

Fusarium-toxins in products intended for animal feeding



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Intensified monitoring



- **Commission Recommendation of 17 August 2006 on the presence of deoxynivalenol, zearalenone, ochratoxin A, T-2 and HT-2 toxin and fumonisins in products intended for animal feeding**
 - Guidance values for cereals and cereal products, complementary and complete feedingstuffs
 - Assessment of the approach provided for by the Recommendation (**intensified monitoring** combined with guidance values) to be undertaken by 2009 in particular to assess its contribution towards protecting animal health and preserving the internal market
 - If needed further legislative measures can be taken
- **What issues should have particular attention for the intensified monitoring?**

Issues of attention



- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1126/2007 of 28 September 2007**
 - No maximum levels for deoxynivalenol, zearalenone and fumonisins in unprocessed maize intended to be processed by wet milling (starch production)
- **Starch contains no or low levels of the Fusarium-toxins, independent of the levels in the raw material.**
- **Fusarium toxins are concentrated in the by-products of the starch industry which are intended for animal feeding**
- **Levels in the by-products are correlated with the levels in the raw materials !**

Issues of attention



- **Cereals, including maize can also be used for industrial purposes (e.g. for the production of biofuel)**
- **No maximum levels are applicable to cereals intended for industrial purposes**
- **By-products from the cereals intended for industrial use can be used for animal feeding**
- **Mycotoxins / Fusarium toxins can be concentrated into these by-products**

Issues of attention



- **Fusarium-toxins are known mycotoxins for cereals and cereal products (including silage)**
- **Can significant levels of Fusarium-toxins also be found on feed materials other than cereals and cereal products?**
- **Yes !!! But to what extent ?**

Issues of attention



- **RASFF notifications August 2007: high levels of zearalenone (0.76 ppm, 4 ppm, 3.8 ppm) found in soya hulls from Argentina. (for comparison guidance level of 3 ppm for zearalenone in maize by-products).**
- **Cause ? Isolated incident or possibility for re-occurrence ? ...**
- **What about other feed materials ?**
- **Risk and responsibility for the compound feed manufacturer.**

Intensified monitoring



- **Intensified monitoring should focus/pay particular attention to feed materials at risk (see above) with the objective of animal health protection**
- **In addition, monitoring should cover a wide range of products intended for animal feeding (including products not known to be contaminated by Fusarium toxins) in order to identify unknown risks.**
- **Findings of unusual contamination should be widely communicated**
- **Besides the reporting of the findings, also the cause of contamination should be investigated and an assessment of the risk for re-occurrence should be undertaken. The outcome of these investigations should also be widely communicated**