

Office of the Texas State Chemist

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OFFICE OF THE TEXAS STATE CHEMIST

Texas Feed and Fertilizer Control Service
 Agriculture Analytical Service



Regulatory Relationships Between State and Federal Agencies.

- The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulates raw meat, poultry, milk, and eggs and their processing. USDA also regulates live production medications such as vaccines, serums, and serum products.
- The Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates food, and animal feed by reference, all other drugs, and water.
- States regulate food, feed and drugs at the local level.

State and Federal Processes.

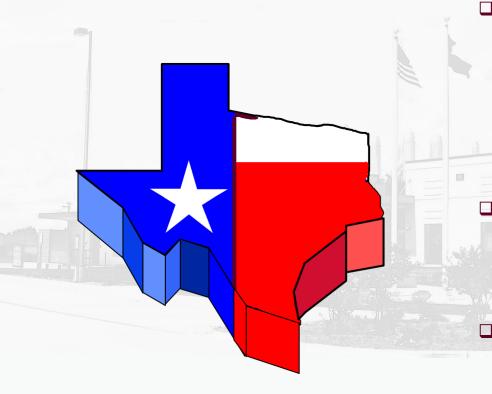
- States began regulating animal feeds between 1850's and 1900's.
- Federal Agencies began appearing to regulate animal feeds in the early 1900's and, in many cases, Federal laws developed to complement existing state programs and establish Federal jurisdiction in interstate commerce.
- FDA and USDA are coming under increasing pressures domestically and internationally to provide a central response from government.

Agriculture: USA's Largest Industry

- Agriculture & Ag-related Industry = \$789 billion to the US Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- \Box Agriculture-related employment = 16.9 million agriculture-related workers
- □ Animal Products > \$100 billion/year
- □ US largest fed cattle production in the world, largest poultry producer and second largest exporter of poultry meat and eggs in the world.
- □ Milk is second only to beef and equal to corn.

(USDA/ERS, 2013)

Unique Risks to Texas Agriculture



Largest Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Horses and Exotic Hoof Stock Value = \$8 Billion Livestock – over half the value of Texas Agriculture TX Exports over \$7 billion as livestock and products

Unique Risks to Texas Agriculture

□ 20 land ports • 9 seaports • 4 international airports **D** Top importer live animals -□ 1 million + per year **Texas borders 8 states 1,237-mile border with Mexico**

The Mission of OTSC

The Office of the Texas State Chemist protects consumers and enhances agribusiness through its feed and fertilizer regulatory compliance program, surveillance and monitoring of animal-human health and environmental hazards, and preparedness planning.



The Office of the Texas State Chemist:

- Inspects products and facilities to determine compliance with both State and Federal Statutes;
- Investigates complaints involving crop loss, animal illness or death, zoonotic diseases and pathogens that are implicated by feeding practices;
- Investigates any improprieties reported to it or encountered during its normal business; and
- Performs Federal inspections/investigations per cooperative agreement and through grants with the Food and Drug Administration.

The Office of the Texas State Chemist

<u>FEED</u>

~16.3 million tons

INSPECTION FEES

\$0.19 per ton

FERTILIZER

~2.9 million tons

\$0.36 per ton

FY 2015

To Manufacture Feed or Fertilizer for Distribution in Texas

- To distribute feed, each facility must be licensed
- To distribute fertilizer the last registrant must have a current registration
- The guarantor must label the product properly
- And, must keep distribution records of the product(s) distributed

What is a label?

- "a display of written, printed, or graphic matter upon or affixed to the container in which a commercial feed is distributed, or on the invoice or delivery slip with which a commercial feed is delivered."
 - "labeling" is defined as all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter, including advertisements, brochures, and internet.
 - Most food products for humans could not be sold for animal use because of inadequate labeling.

PURPOSE OF LABELING

- PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR THE CONSUMER AS WELL AS THE REGULATED INDUSTRY
 - SAFEGUARD THE HEALTH OF MAN AND ANIMAL
- PROVIDE A STRUCTURE FOR ORDERLY COMMERCE

Fertilizer Concerns

Components used properly

Product free of contamination

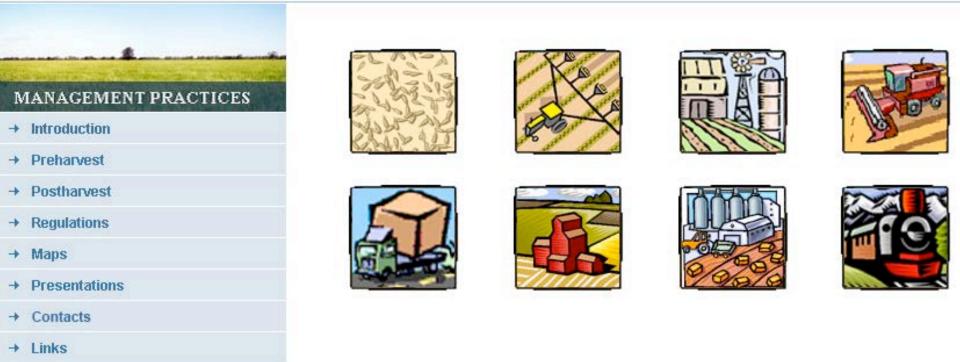
Mycotoxins in Agricultural Commodities

Aflatoxin
Fumonisin
Ochratoxin
Zearalenone
Vomitoxin (DON, deoxynivalenol)

Best Management Practices to Reduce Mycotoxin Contamination

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO

Prevent or Reduce Mycotoxin Contamination in Texas



Website: http://mycotoxinbmps.tamu.edu/welcome.aspx

Mycotoxins

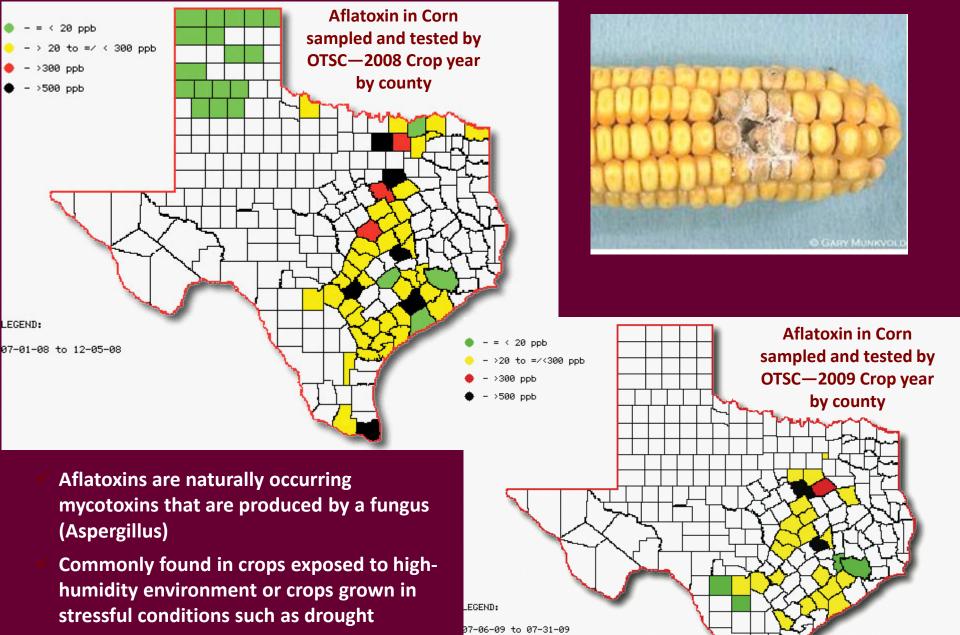
- Initial samples represent a survey of new crop, identified to county
- These account for 1200-1500 samples and target corn, peanuts, cotton seed, other grains and their screenings
- Additional samples result from follow-up inspections for regulatory compliance and "trace back" investigations
- average ~ 500 and includes dairy feeds, pet foods, horse feeds, starter rations, etc.

Aflatoxin Levels Enforced

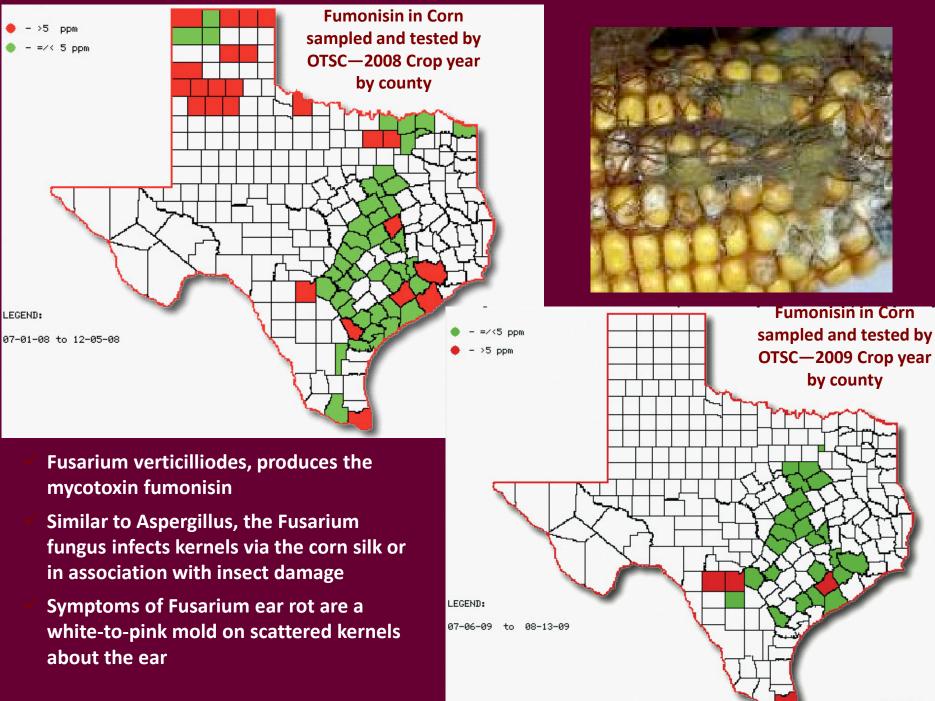
- 20 ppb Lactating Dairy Cows, immature animals, Humans.
- 50 ppb Wildlife corn, Deer corn
- 100 ppb Breeding animals Cattle Sheep, Goats, Swine, mature Poultry
- 200 ppb Finishing Swine (100 lb)
- **300 ppb** Finishing Cattle (slaughter)
- 500 ppb Must be destroyed

Fumonisin Levels Enforced

- 5 ppm Horses and rabbits
- 20 ppm Swine and catfish
- 30 ppm Breeding Ruminants, Breeding Poultry, Breeding Mink, Lactating Dairy, Laying Hens
- 60 ppm Cattle for slaughter, mink for pelts
- 100 ppm Poultry for slaughter
- 10 ppm All other species of livestock and pets



Aflatoxins, especially B1, are carcinogenic and causes liver damage and cancer



Laboratory Diagnosis of Prohibited Proteins

Microscopy, still one of the best

- Rapid immunodiagnostic assays for screening
- PCR, both conventional and realtime PCR

Label Caution Statement

- "Do Not Feed To Cattle Or Other Ruminants"
- Required for all raw materials and finished products that contain prohibited material
- Pet food that is intended for retail sale and non-ruminant laboratory animal feed is exempt from this requirement

Regulatory Actions that May be Taken

- Stop Sales
- **Voluntary Recalls**
- Seizures of Feed
- Rescinding License
- Legal Actions, including Criminal and Civil

Reports Mailed to Manufacturer Sample Chain of→ Custody

Analytical Results to FFCS

Each analytical result must be surrounded by sample integrity. Without proof of the sample chain of custody, an analytical result is just a number.

Official Feed Seal Placed on Sample

Official

Sample

Sample Prepared for Analysis



Sample Information Stored





Information Entered

Sample Shipped

Sample Received

Agricultural Analytical Service

- What analysis we currently perform:
- Microbiology (Salmonella)
 Mr, Zn)
 Mr, Zn)
 Mr, Zn)
- Antibiotics
- Fumonisin
- Microscopy
- Minerals (Ca, P, Na, K, NaCl, Chloride)
- Mycotoxins
- Nitrogen/Protein by combustion
- Heavy Metals (Pb, Cd, Mo, Ni, Co, Se, As and Hg)
- Phosphate(Available)/Potash/Sulfur

- Soluble Vitamins
 - Vitamin A PCR

Wet analysis, from the simplest extraction and gravimetric analysis to more sophisticated techniques.



Protein With Leco Nitrogen Analyzer.



Analysis of Trace Metals by AA.



Microscopy

For the detection of prohibited materials in animal feed (BSE) and as a tool to identify mislabeled samples.



Tour of the Laboratory



Safety Rules to Follow



- Safety Glasses will be Provided
- No Food or Drink may be taken in the laboratory
- No open-toe shoes
- Please stay with the group



Animal Feed Regulatory Program Standards

National Animal Feed Regulatory Program Standards - A joint project between the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Association of American Feed Control Officials

The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for ensuring the safety of all feed and food moving in interstate commerce, except those under the Department of Agriculture; while State Agencies are responsible for the regulatory activities within there jurisdictions. And, because the programs often overlap and they need to synchronize both regulatory process and regulatory actions between the States and Federal Agencies, we are collaborating to improve regulatory programs and sharing resources and resulting data to protect food and feed.



The Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

Provides further support for developing the Animal Feed Regulatory Program Standards (AFRPS) and the Integrated Food Safety System (IFSS).

Both FDA and USDA are working on overlapping programs for food safety.

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Prerequisite Program

- Determine the appropriateness of the control systems:
- Choose the most effective and implementable system for your operation:
 - Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs), HACCP, other programs (approved)
 - Develop appropriate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to implement
 - Train and test the System for flaws
 - Adjust/implement the control system that works for you operation and meets the requirements of the regulatory agency assigned your oversight

Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)

HACCP Principles:

- 1. Conduct a Hazard Analysis
- 2. Determine Critical Control Points
- 3. Establish Critical Limits
- 4. Establish Monitoring Procedures
- 5. Establish Corrective Actions
- 6. Establish Recordkeeping and Documentation Procedures
- 7. Establish Verification Procedures

http://otscweb.tamu.edu

Home



Next Last

- Testing on Private Samples (09-09-10)
- Chemical Facility Act and Appendix A
- Sale of Ammonium Nitrate in Texas

Texas A&M System • State of Texas • Texas Homeland Security • Statewide Search • State Link Policy Risk & Misconduct Hotline • Accessibility Policy • Compact With Texans • Privacy Statement

Sep 11,

2012

Jul 27,

2012

Breeder's Choice Pet Food Recalls AvoDerm Natural Lamb

Arthur Dogswell LLC Voluntarily Recalls Catswell Brand

Pet Food Meal & Brown Rice Adult Dog Formula Because of Possible

Pet Food Vitakitty Chicken Breast With Flaxseed And Vitamins

Because Of Possible Health Risk ...more

Salmonella Health Risk ...more

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TEXAS A&M Regulatory Science in Food Systems Graduate Program

Advancing the science of creating tools, standards, and practices to improve the protection and compliance of food systems

Summer (May - August)	Fall (August - December)	Spring (January - May)
VTMI/SCSC 629 Laboratory Quality Systems (3 SCH)	AGEC/SCSC 635 Comparative Global Standards in Food Systems (3 SCH)	SCSC 634 Regulatory Science: Principles & Practices in Food Systems (3 SCH)
	SCSC 636 Regulatory Science Methodology in Food Systems (3 SCH)	AGEC 689 Managerial Economics for Regulatory Science (3 SCH)



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Dr. Victoria Salin Texas A&M University Department of Agricultural Economics



Dr. Fred Boadu <u>Texas A&M University</u> Department of Agricultural Economics



Dr. Susie Dai Dr. Lynn Post <u>Texas A&M University</u> Food & Drug Administration Department of Veterinary Pathobiology Veterinary Medical Officer (Toxicologist)



Texas A&M University Department of Veterinary Physiology & Pharmacology

Control Service • Agriculture Analytical Service