

pathogen) that would significantly minimize the pathogen.

(d) The hazard evaluation must consider the effect of the following on the safety of the finished animal food for the intended animal:

- (1) The formulation of the animal food;
- (2) The condition, function, and design of the facility and equipment;
- (3) Raw materials and other ingredients;
- (4) Transportation practices;
- (5) Manufacturing/processing procedures;
- (6) Packaging activities and labeling activities;
- (7) Storage and distribution;
- (8) Intended or reasonably foreseeable use;
- (9) Sanitation, including employee hygiene; and
- (10) Any other relevant factors such as the temporal (*e.g.*, weather-related) nature of some hazards (*e.g.*, levels of some natural toxins).

[80 FR 56337, Sept. 17, 2015, as amended at 81 FR 3717, Jan. 22, 2016]

§ 507.34 Preventive controls.

(a)(1) You must identify and implement preventive controls to provide assurances that any hazards requiring a preventive control will be significantly minimized or prevented and the animal food manufactured, processed, packed, or held by your facility will not be adulterated under section 402 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; and

(2) Preventive controls required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section include:

- (i) Controls at critical control points (CCPs), if there are any CCPs; and
- (ii) Controls, other than those at CCPs, that are also appropriate for animal food safety.

(b) Preventive controls must be written.

(c) Preventive controls include, as appropriate to the facility and animal food:

(1) Process controls. Process controls include procedures, practices, and processes to ensure the control of parameters during operations such as heat processing, irradiating, and refrigerating animal food. Process controls must include, as appropriate to the na-

ture of the applicable control and its role in the facility's food safety system:

(i) Parameters associated with the control of the hazard; and

(ii) The maximum or minimum value, or combination of values, to which any biological, chemical, or physical parameter must be controlled to significantly minimize or prevent a hazard requiring a process control.

(2) Sanitation controls. Sanitation controls include procedures, practices, and processes to ensure that the facility is maintained in a sanitary condition adequate to significantly minimize or prevent hazards such as environmental pathogens and biological hazards due to employee handling. Sanitation controls must include, as appropriate to the facility and the animal food, procedures, practices, and processes for the:

(i) Cleanliness of animal food-contact surfaces, including animal food-contact surfaces of utensils and equipment; and

(ii) Prevention of cross-contamination from insanitary objects and from personnel to animal food, animal food-packaging material, and other animal food-contact surfaces and from raw product to processed product.

(3) Supply-chain controls. Supply-chain controls include the supply-chain program as required by subpart E of this part;

(4) A recall plan as required by § 507.38; and

(5) Other preventive controls. These include any other procedures, practices, and processes necessary to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section. Examples of other controls include hygiene training and other current good manufacturing practices.

§ 507.36 Circumstances in which the owner, operator, or agent in charge of a manufacturing/processing facility is not required to implement a preventive control.

(a) If you are a manufacturer/processor, you are not required to implement a preventive control when you identify a hazard requiring a preventive control (identified hazard) and any of the following circumstances apply:

(1) You determine and document that the type of animal food could not be