

Methods for

Analysis of animal feeding stuffs —

Part 7: Determination of aflatoxin B₁

[ISO title: Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of aflatoxin B₁
content]

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Food and Agriculture Standards Committee (FAC/-) to Technical Committee FAC/14 upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Public Analysts
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- Grain and Feed Trade Association Limited
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
- National Farmers' Union
- Overseas Development Administration (Tropical Development and Research Institute)
- Pet Food Manufacturers' Association
- Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers
- United Kingdom Agricultural Supply Trade Association Ltd.

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National foreword

This Part of BS 5766 has been prepared under the direction of the Food and Agriculture Standards Committee and is identical with ISO 6651:1987 “*Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of aflatoxin B₁ content*”, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It is a revision of BS 5766-7:1984, which is withdrawn and from which it differs in that a factor in 5.14.1 a) has been corrected.

In the United Kingdom, animal feeding stuffs are controlled by legislation. The method in this Part of BS 5766 is technically equivalent to the method given in the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and analysis) Regulations 1982.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use the symbol “L” for litre (and in its submultiples) rather than “l” and to use the spelling “sulphur”, etc. instead of “sulfur”, etc.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “Part of BS 5766”.

Cross-references. The Technical Committee has reviewed the provisions of ISO 6498:1983, referred to in 8.1.2, and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard. The United Kingdom did not approve ISO 6498 but, in the present context, test samples prepared in accordance with ISO 6498 or BS 5766 “*Methods for analysis of animal feeding stuffs*” Part 10 “*Preparation of test samples*” are equally acceptable.

A related British Standard for ISO 565:1983, referred to in the footnote to 6.2, is BS 410:1986 “*Specification for test sieves*”, the relevant requirements of which are technically equivalent.

Additional information. Where the words “simple” and “mixed” are used in relation to feeding stuffs, they should be read as “straight” and “compound” respectively, as these are the terms commonly used in the United Kingdom.

Water complying with grade 3 of BS 3978 “*Specification for water for laboratory use*” is suitable for reagents (see clause 5).

Care should be taken to ensure that the chloroform (see 5.1) is stabilized with the specified proportion of ethanol as some suppliers use higher proportions.

It is recommended that ready-to-use TLC plates (see 6.7) be used.

The requirement in 8.8 may be construed as meaning that the mean of the two values determined is to be reported as the result.

With reference to the information in 9.2, the following is considered to be a more useful form of expression.

Repeatability. The difference between the values of two determinations, carried out on the same test sample either simultaneously or in rapid succession by the same analyst will not exceed 30 % (relative value) of their mean, otherwise the determinations should be repeated.

Reproducibility. The difference between two single and independent values obtained by two analysts working in different laboratories on parts of the same test sample will not exceed 80 % (relative value) of the mean of the values of the two laboratories on more than one occasion in 20.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

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This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

