



IAG Annual Conference Freising 12.06. – 14.06.2012

- Opening and Welcome by Dr. M. Ruhland and Dr. I. Paradies-Severin
- Welcome from LGL by Dr. Dr. M. Schick
- Presentation of the participants and activities of 2011
- Feed Control in Bavaria: E. Herbst
- Animal by-product Regulation – Feed law: Dr. P. Zechel
- Introduction and election of two new IAG-Members: P. Peterskeit from Wessling (D) and P. Czajkowski from Provimi (Cargill, PL) → decided unanimously by the IAG members
- EURL: TSE Roadmap 2 – latest decisions
- Concerning the technical lectures will be referred to the proceedings of our meeting.

Ringtests

for detailed information look at the evaluation of the particular ring test

IAG Ring Test “Animal Protein 2012” – Van Raamsdonk (NL)

Four samples were delivered, commercially produced, based on a cattle feed (samples A, B and D) and a fish meal (sample C)

The meat and bone meal (MBM) used was lamb meal with a bone fragment share of 41% which has been tested by microscopy for pureness. All sample-sets were tested for homogeneity.

- 2012-A Feed with 0,1% MBM
- 2012-B Blank feed
- 2012-C Fish meal fortified with 10% of salmon meal
- 2012-D Feed with 0,02% MBM

The 54 participants originated from 23 countries: 18 member states of the European Union, and five other countries (China, Norway, Peru, Serbia and Switzerland).
53labs returned results based on microscopic analysis

The description of the used microscopic method is laid down in the Regulation 152/2009/EC annex VI. The microscopic detection method is the only official control method to detect animal proteins in feedstuff.

Conclusion:

- In general very good results of all labs
- Results give a good overview of the performance of the labs performing the microscopic method
- Detection of ingredients of land animals was good in every case



- Specificity of the detection of absence of fishmeal and land animal material was good (0,94 and 0,92) but below the level of 0,95 considering as lower limit for the performance parameters sensitivity and specificity.
- Specificity of the detection of absence of fishmeal was 0,98 for sample A and 0,98 for sample D.
- Overestimation of the amount of land animal ingredients
- As the discrimination between salmon bones and bones of land animals is difficult, the specificity of 0,7 was not good and causes a high number of false positive results for MBM in sample C.

It was decided, that in the future the report of this ringtest will be distributed by mail with a personal letter containing the number of the Lab.
The report will also be published on RIKILT.

IAG Ring Test 2012 "Determination of the composition of poultry feed" – Reisner (D)

24 laboratories participated

The sample was a mixed feed for young turkey which was provided by a local producer. The sample was analysed according to IAG – Method A2 "method for identification and estimation of constituents in animal feedingstuff". The test material was distributed without any declaration.

Conclusion:

- The wheatproducts were slightly overestimated, but 71% of the results for the determination were correct.
- The soyproducts were slightly underestimated, but 79% of the results for the determination were correct.
- In general more than 85% of the results were correct regarding to the quantitative microscopy. As the declaration of the feed was completely unknown this is a really positive result.

IAG Ring Test 2012 "Determination of the composition of dairy feed" – Frick (CH)

22 laboratories participated

The sample was a mixed feed for dairy which was provided by a local producer. The sample was analysed according to IAG – Method A2 "method for identification and estimation of constituents in animal feedingstuff". The declaration of the sample contained errors introduced by the organisator: Instead of barley the sample contained sugar beet pulp.

Conclusion:

- More than 90% of the participants detected sugar beet pulp although it was not declared.
- Barley was often mentioned as traces (up to 6%), maybe influenced because of the wrong declaration.
- The products of the cereals were slightly underestimated, and it seems to be a challenge to determine the single cereals out of many.



IAG Ring Test 2012 “Ambrosia seeds” – Russ (D)

12 laboratories participated

Three samples of linseed spiked with a definite number of Ambrosia seeds were dispatched successively to the labs to find out the measurement uncertainty for counting Ambrosia spp. Seeds according to the IAG Method A5 – Determination of Ambrosia (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L.) in Non-pelleted Animal Feedingstuff.

- IAG sample 1 spiked with 11 seeds of ambrosia
- IAG sample 2 spiked with 16 seeds of ambrosia
- IAG sample 3 spiked with 21 seeds of ambrosia

Conclusion:

- No lab found more seeds of ambrosia as added.
- Although the matrix was a simple feed, the number of ambrosia seeds found in the three samples was not the number which was expected. Reasons therefor might be the loss of some seeds and it has to be considered that there exist a large variation between size and color of different ambrosia species.
- A definite result for the measurement uncertainty is not available after this experiment and according to Regulation 152/2009/EU an uncertainty limit is not needed for the moment.

Decided IAG Ring Tests for the Annual Conference in Vienna (AUT) 2013

- Open declaration in poultry or chicken feed with declaration – ALP (Posieux, CH)
- Open declaration in pig feed without any declaration – LUFA Nord West (Oldenburg, D)
- Animal Proteins – RIKILT (Wageningen; NL)
- Ringtest Soy Calibration Line

These ring tests should not be delivered all in the same month.

Results of open declarations should be reported without a range, and no number behind the dot.

Important informations and decisions

Because of the retirement of our secretary Dr. F. Wernitznig IAG-members decided to designate Roland Weiss as the new secretary (also responsible for the IAG-homepage) and to coopt Dr. L. v. Raamsdonk as 3rd Chairman in the same level as the other two chairmen.

→ change of the IAG-Rules

Method Reading

First reading of a new IAG-method: “Method for the Qualitative and Quantitative Determination of Constituents of Soybean Origin (*Glycine max* L) in Trace Amounts (<2%) in Feedingstuff”



Topics for the IAG meeting in Hamburg 2012

- Workshop: "Chemical Spot Reactions"
- Packing materials
- Discussion on
 - Uncertainty limit for ambrosia
 - Method soybean in traces
 - Method undesirable substances
- The meeting in Hamburg will take place from 26. to 27. 09. 2012

For our annual conference 2013 we are invited to VIENNA (AUT) and the meeting will take place from 11. to 13. 06. 2013

Many thanks to the organizer team from Freising/Munich!

Secretary:

Roland Weiss

President

Dr. Inge Paradies-Severin