unlikely to pose a serious health risk, but it should be avoided. Toxicity from Seed Coat Compounds: The seeds contain glucosinolates, which can be harmful in very large quantities. However, toxicity from direct ingestion of the seeds is rare unless they are consumed in large amounts. – dust masks should be worn.
Eye Contact	Physical Injury: Contact with plant material or dust could cause mild irritation or mechanical injury to the eyes. Allergic Reaction: In rare cases, the pollen or plant material may cause an allergic reaction, leading to eye redness, itching, or swelling.
Skin Contact	Skin Irritation: Prolonged or repeated contact with oilseed rape seeds or plant material could cause mild irritation or allergic skin reactions, such as itching or rash. Pollen Exposure: Direct skin exposure to pollen could lead to sensitization or allergic reactions, especially for individuals with pollen allergies.
Toxicological Information	Rapeseed is non-toxic and biodegradable.
Occupational exposure limits	While whole oilseed rape (GM or non-GM) is not typically assigned formal exposure limits (such as those established for chemicals), the following general guidelines for handling plant materials and agricultural products can be applied: Respiratory Protection: In environments where significant dust generation is possible (e.g., during harvesting or milling), appropriate dust masks or respirators (e.g., N95) may be recommended to minimize inhalation exposure. Skin Protection: Protective clothing, gloves, and eye protection may be advisable for workers handling large quantities of the seeds or plant material, especially to reduce the risk of skin irritation or allergic reactions. Eye Protection: Safety glasses or face shields should be worn to prevent irritation from plant material or dust in the eyes.
Emergency first aid procedures	
Ingestion	If ingested, do not induce vomiting unless advised by a medical professional. Rinse the mouth with water and give water or milk to drink (if the person is conscious). Seek medical advice if large quantities are ingested or symptoms develop.
Eye Contact	Flush your eyes with cool water for at least 15 minutes. Do not allow people to rub their eyes. Seek medical attention if required. Products are non-toxic.
Skin Contact	Dust can cause irritation or sensitivity to skin. Wash effected area with soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.
Inhalation	If inhaled, move the person to an area with fresh air immediately. If symptoms persist (e.g., coughing, shortness of breath), seek medical attention.
Physical properties	

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Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Off-white to yellow/brown
Odor	Characteristic odor of rapeseed plants; may vary slightly depending on environmental factors
Flammability limits	Not known
Fire & Explosion hazard	
Flash point	>60°C
Flammability	Rapeseed extracted can produce dust which is combustible. Eliminate any sources of ignition. Temperature monitoring is required frequently. Extraction facilities should be used in storage areas to reduce explosion risk
Extinguishing media	Foam or carbon dioxide
Explosion Class	ST 1
Special firefighting procedures & precautions	
The product is combustible when exposed to heat. Suitable extinguishing agents include dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), and foam. Water must not be used, as it may increase the risk of heat build-up and self-combustion. In the event of a fire, firefighters must use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to avoid inhalation of smoke and potentially hazardous fumes. Adequate dust extraction systems should be installed in all areas where dust may be generated to reduce the risk of ignition and maintain air quality.	
Reactivity	
Stability	Stable
Hazardous Polymerization	Not known.
Material to avoid	Strong oxidizing agents and moisture. Material is Hygroscopic.
Hazardous decomposition products	The vapors of the solvent used during production are denser than air and may accumulate in the lower parts of the hold.
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	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	None. Avoid excessive dust emissions
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.
This is for information purposes only and is not contractual	