



Animal &
Plant Health
Agency

National Feed Audit Statistics

Summary report: April 2015 to March 2016

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Sampling and testing of feed materials and compound feeding stuffs for processed animal proteins

Report Period Start Date:	01/04/2015									
Report Period End Date:	31/03/2016									
Premises	Number of samples collected by AHO staff tested for processed animal proteins			Number of non-compliant samples						
	Feed materials	Compound feeding stuffs		Presence of processed animal protein/animal protein from terrestrial animals			Presence of processed animal protein from fish			
		For ruminants	For non-ruminants	Feed materials	Compound feeding stuffs		Feed materials	Compound feeding stuffs		
At import	97	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed mills	898	1289	448	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Intermediaries/ storage	105	69	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Means of transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home mixers/ mobile mixers	67	148	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On farm	234	1652	437	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Fats & vegetable oils	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1402	3175	962	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total samples collected	5539									
Total samples collected using Official Method	2506									

Summary of prohibited processed animal proteins found in samples of feeding stuffs intended for farmed animals 2015/16

	Month of sampling	Type degree and origin of contamination	Sanctions (or other measures) applied
1	June 2015	A sample in a farm came back positive to the presence of Terrestrial Bone with no associated muscle fibres in a ruminant blend. There was a very small number of spicules and speciation was not possible using PCR due to the small level of contamination.	Restrictions were applied to the remaining feed on farm and to the cattle on farm that had access to the feed. Further samples of sealed bags were taken, all with negative results. Feed was traced to the mill of origin, which was placed under restrictions.
2	June 2015	Follow up action from	An in depth C&D was

		<p>No. 1. An intensive investigation and sampling programme revealed no contamination of ingredients but minimum levels of contamination on another blend produced at the mill at the beginning of July 2015. The PCR test did not confirm the presence of ruminant material in the positive MAT samples</p>	<p>required before production could restart and official samples were taken during the first day of production on a positive release basis. The results came back negative. After destruction of all the contaminated feed on farm and in the mill a Veterinary Risk Assessment was produced and based on the available evidence, actions taken and negative results the risk to animal and public health was considered negligible and restrictions were lifted at the farm of origin and the mill. An intensive sampling plan for the mill has been designed for this year. The first results are available already and are all negative.</p>
3	February 2016	<p>A cattle ration was found on farm contaminated with material of ruminant origin which was confirmed at subsequent sampling on farm.</p>	<p>Restrictions were served on the feed and the cattle that had access to the feed .</p> <p>The feed was traced to the mill of origin which was sampled exhaustively and no contamination was found. A Veterinary Risk Assessment was completed and concluded that the cattle exposed to the contaminated feed should be banned</p>

			<p>from entering the food and feed chain, including those who had moved off farm within the exposure period. These were identified through a tracing exercise and restrictions served on them. The feed was disposed of and a cleanup of the equipment in contact with the contaminated feed was required.</p>
4	February 2016	<p>This incident involved the reporting of a large piece of bone found at an ingredient on a mill.</p>	<p>The feed produced with the batch was quarantined and destroyed. An intensive sampling programme was put in place in the mill which rendered no positive results. The ingredient was traced back to the importers and forward to other mills where it had been used. All the feed produced was placed under restrictions and after intensive sampling at the mills, no further samples were positive. The bone was identified as porcine in origin. A Veterinary Risk Assessment was completed and concluded that the presence of further pieces of bone could not be ruled in the remaining unprocessed ingredient, which was disposed of.</p>

In addition, Member States should analyse fats and vegetable oils intended for feeding stuffs for the presence of traces of bones and include the results of such analyses in the report to in paragraph 2 of this recommendation.