

Reviewer #3

The problem of the presence of mycotoxins in feed is very important for the health of animals and their productivity. It is also very important to assess the effectiveness of detoxifiers and the possibility of their use in the process of feeding animals with feed contaminated with mycotoxins. There are few studies on live animals, and these provide the best and most reliable results. Therefore, the topic should be assessed as very interesting and important for the health and productivity of animals. However, the way the experiment was conducted and described raises serious doubts. In principle, it can be concluded that only the histopathological evaluation was performed and described correctly. Naturally contaminated corn was used and the mycotoxin concentrations that were described do not appear to be natural contamination. Very high concentration of DON and low ZEN and no (below the detection level of T-2 toxin, HT-2, ochratoxin and nivalenol actually do not occur. Please explain.

A: The present study consists of two independent experiments. In experiment 1, a toxicokinetic study was performed. In the present version, we give all the results obtained with the three mycotoxins present in the bolus. In experiment 2 (growth performance, intestinal morphology, and liver mRNA expression), we used a naturally contaminated diet. To clarify this, the Materials and Methods section was rewritten and the two experiments were separately described. It is not ethical to forge data or the source of contamination in a diet, and we have no reason for such an appalling act. After more than 10 years of analysing feedstuffs contaminated with mycotoxins, it is very common to detect some feedstuffs with high levels of DON and low (or even absent) ZEN levels in corn, wheat, or other feedstuffs. For example, soy hulls can be highly contaminated with ZEN without the presence of DON, and sugar beet pulp can be highly contaminated with ZEN with low levels of DON. To help the referee, we are attaching some of our intern data from the analysis of several feedstuffs. These are analyses performed for several feedstuffs that were not used in the present trial and are presented as examples. Additionally, we add also all the analyses of the diets used in the present trial.

The 45% corn content in the feed results in a very high energy level in the feed - which may cause significant changes in liver metabolism. Please describe the nutritional value of the feed and explain it.

A: When a diet is properly formulated, 45% corn in the feed will not result in a high energy level leading to changes in liver metabolism, especially in broiler chickens. If the diet is not well balanced and exceeds in energy, then fatty liver syndrome will be observed in laying hens.

The Table with the dietary composition and nutrient levels, including energy, was previously given as a Supplementary Table, but now it is given in the body of the manuscript (Table 8).

The high concentrations of DON used in the experiment make it possible to determine DON in broiler chicken serum. This is the most reliable documentation of the effectiveness of biodegradation or sorption of a toxin. The determination of DON in broiler chicken serum occurs already at the level of 1 mg DON/kg feed.

A: To effectively evaluate the impact of the binder, it's imperative to achieve an adequately high plasma concentration. If your control group's plasma concentration hovers just above the Limit of Quantitation (LOQ), it becomes challenging to discern any reduction in absorption facilitated by the binder. Additionally, the dosage of DON administered as a bolus in Experiment 1 aligns with the European Union's feed limit of 5 ppm.

The entire chapter describing a parallel experiment examining the toxicokinetics of mycotoxins administered in a bolus form is downright grotesque and unbelievable. It lacks reliable methodological information and a description of the results in accordance with the standards. Please contact a toxicologist to prepare a reliable and true description in this chapter.

A: Indeed, the description of the toxicokinetics study was not clear, and all details are now given. Furthermore, the complete Materials and Methods section was rewritten to properly describe the two independent experiments. We understand that the referee misses reliable methodological information. We appreciate criticisms, but it is not acceptable to suggest that this study was not performed by professionals. A highly regarded toxicologist carried out the toxicokinetic experiment.

The title contains information about an intestinal integrity test - no such test took place. The structure of the intestinal villi was assessed and properly described. And this is the only value of this manuscript. All elements of toxicological tests are described incorrectly, and the results are unreliable.

A: The present study consisted of two independent experiments. In experiment 1, the broiler chickens were submitted to a toxicokinetic study, where a bolus containing mycotoxins was administered to the broiler chickens. In experiment 2, the broiler chickens were fed a naturally contaminated diet. Also, intestinal morphology was analysed. Therefore, the title of the manuscript was changed to "An algoclay-based decontaminant decreases the exposure to aflatoxin B1, ochratoxin A, and deoxynivalenol in a toxicokinetic model, as well as supports

intestinal morphology and decreases liver oxidative stress in broiler chickens fed a diet naturally contaminated with deoxynivalenol”, and instead of integrity, we use now the word morphology. The detailed description of the toxicological study will help the referee to understand the protocol used.

DON is very little susceptible to sorption. Most feed additives used in nutrition are based on the biodegradation of DON by enzymes. No explanation as to why sorption should work so effectively in this experiment. Please explain.

A: Indeed, *in vitro* data indicates that usually only 20% of DON is adsorbed, and enzymes (if stable during diet pelleting), are more successful in deactivating DON. In the present toxicokinetic experiment, the relative oral bioavailability was decreased by almost 40%, which can be considered a positive result. We have added some references in the Discussion section to clarify this information (Lines 277-286; 352-356).

CORN SAMPLE 1

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/049178

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Date: 5/09/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
aflatoxine B1	A	1,5	20	µg/kg (2002/32/EG)	36%
aflatoxine B1+B2+G1+G2	A	1,5	(a)	µg/kg	
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	378	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
zearalenone	A	29,5	2000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	98%
fumonisin B1+B2	A	83,1	60000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	161%
[fumonisin B1(83.1257 * 1.0000)] + [fumonisin B2(0.0000 * 1.0000)]					
T2 & HT2 -toxin	A	586	(a)	µg/kg	
[HT2 Toxin(470.6116 * 1.0000)] + [T2 Toxin(115.7090 * 1.0000)]					

Others not detectable (<RL) (see scope list)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
alternariol-ME	A	3,2	(a)	µg/kg	61%
beauvericin	A	47,8	(a)	µg/kg	50%
DON-3-glucoside		147	(a)	µg/kg	124%
enniatiin B	A	11,8	(a)	µg/kg	63%

Others not detectable (<RL) (see scope list)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



CORN SAMPLE 2

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/049177

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Date: 5/09/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
3+15 acetyl-deoxynivalenol	A	126	(a)	µg/kg	44%
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	5930	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
zearalenone	A	347	2000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	98%
fumonisin B1+B2	A	457	60000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	161%

[fumonisin B1(390.7001 * 1.0000)] + [fumonisin B2(66.6341 * 1.0000)]

Others not detectable (<RL) (see scope list)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
alternariol	A	5,0	(a)	µg/kg	92%
alternariol-ME	A	4,2	(a)	µg/kg	61%
beauvericin	A	59,0	(a)	µg/kg	50%
DON-3-glucoside		937	(a)	µg/kg	124%

Others not detectable (<RL) (see scope list)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



BARLEY SAMPLE 1

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/049175

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Date: 5/09/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	67,5	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%

Others not detectable (<RL) (see scope list)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
alternariol	A	10,3	(a)	µg/kg	92%
alternariol-ME	A	3,8	(a)	µg/kg	61%
enniatin B	A	42,6	(a)	µg/kg	63%
enniatin B1	A	15,5	(a)	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL) (see scope list)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



BARLEY SAMPLE 2

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 20/065683

Page: 2/3

Date: 14/11/2020

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit	Unit	U

T2 & HT2 -toxin [HT2 Toxin(0.0000 * 1.0000)] + [T2 Toxin(11.0500 * 1.0000)]	A	11,1	*	µg/kg	
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Others not detectable (<RL)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit	Unit	U

enniatin A1	A	7,9	*	µg/kg	70%
enniatin B	A	65,2	*	µg/kg	63%
enniatin B1	A	27,5	*	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL)

EN-ISO17025



057 - TEST

YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



WHEAT SAMPLE 1

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/049174

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Date: 5/09/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	26,9	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%

Others not detectable (<RL) (see scope list)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
alternariol-ME	A	3,2	(a)	µg/kg	61%
enniatiin B	A	29,4	(a)	µg/kg	63%
enniatiin B1	A	7,9	(a)	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL) (see scope list)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



WHEAT SAMPLE 2

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 20/065681

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Date: 16/11/2020

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxins multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit	Unit	U
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	2150	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
zearalenone	A	32,2	2000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	98%
Others not detectable (<RL)					

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) - LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit	Unit	U
alternariol	A	4,3	*	µg/kg	92%
DON-3-glucoside		23,6	*	µg/kg	124%
enniatin B	A	46,1	*	µg/kg	63%
enniatin B1	A	13,2	*	µg/kg	54%
Others not detectable (<RL)					



SUNFLOWER SEED MEAL SAMPLE 1

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/049176

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Date: 5/09/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

No analyte(s) >= RL

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
alternariol	A	162	(a)	µg/kg	59%
alternariol-ME	A	52,0	(a)	µg/kg	74%

Others not detectable (<RL) (see scope list)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



SUPPORT
SPEED
ANALYSIS
KNOWLEDGE

SUNFLOWER MEAL

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 20/065684

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Date: 17/11/2020

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

No analyte(s) >= RL

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit	Unit	U
alternariol	A	74,3	*	µg/kg	92%
alternariol-ME	A	32,0	*	µg/kg	61%
DON-3-glucoside		59,7	*	µg/kg	124%
sterigmatocystin	A	1,4	*	µg/kg	86%
Others not detectable (<RL)					



LINSEED

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 20/065685

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Date: 18/11/2020

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

No analyte(s) >= RL

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit	Unit	U
alternariol	A	144	*	µg/kg	92%
alternariol-ME	A	33,9	*	µg/kg	61%
Others not detectable (<RL)					



Control diet – STARTER

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/041852

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Date: 29/07/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	189	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
fumonisin B1+B2	A	48,3	60000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	161%

[fumonisin B1(48.3163 * 1.0000)] + [fumonisin B2(0.0000 * 1.0000)]

Others not detectable (<RL)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
beauvericin	A	13,7	(a)	µg/kg	50%
DON-3-glucoside		57,7	(a)	µg/kg	124%
enniatiin B	A	22,7	(a)	µg/kg	63%
enniatiin B1	A	6,8	(a)	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



Naturally contaminated diet – STARTER

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/041853

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Date: 30/07/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
3+15 acetyl-deoxynivalenol	A	60,3	(a)	µg/kg	44%
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	2820	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
zearalenone	A	161	2000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	98%
fumonisin B1+B2	A	291	60000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	161%

[fumonisin B1(217.3764 * 1.0000)] + [fumonisin B2(73.2993 * 1.0000)]

Others not detectable (<RL)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
beauvericin	A	23,0	(a)	µg/kg	50%
DON-3-glucoside		395	(a)	µg/kg	124%
enniatiin B	A	18,2	(a)	µg/kg	63%
enniatiin B1	A	5,4	(a)	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



Naturally contaminated diet + Algoclay-based test product 1 – STARTER

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/041855

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Date: 29/07/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
3+15 acetyl-deoxynivalenol	A	99,0	(a)	µg/kg	44%
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	2910	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
zearalenone	A	195	2000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	98%
fumonisin B1+B2	A	286	60000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	161%

[fumonisin B1(231.0810 * 1.0000)] + [fumonisin B2(55.2913 * 1.0000)]

Others not detectable (<RL)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
beauvericin	A	17,2	(a)	µg/kg	50%
DON-3-glucoside		514	(a)	µg/kg	124%
enniatiin B	A	18,7	(a)	µg/kg	63%
enniatiin B1	A	6,7	(a)	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



Control diet – GROWER

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/041842

Page: 2/3

Date: 29/07/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
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deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	191	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
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Others not detectable (<RL)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
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beauvericin	A	9,0	(a)	µg/kg	50%
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DON-3-glucoside		43,0	(a)	µg/kg	124%
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enniatin B	A	24,8	(a)	µg/kg	63%
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enniatin B1	A	7,0	(a)	µg/kg	54%
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Others not detectable (<RL)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



Naturally contaminated diet – GROWER

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/041843

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Date: 30/07/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
3+15 acetyl-deoxynivalenol	A	83,5	(a)	µg/kg	44%
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	2690	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
zearalenone	A	261	2000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	98%
fumonisin B1+B2	A	194	60000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	161%

[fumonisin B1(155.1839 * 1.0000)] + [fumonisin B2(38.6640 * 1.0000)]

Others not detectable (<RL)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
beauvericin	A	18,6	(a)	µg/kg	50%
DON-3-glucoside		373	(a)	µg/kg	124%
enniatiin B	A	19,6	(a)	µg/kg	63%
enniatiin B1	A	5,1	(a)	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS

SUPPORT
SPEED
ANALYSIS
KNOWLEDGE

Naturally contaminated diet + Algoclay-based test product 2 – GROWER

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/041846

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Date: 1/08/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
3+15 acetyl-deoxynivalenol	A	108	(a)	µg/kg	44%
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	2660	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
zearalenone	A	234	2000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	98%
fumonisin B1+B2	A	86,7	60000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	161%

[fumonisin B1(86.7000 * 1.0000)] + [fumonisin B2(0.0000 * 1.0000)]

Others not detectable (<RL)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
beauvericin	A	16,6	(a)	µg/kg	50%
DON-3-glucoside		438	(a)	µg/kg	124%
enniatiin B	A	21,9	(a)	µg/kg	63%
enniatiin B1	A	5,2	(a)	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



Control diet – FINISHER

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/041847

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Date: 29/07/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	249	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
fumonisin B1+B2	A	41,7	60000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	161%

[fumonisin B1(41.6676 * 1.0000)] + [fumonisin B2(0.0000 * 1.0000)]

Others not detectable (<RL)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
beauvericin	A	8,5	(a)	µg/kg	50%
DON-3-glucoside		55,0	(a)	µg/kg	124%
enniatiin B	A	30,8	(a)	µg/kg	63%
enniatiin B1	A	8,2	(a)	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS



Naturally contaminated diet – FINISHER

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/041848

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Date: 1/08/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	2710	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
zearalenone	A	233	2000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	98%
fumonisin B1+B2	A	82,9	60000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	161%

[fumonisin B1(82.9000 * 1.0000)] + [fumonisin B2(0.0000 * 1.0000)]

Others not detectable (<RL)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited Completed ☒

Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
beauvericin	A	17,4	(a)	µg/kg	50%
DON-3-glucoside		490	(a)	µg/kg	124%
enniatiin B	A	29,2	(a)	µg/kg	63%
enniatiin B1	A	5,9	(a)	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS

SUPPORT
SPEED
ANALYSIS
KNOWLEDGE

Naturally contaminated diet + Algoclay-based test product 2 – FINISHER

PRIMORIS

YOUR RELIABILITY IN FOOD ANALYSIS

BELGIUM

Lab number: 22/041850

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Date: 1/08/2022

Edible part

MYC - Mycotoxines multimethod - LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
3+15 acetyl-deoxynivalenol	A	108	(a)	µg/kg	44%
deoxynivalenol (DON)	A	2810	8000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	34%
zearalenone	A	244	2000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	98%
fumonisin B1+B2	A	134	60000	µg/kg (2006/576/EG)	161%

[fumonisin B1(134.0000 * 1.0000)] + [fumonisin B2(0.0000 * 1.0000)]

Others not detectable (<RL)

MYC_02_A - mycotoxins multimethod (supplementary package) – LC-MSMS - accredited					Completed ☒
Substance	Accr.	Result	Max. Limit EU-ML	Unit	U
beauvericin	A	15,9	(a)	µg/kg	50%
DON-3-glucoside		494	(a)	µg/kg	124%
enniatiin B	A	24,8	(a)	µg/kg	63%
enniatiin B1	A	5,6	(a)	µg/kg	54%

Others not detectable (<RL)



YOUR RELIABILITY
IN FOOD ANALYSIS

