~ Key note presentation ~

Feed Safety Analysis

Part I Inspection and Sampling Method

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In order to ensure the safety of feeds,
the MAFF of Japan implemented the following in accordance
with the “Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality
Improvement of Feeds” (Feed Safety Law) and any regulations

- Maximum limits for pesticide residues, heavy metals and mycotoxins
- Import ban of Non-approved GMO
- Feed regulation for BSE prevention

Safe Livestock Products

Feed Safety Law
Outline of Spot Inspection
Spot inspection

MAFF decide the standards and specification of feeds

Feeds which do not meet safety standards are not allowed to be manufactured, imported, sold, or used.

System of Feed Safety

Imported feed materials
(Corn, wheat, fish meal, etc.)

Importers (port silo, warehouse)

Domestic feed materials
(Rice bran, soybean meal, etc.)

Manufacturers (feed factory)

Dealers

Farmers

Safety foods of animal origin

FAMIC
(Food and Agricultural Material Inspection Center)

Spot inspection

Prefectural governments
Feeds Inspection

1. Spot Inspection
   - Check account books and production facilities
   - Sampling of feeds

2. Analysis
   - Pesticide residues, heavy metals, mycotoxins
   - Animal protein
   - Etc
How to do Sampling of Feeds
Sampling Method

- **Official Sampling Method must be used.**
- **Codex recommend to use international method**
- **Japanese sampling method of feed is based on ISO (international standard).**

ISO 3082: Sampling and Sampling preparation procedure
ISO 6497: Animal feeding stuffs-Sampling
Technical Terms

- **Increment**: a quantity taken at one scoop from a single point in a lot
- **bulk sample**: a quantity by mixing all the increments taken from the same lot (Sample of primary sampling)
- **reduced sample**: a representative part of the bulk sample after reduction (Sample of secondary sampling : laboratory sample)
Sampling Scheme

1. Make sure the number of packages in the same lot
2. Select packages at random
3. Sample the bulk sample by using increment scoop
4. Sample the reduced sample by using increment scoop
5. Laboratory sample for analysis
Important Point

(1) To make up representative sample (randomly sampling)

(2) To use different method for each particle size or each package type of feeds.

(3) Necessary to have training and experience for the sampling of feed.
Package Type

- Paper Bag
- Flexible Container Bag

Particle Type of Feeds

- flour
- pellet
- flake
Scoop for Increment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Particle Size of Feed</th>
<th>Type of Scoop for Increment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 millimeter</td>
<td>No.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 millimeter</td>
<td>No.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 millimeter</td>
<td>No.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 millimeter</td>
<td>No.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sampling for the Packed Feed of Paper Bag (for bulk sample)

① Check the same lot number at the stock room

② 5 backs take out in at random

③ Open the packages
① a sample in a rectangle of thickness.

② divide into 12–20 divisions

③ using the scoop, extract from each division.

These sampling procedures must be repeated five times.

The sampling procedure of reduced sample is the same as the sampling procedure of bulk sample.
Sampling for Flexible Container Bag (for bulk sample)
Thank you for your listening