

# Safe use of Processed Animal Proteins in Aquafeed

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Safeed PAP workshop

Qingdao, China April 2009

# PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Introduction to EFPRA
- Animal By-products
- Why a 'feed' ban?
- Problems & solutions
- Practical steps
- Summing up

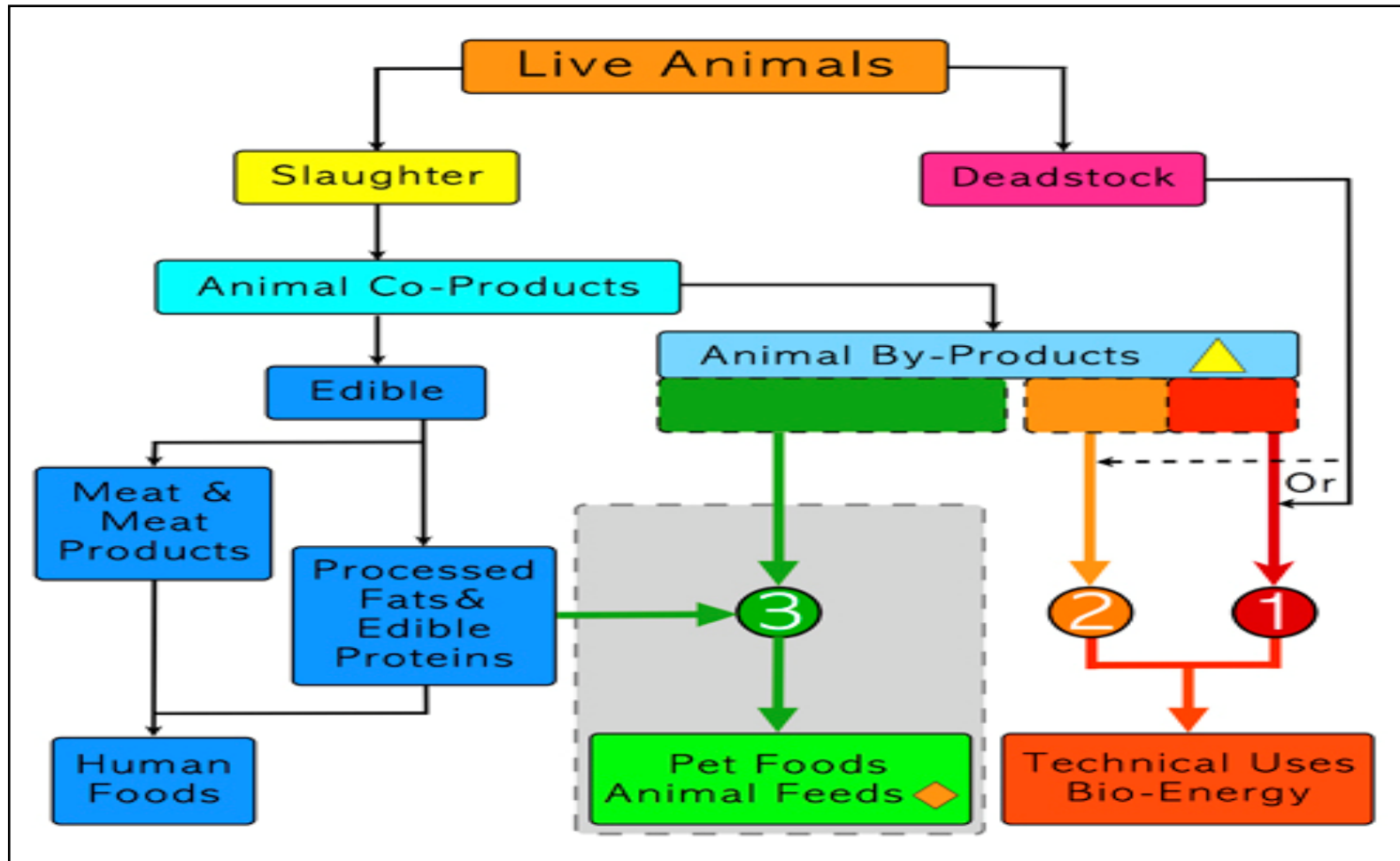
# EFPPRA: Member Associations

-  AUSTRIA
-  BELGIUM
-  DENMARK
-  FINLAND
-  FRANCE
-  GERMANY
-  HUNGARY
-  IRELAND
-  ITALY
-  LITHUANIA
-  CROATIA
-  NORWAY



-  NETHERLANDS
-  POLAND
-  PORTUGAL
-  ROMANIA
-  SLOVAKIA
-  SLOVENIA
-  SPAIN
-  SWEDEN
-  UNITED
-  ICELAND
-  SWITZERLAND

# Animal By-Products



- ▲ Not Intended for Human Consumption
- ◆ For Animals Farmed for Human Food

# WHY A FEED BAN?

- “Feed Ban”... Prevention of new BSE cases
  - only prevention of ruminant proteins is necessary
  - only ban in feed for ruminants is useful
- Current ban bans ‘most’ animal proteins (except e.g. milk and bloodproducts) in all types of feed
- How can “Terrestrial Non-ruminant PAP’s” be released from feed ban?

# Problems & Solutions

- To lift the feed ban there is a need for 'Feed Control Tools'
  - ✓ Document control → traceability
  - ✓ Marker for category 1 & 2 MBM → distinguish from category 3 PAP
  - ✓ Species ID for category 3 PAP
    - prevent intra species recycling
    - prevent use of ruminant PAP
  - ✓ Control tool for ruminant feed

# Problems & Solutions

- First step
  - use of porcine and poultry PAP in aquafeed
  - only ID test on ruminant needed

# Problems & Solutions

- Document control → places:
  - ✓ Animal by-products from slaughter house to rendering plant
  - ✓ PAP's from rendering plant to feed producer
  - ✓ Feed from feed producer to farmer



# Problems & Solutions

- Marker
  - ✓ GTH
    - marker proposed by JRC/IRMM
    - adding after first heat treatment
    - concentration 250 ppm in fat
  - ✓ Obligated per July 1, 2008 (EC 1432/2007)
  - ✓ Ring trial (A. Boix, JRC/IRMM)

# Problems & Solutions

- Marking of storage and transport of both ABP and Processed products:



# Problems & Solutions

- Species identification
  - ✓ detection in feed is very difficult because:
    - very low detection limit needed
    - presence of allowed product (e.g. milk, bloodproducts)
  - ✓ EFPPRA propose 2% detection limit in PAP:
    - safe according DNV Risk report
    - 2% in PAP  $\equiv$  0,1% in feed
    - detection methods available

# Problems & Solutions

- Species identification
  - ✓ dipstick ruminant from Neogen
    - quick and easy test
    - good test but sometimes not right results (CRA-W test-results)
    - validation within SAFEED-PAP

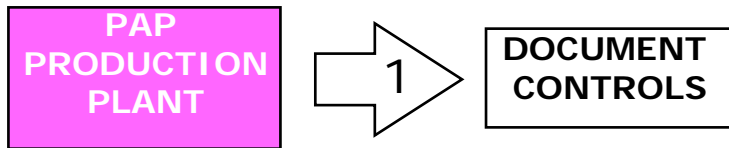
# Problems & Solutions

- Species identification
  - ✓ MELISA-TEK from Elisa Technologies Inc.
    - elisa-test takes about half a day
    - very good results (R. Margry, CCL)
    - can be used for screening

# Problems & Solutions

- Species identification
  - ✓ pcr cattle from CRA-W and pcr ruminant from TNO
    - sophisticated tests
    - can be used for confirmation
    - TNO test not yet commercial available

# Processed Animal Protein PAP for Aqua-Species [Aqua-Feed]

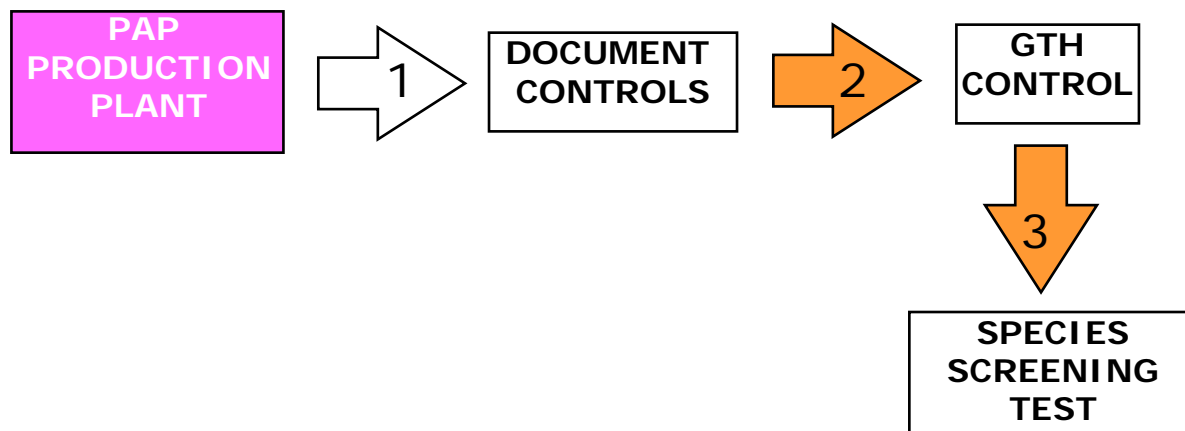


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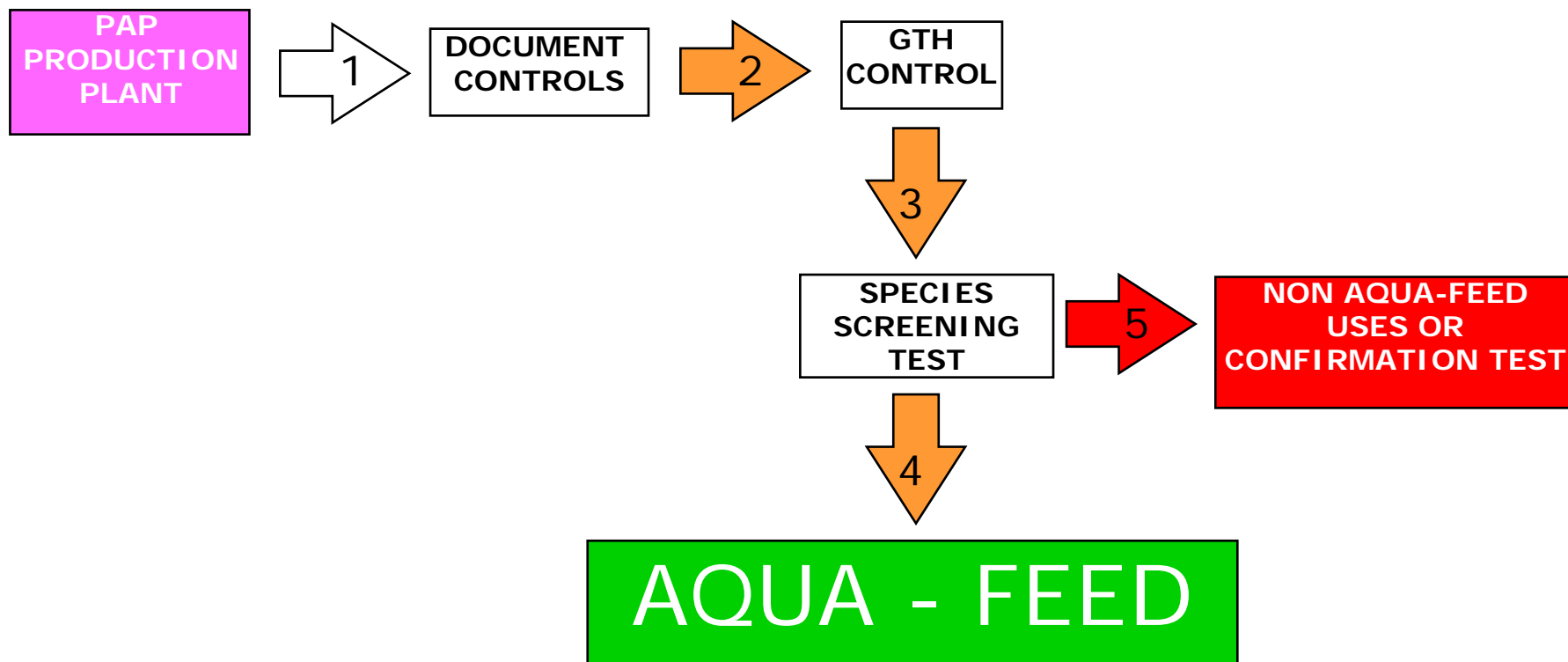




# Processed Animal Protein PAP for Aqua-Species [Aqua-Feed]



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# Processed Animal Protein PAP for Aqua-Species [Aqua-Feed]

- Further control tools:
  - ✓ check of PAP's for feed by confirmation tests
  - ✓ check of ruminant feed by microscopy

# Summing Up

1. Document Control



2. GTH not present



3. Sp. Id. Screening



4. Microscopic check ruminant feed

