

# Feed control in the Netherlands

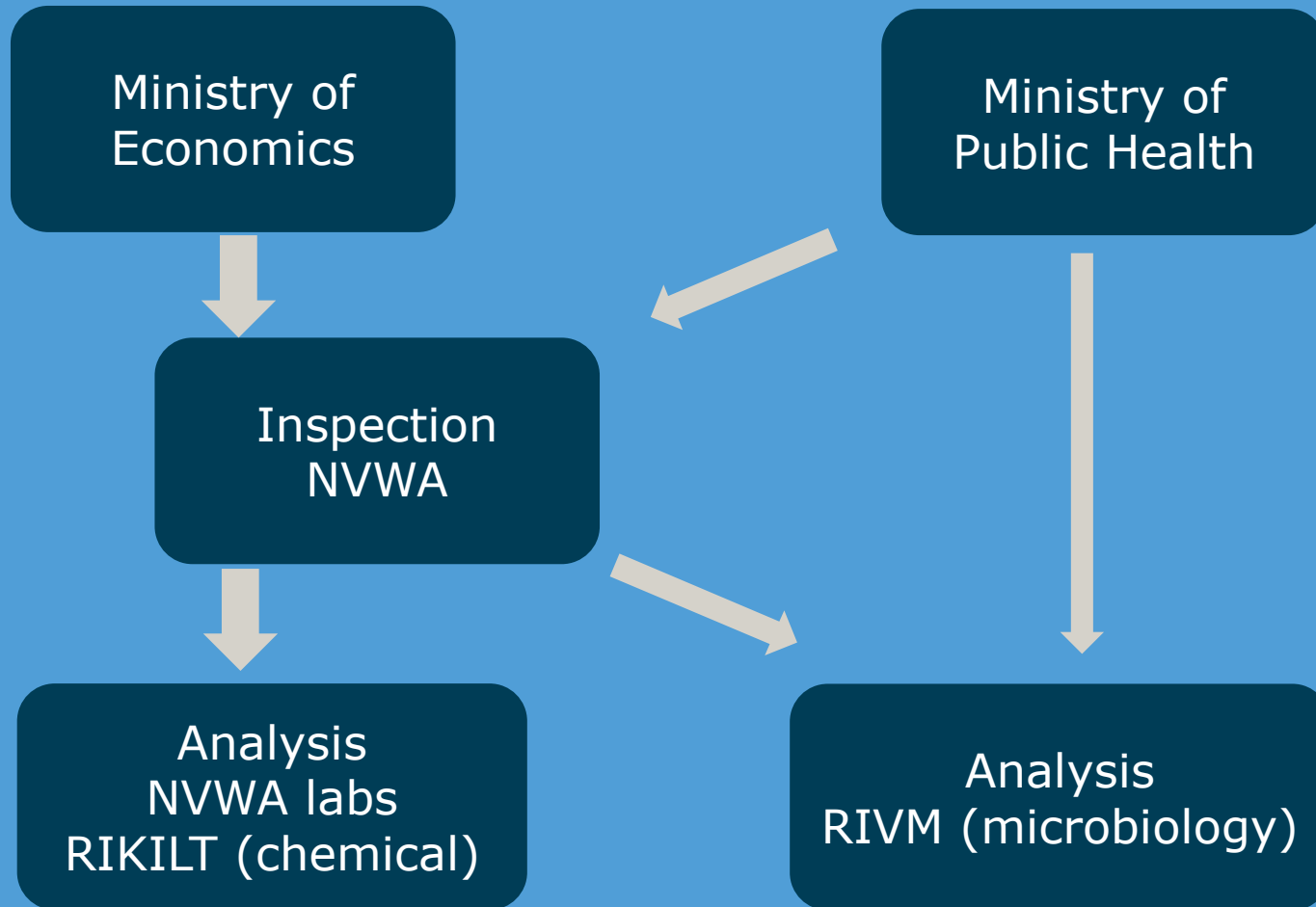
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# Feed and food control





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# NVWA

## Working with an annual plan

Regular work and project-based tasks

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Regular work:

- (control of) the Approval/Registration of establishments (Reg. (EC) nr. 1831/2003 feed hygiene)
- Import control of animal feed
- National plan undesirable substances (Dir 2002/32/EC; Reg. (EC) nr. 999/2001; Reg (EC) nr. 1831/2003; GMO)
- Export certificates

# Import control Netherlands by the NVWA and Customs

- Cooperation between NVWA and Customs
  - 100% control of documents by Customs
  - $\pm 1\%$  identity check (containers 5%) by NVWA
  - $\pm 1\%$  physical check by NVWA
- Extra checks on GMO
- Possibility for extra checks (risk based):
  - National Plan Undesirable Substances



# Annual Control Program Animal Nutrition

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- Risk based
  - Following the risk assessment
  - Based on former results and incidents
- Part of the Multi Annual National Control Plan
- Following the existing Feed Legislation
- Policy Goals as starting point

# Annual National Plan feed

Risk based: Total about 4000 analysis on:

- processed animal proteins (750)
- heavy metals (350)
- pesticides (300)
- dioxins and PCBs (550)
- Copper and Zinc (250)
- mycotoxins (450)
- Feed additives and antibiotics (450)
- Packaging material (50)
- Botanical impurities (150)
- GMO (200)

# Responsibilities

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- General Food Law 178/2002:
  - Producer is responsible for the safety of the product
  - Authorities have to maintain a system of official control, includes a check on whether producer meets the criteria
- Analysis of products is primarily task of producer
  - Non-compliant results must be reported to authorities by producer, not the laboratory



- The Product Board Animal Feed is a regulatory industrial organization for businesses and for employees in the animal feed production chain.
- The areas for special attention in common policy are:
  - quality and product safety
  - feed evaluation
  - Work
  - Research
  - Communication
  - market organization regulations

[www.pdv.nl](http://www.pdv.nl)

# Trust Feed



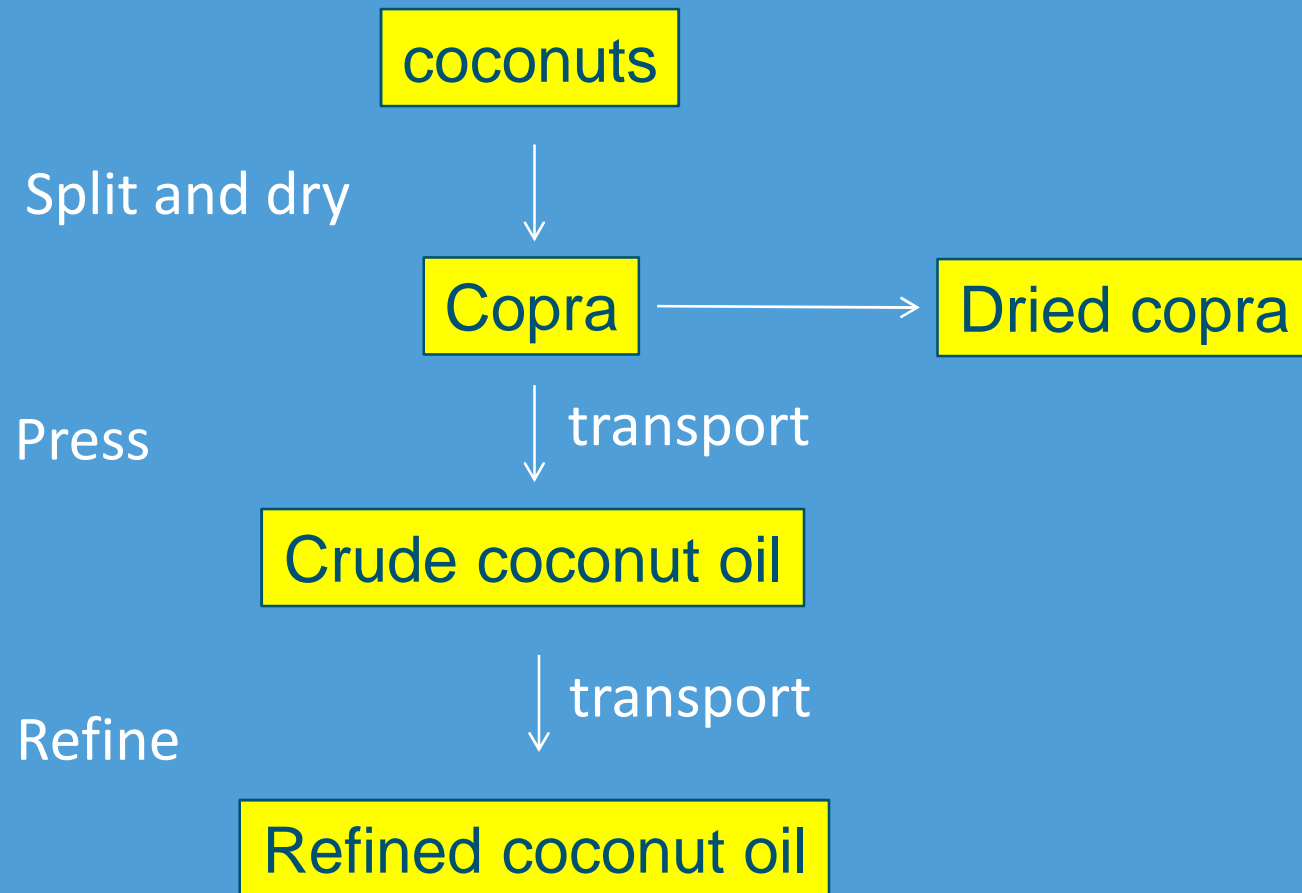
- Assessment of suppliers to provide safe products
- Easier to do this in a combined effort
  - TrusQ
  - Safe Feed
  - Now Trust Feed (since July 2011)
  - Agreement with NVWA

# GMP+

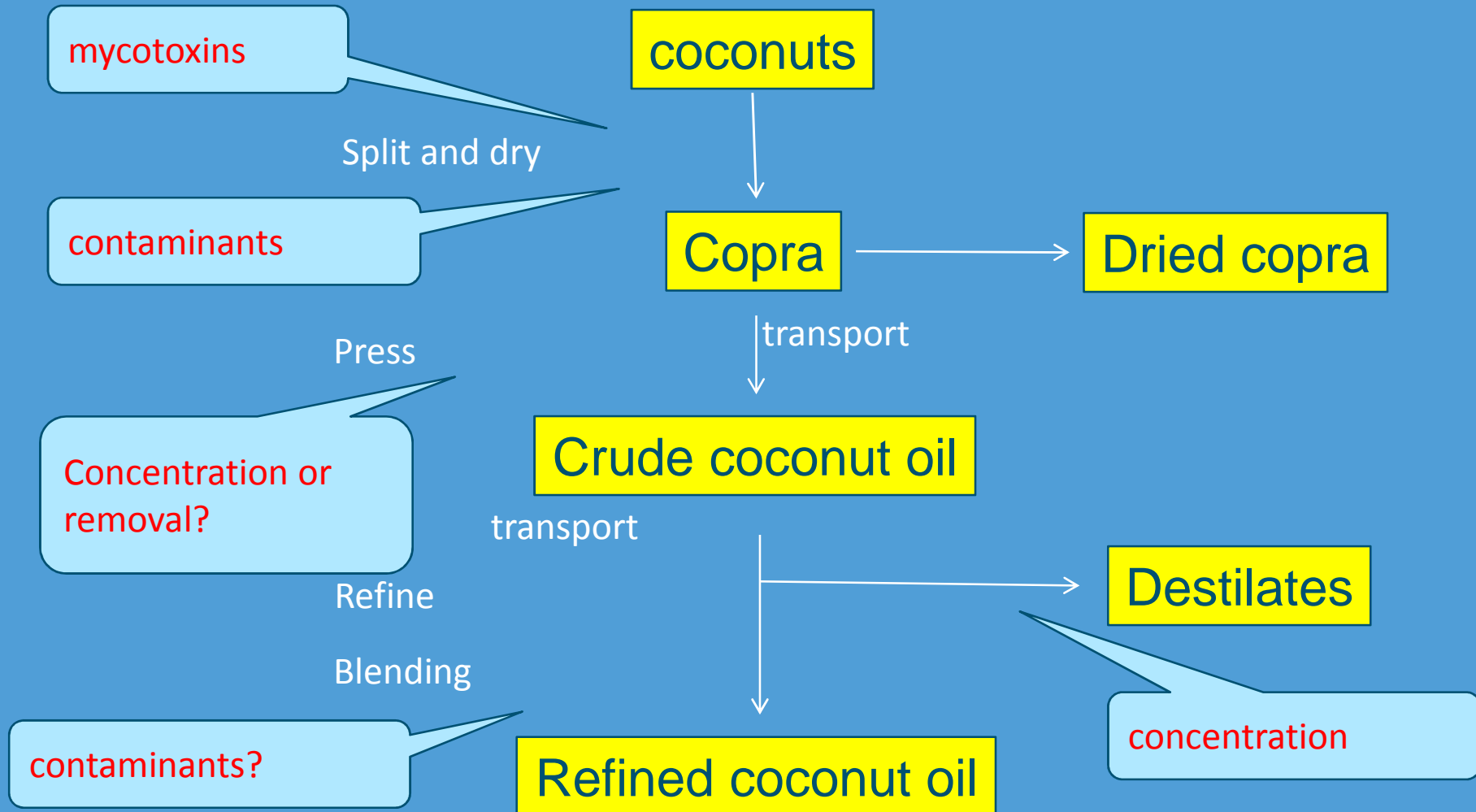


- Chain management system
- Audits and certification
- Minimum requirements for transport (database)
- Feed safety database
  - Regulatory limits
  - flow charts and HACCP: produced by members
  - Fact sheets on hazards

# Production coconut oil and copra



# Production coconut oil and copra



# Flow charts

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Should be detailed and specific enough to:

- identify real hazards
- Avoid new incidents

# NVWA: Surveillance on control

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- How to perform surveillance on control?
  - Audits, occasional sampling
- How to evaluate analytical results of private laboratories?
  - Accreditation of methods and audits
  - Organization of PT-tests
  - Reanalysis of samples?
  - Task for NRLs?
  - Positive list of laboratories (FAVV, Belgium)?

# Does auto-control work?

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- Various dioxin incidents discovered by producers
  - Belgium dioxin incident 1999
  - Irish incident 2008
  - Organic corn from Ukraine 2010
  - Fatty acids Germany 2011
- Also follow-up often primarily tackled by companies
- Tendency to try to solve problem before reporting
  - Also depends on response authorities
  - What about other customers that received same material?

# Breaking news May 2010



## **Dioxin-Contaminated Maize Hits Organic Egg Market**

NETHERLANDS & GERMANY - The German authorities have found dioxins in organic eggs in nine federal states. The source has been identified as maize from the Ukraine, which was used by a Dutch feed compounder and then exported to German producers.

# Positive organic eggs

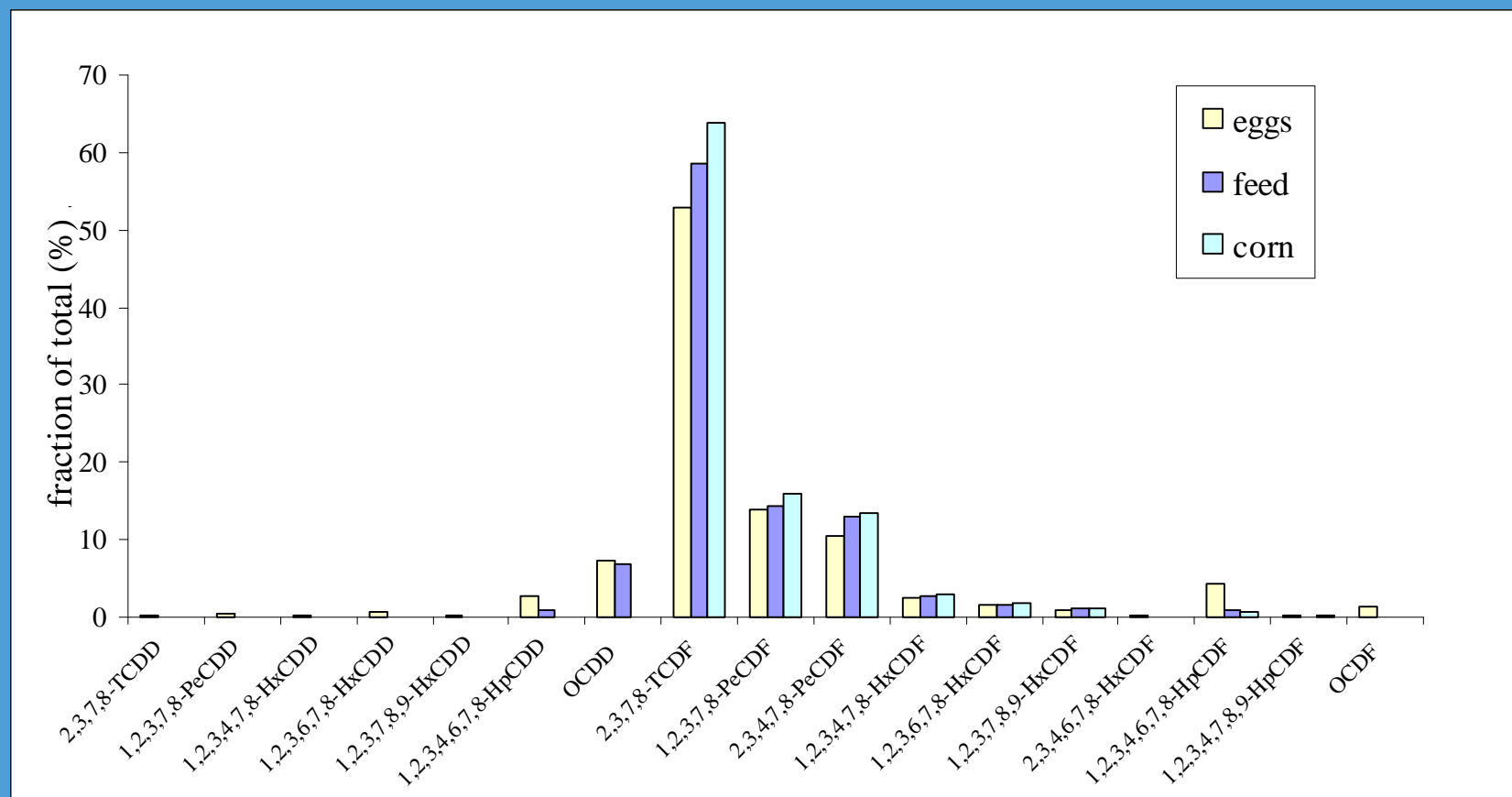
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- One sample tested positive in the CALUX assay
- Confirmation with GC/HRMS showed a dioxin level of 10.9 pg TEQ/g fat (ML 3 pg TEQ/g fat)
- RIKILT contacted by company exporting to Germany about positive eggs at other farms
  - Ongoing for at least several weeks
  - First suspicion on soil
- Two farms, same congener pattern
- Conclusion, likely to come from feed rather than soil

# Follow-up studies by feed company

- Corn imported from Ukraine slightly above the limit
- Confirmed by follow-up studies at RIKILT
  - 1-3 ng TEQ/kg
- Feed around the limit
- Source?

# Patterns in corn, feed and eggs



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# Follow-up

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- RIKILT analysed egg samples from various farms on behalf of the farms
- Data also sent to NVWA
- Source seems to be the use of PCB contaminated fuel for drying of corn but was never officially revealed

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Thank you for  
your attention

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