

Guiding Principles for Successful Mycotoxin Risk Mitigation



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Speaker Introductions





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What We'll Cover

- 1. The Goldilocks Problem: Designing a mycotoxin risk-management program that is "just right" for your organization.
- 2. Check Yourself Before You Wreck Yourself: The sneaky daily mistakes that can increase your mycotoxin risk.



The Goldilocks Problem

Designing A Risk-Sensitive Mycotoxin Control Program That is "Just Right"



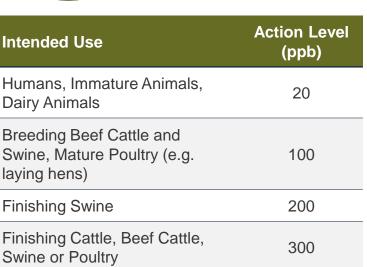
Mycotoxins are regulated by the FDA







Aflatoxin
Aspergillus flavus and
Aspergillus parasiticus





Fumonisin Fusarium verticillioides

Intended Use	Action Level (ppm)
Human	2
Horses	5
Breeding Ruminants & Poultry	20
Ruminants >3 Months	60
Poultry for Slaughter	100



DON/VomitoxinFusarium
graminearum

Mycotoxin Handbook

Intended Use	Action Level (ppm)
Human	1
Horses	5
Poultry, Dairy Cattle, Immature Animals	10
Mature Cattle	30



Big 6 Mycotoxin Effects on Livestock



Weight loss, low feed efficiency, reduced egg production, and reduced egg weight

Decreases immune and digestive function

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Reduced fertility and growth performance

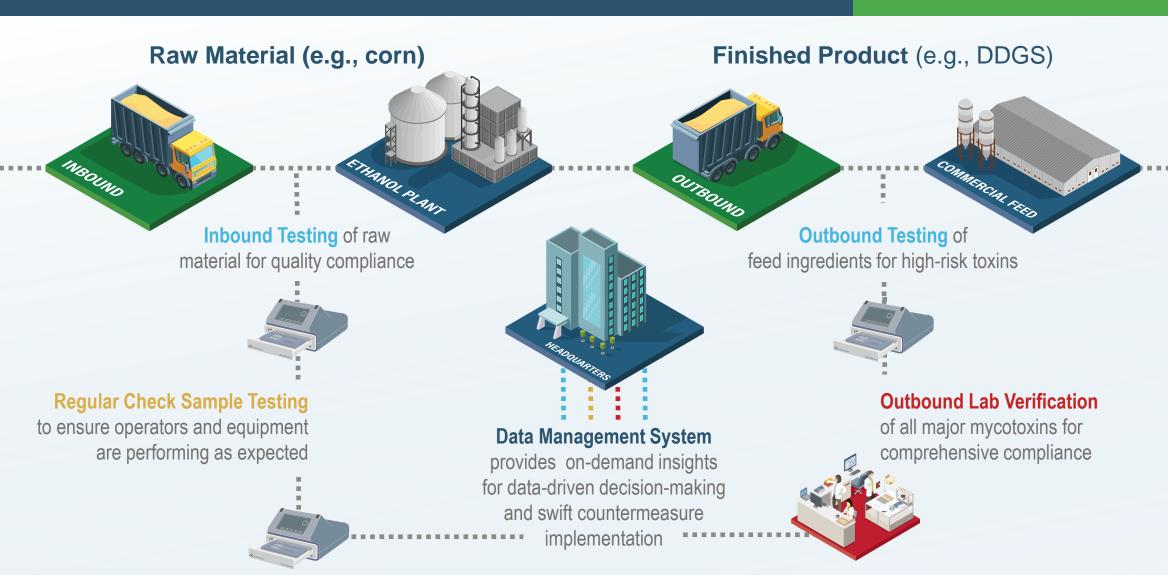
Causes oral and digestive tract lesions, reduces nutrient absorption

Reduces consumption, growth, egg production, and eggshell quality

Mycotoxin Handbook

Building Blocks of a Robust Risk-Management Program Data-Driven Risk Management, Compliance, Spend Optimization







Data is the GOAT

Manage Risk with Real-Time Results



- ✓ Use data to focus your mycotoxin testing and to drive frequency.
- ✓ Monitor mycotoxin results to fine tune testing frequency and thresholds.





Check Yourself

Daily Best Practices that Dramatically Reduce Mycotoxin Risk



Sampling Pro Tips

Bigger (Sample Size) is Better



FGIS recommends a minimum number of probes... but larger samples are likely to be more representative of the total load.

Collect 5 to 10x more grain than you need for testing at the grinding step, your sample for testing must be representative of 56,000 lbs. of corn!

Incorrect sampling techniques is the greatest source of error in mycotoxin testing

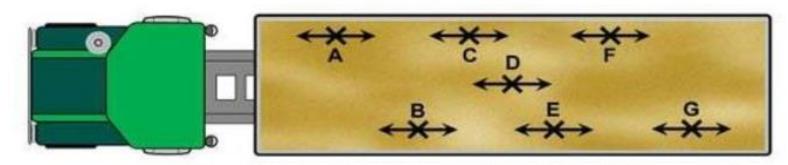


Sampling Pro Tips

Know Your Numbers



FGIS recommends a minimum of 7 probe insertions at a 10° angle.



To avoid cross-contamination during sample collection, thoroughly clean your pneumatic or hand probe and lines between loads.



Sampling Pro Tips

Randomizing your sample



Taking a good representative sample is only the first step. You also need to randomize the sample, which helps prevent any sampling bias.

A **Divider** breaks the sample down into smaller subsamples. Continue to split your sample with the divider until you reach the sample size you need for grinding.



It is recommended to divide and homogenize every sample at least twice before testing.





Best Practices Checklist

The Daily Grind

Grind is a critical factor in extraction and strip flow.

- Always calibrate grind consistency to the specifications of your vendor
- Post-grind, use a spoon to thoroughly homogenize the sample a final time before testing.
- Recalibrate your grinder periodically, especially before harvest or large production runs





Best Practices Checklist

Optimize Your Operators



Your testing plan is only as good as the operators running it.

- Keep testing protocol guides clearly posted at each station for operator reference.
- Conduct annual refresher trainings at a minimum to ensure operators are aligned on small details with big impacts like pipetting volumes and shake times.
- Implement a Check Sample program using a known contamination sample to ensure operators can run the protocol correctly.



