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Validation of a NIRM method for animal detection in feed:results of a collaborative study

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Introduction

The ban on the use of processed animal protein (PAP) in feed for farmed animals (i.e. feed ban) led to a significant reduction of the number of BSE cases in Europe. A partial lift of the feed ban while maintaining a high level of prevention is possible when certain conditions are met, among them, the development and validation of method for the detection of presence of speciesspecific animal proteins in feed.

Microscopic evaluation is the only method for official control in Europe however its sensitivity for detecting terrestrial PAP decreases in the presence of fishmeal. Near Infrared Microscopy (NIRM) has proved to be a powerful tool for the detection of banned PAP in feed achieving the same detection limit as the official method.

A collaborative study has been conducted in the frame of the Safeed-PAP project to validate a NIRM method for the detection of animal presence.

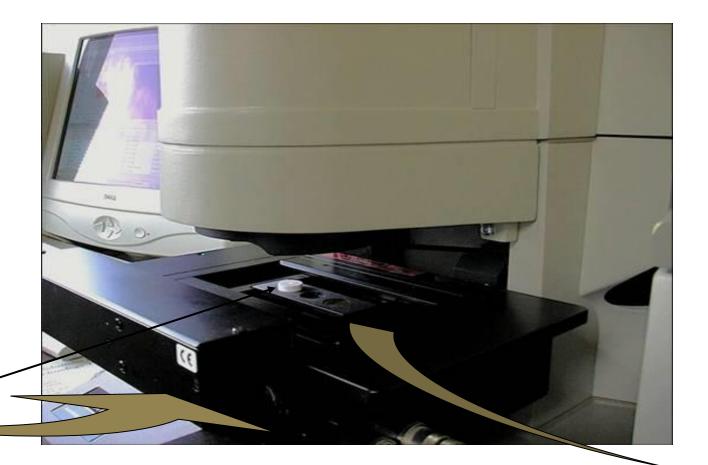
The method

Microscope

NIR spectra of individual particles fingerprints based on the chemical composition

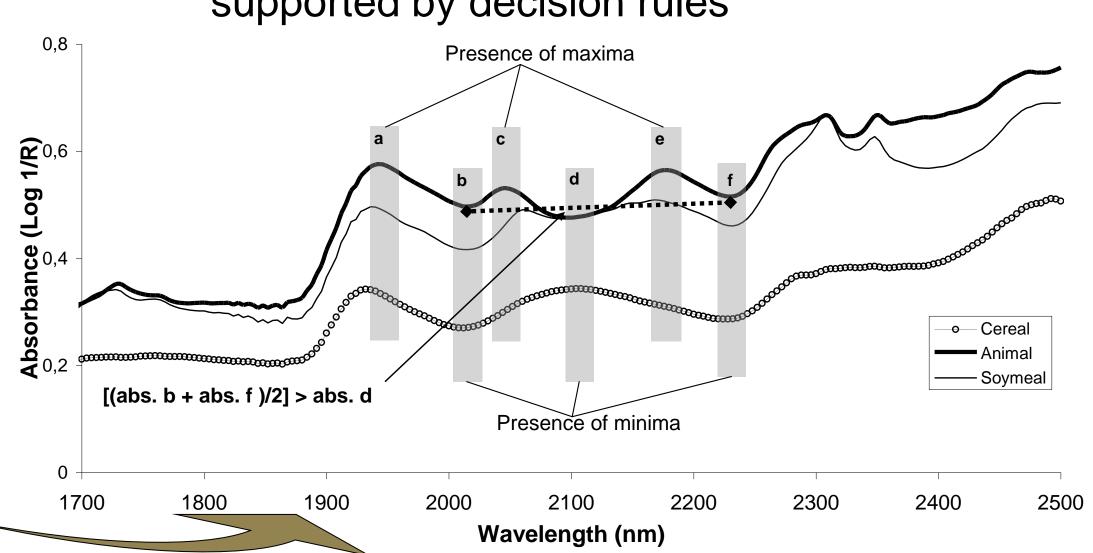
FT-NIR spectrometer

Sample particles-



Discrimination animal – vegetable

based on visual observation of the spectra supported by decision rules

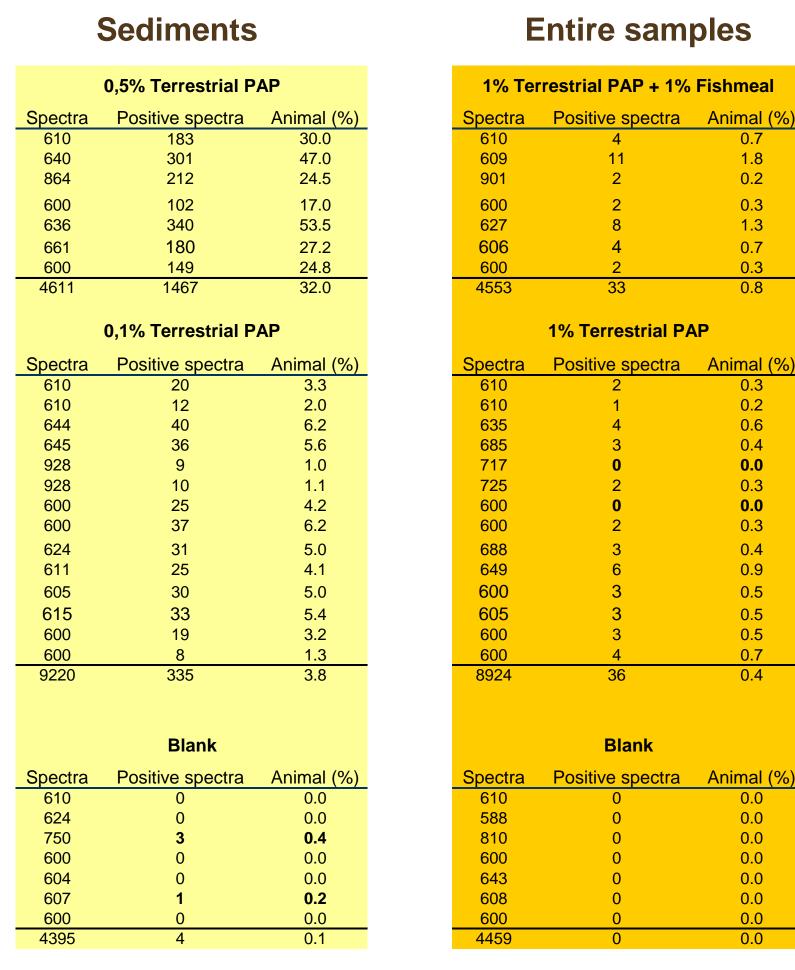


The method delivers qualitative results: presence/absence of animal particles in feed. Laboratories reported on: number of particles analysed — number of spectra classified as animal per sample

Target: animal particles.

Test materials: 8 blind samples: compound feeds containing -or not- PAP (entire sample and sediments)

Results



Each row corresponds to one laboratory except for materials containing 0.1 % and 1% Terrestrial PAP that were sent as blind duplicates so two rows correspond to one laboratory.

One laboratory excluded from the evaluation for major deviation from the protocol. Results from 6 EU laboratories and 1 laboratory from China were considered for the evaluation.

	0.1 % Terrest (sed)		0.5 % Terrest (sed)		1 % Terrest		Blk (sed)		1 % Terrest + 1 % Fish		Blk	
n	14		7		14		7		7		7	
	CP	FN	CP	FN	CP	FN	CN	FP	CP	FN	CN	FP
	14	0	7	0	12	2	7	2	7	0	7	0
SE (%)	100		100		86				100			
SP (%)							78				100	

Sensitivity (SE): ability to identify positive = CP / (CP+FN) *100 Specificity (SP): ability to identify negative = CN / (FP+CN) *100 CP = correct positive FP = false positive

CN = correct negative FN = false negative

Conclusions

- A NIRM method for the detection of animal products in feedingstuffs has been successfully validated via a collaborative study.
- The target of 0.1% PAP in feed is achieved in sediments (100% SE). These results are in line with the performance of the European official method.
- The sensitivity of the method in the entire samples -no sedimented- is between 1% and 2%.

Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank the laboratories for their participation in the study, namely, CAU, IZSTO, CRA-W, SERIDA, UCO, VLA, Bruker and Perkin Elmer.







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