



Animal Health Program
Phone: (503) 986-4691
rteneyck@oda.state.or.us
www.oregon.gov/ODA

Oregon Department of Agriculture Dioxin testing reports

Samples 2-5 each represent one bag of feed, each from a different manufacturer.

| Material | Sample Reference | Sample Dioxin level, ppt upper bound WHO (2005)-PCDD/F TEQ, as received | * Hoogenboom Predicted Egg Dioxin level (pg TEQ/g fat) (feed dioxin ppt x 17) | **Dutch Transfer Model Prediction of Dioxin level in eggs at 100 days pg/g fat |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
| anticaking agent (include at 2% max) | 1 | 18.4799 | 6.283 | 3.4 |
| Complete Layer Feed | 2 | 0.1700 | 2.890 | 2.1 |
| Complete Layer Feed | 3 | 0.1330 | 2.261 | 1.7 |
| Complete Layer Feed | 4 | 0.1350 | 2.295 | 1.7 |
| Complete Layer Feed | 5 | 0.1550 | 2.635 | 2 |
| Sample 1 at 2% plus sample 3 | Mathmatically Combined | 0.4999 | 8.499 | 4.8 |

* Carry-over of dioxins and PCBs from feed and soil to eggs at low contamination levels L.A.P. Hoogenboom et al. Food Additives and Contaminants, Vol 23, No. 5, May 2006, pp. 518-527

** Calculated from a new risk assesment application tool developed by RIVM-RIKILT & Wageningen University to predict transfer levels of dioxin in chicken eggs from contaminated feed. Current EU max (1259/2011) for eggs is 2.5pg/g fat.

Dioxins, a collective term for a group of highly toxic environmental persistent organic contaminants that includes certain dioxin, furan, and dioxin-like PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl) congeners, are found throughout the world. Dioxins and furans are released into the air from combustion processes. The wide use of PCBs as dielectric and coolant fluids in the past has resulted in their presence in the environment. They bio-accumulate in fat tissues of animals.

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