Risk Assessment

Customer Name:	GI. Buurholt Hovedgaard	Sample ID:	DK463
Species :	Sow/Gilts	Sample Description:	Wheat

Toxins	Amount, ppb	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk
Aflatoxin (B1)	0	20	35	50
Aflatoxins (B1+B2+G1+G2)	0	20	35	50
Ochratoxins (A+B)	2	20	35	50
Type B Trichothecenes*	0	250	500	750
Type A Trichothecenes**	0	50	100	150
Fumonisins (B1+B2+B3)	0	1000	2000	3000
Zearalenone Group	0	25	50	75
Fusaric Acid	0	1000	2000	3000
Other *Penicillium* Mycotoxins***	36	40	70	100
Other *Aspergillus* Mycotoxins****	0	40	60	80
Ergot Toxins	0	500	1000	2000
REQ (Risk Equivalent Quantity)*****	**20**	20	35	50

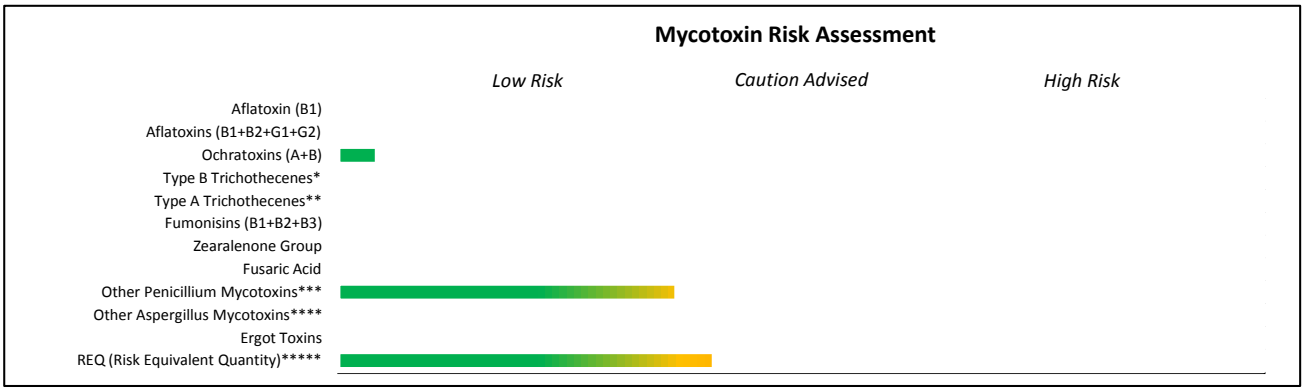
*Type B Trichotecenes = Deoxynivalenol (DON) + 15-acetyl DON + 3-acetyl DON + Fusarenon X + Nivalenol + DON-3-Glucoside

**Type A Trichotecenes = T-2 + HT-2 + Diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS) + Neosolaniol

****Penicillium* mycotoxins = Patulin + Penicillic acid + Roquefortine C + Mycophenolic acid + Wortmannin

*****Aspergillus* mycotoxins = Gliotoxin + Sterigmatocystin + Verruculogen

******REQ = sum of mycotoxin risk based on their individual concentration in a sample and respective risk factor (REF)



Comments: This sample of wheat is contaminated with multiple mycotoxins.

The Other Penicillium Mycotoxins at caution. These are produced by storage molds that can continue to grow and produce mycotoxins in stored feedstuffs over time. Consumption of these mycotoxins can result in digestive disorders and intestinal damage, altered feed intake, and impacts on the immune system. The presence of Ochratoxins can further impact intestinal, organ, and immune health. Ochratoxins can cause kidney damage and dehydration. Overall, sows may have poor body condition, deceased litter sizes, or increased variations between piglets.

The REQ is low to caution risk based on the level and combination of the 3 mycotoxins present. This indicates the overall impact of multiple mycotoxins on breeding pig performance, health, and immunity. The effects of mycotoxins on sows may be greater when mycotoxins are consumed over time. Health status and production level may also play a role in the severity of mycotoxin effects.

Recommendations: A low to caution risk control program is recommended as a preventative measure to control the effects of mycotoxins on sow performance and health. The storage mycotoxins should be monitored, and the mycotoxin content of other feedstuffs in the final ration should also be considered.