BACKGROUND

To manage the economic and food safety risk of mycotoxin contaminated corn, Texas producers, crop insurance agents, local grain elevators, feed mills, and regulators need real-time information about the true level of mycotoxins going into and out of bins. That’s why timely, accurate, and reproducible aflatoxin and fumonisin results are the primary goal of the One Sample Strategy.

Accurate measurement of aflatoxin and fumonisin in corn is complicated by the nature of the toxins and the challenges of sampling and testing corn. To standardize these processes and reduce the variability of test results, the One Sample Strategy promotes the use of uniform sampling and testing equipment and methods. One Sample Strategy participants use equipment approved by the USDA Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) (Appendix A) to sample and grind corn and use GIPSA performance verified mycotoxin test kits that have been validated by the Office of the Texas State Chemist (OTSC) to measure aflatoxin at levels over 100 parts per billion (ppb) aflatoxin and up to 60 ppb fumonisin (Appendix B).

The OTSC Feed and Fertilizer Control Service (FFCS) provides regulatory oversight for the distribution and use of corn containing aflatoxin over 20 ppb and fumonisin over 5 ppb in Texas, and all FFCS field investigators carry state and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) credentials. As the competent authorities in Texas, OTSC and FFCS monitor all One Sample Strategy program activities. And through cooperation with the USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA) (Appendix C), One Sample Strategy aflatoxin and fumonisin results are recognized as official results for crop insurance purposes as well as regulatory compliance.

ELIGIBILITY & PARTICIPATION

All Texas grain and feed operators who are licensed to distribute corn over 20 parts per billion (ppb) aflatoxin are invited to participate. Firms agree to contribute:

- A written Sampling and Testing Plan (Appendix D);
- Industry recognized sample sizes, sample preparation methods and equipment;
- USDA/Association of Analytical Communities (AOACI)-approved testing methods;
- Recordkeeping and reporting; and
- Trained personnel.

OTSC does not charge for participation in the One Sample Strategy. Firms are responsible for all operating costs associated with the program but the cost of conducting the analysis and generating official results may be passed along to the seller.

EMPLOYEE QUALIFICATION

At least two employees must be assigned to perform One Sample Strategy activities at each location. These employees:

- Must review the One Sample Strategy handbook and approved Sampling & Testing Plan prior qualification;
- Must be trained prior to the OTSC qualification (Appendix E);
- May not wear clothing or headwear that represents any product or establishment other than OTSC while performing One Sample Strategy activities;
- Must meet the minimum age requirements established by the Texas Child Labor Law;
- May be required to pass a Texas criminal background check; and
- Are approved as OTSC designees authorized to issue official results.

As per the USDA Loss Adjustment Manual Standards Handbook (LAM), samples collected for crop insurance must be analyzed by personnel who are considered ‘disinterested third parties’. One Sample Strategy designees may only analyze samples for crop insurance if:

- They are not engaged in purchasing and selling the grain, including senior management who oversee such activities; and
- The corn is not owned by the employee or relatives of the employee.

Firm management is responsible for conformance to these requirements. Family-owned operations may participate in the One Sample Strategy but cannot issue results for insurance.

http://otscweb.tamu.edu/risk/OneSample
One Sample Strategy
A Voluntary Aflatoxin & Fumonisin Risk Management Program
for the Texas Grain Industry

Office of the Texas State Chemist
Texas Feed and Fertilizer Control Service
445 Agronomy – College Station, TX 77843-2114

PREVENTIVE CONTROLS
Preventive controls serve as a mechanism for continual assessment and improvement. OTSC designees monitor preventive controls and take corrective actions to maintain equipment and analytical performance at five points within the process (Table 1).

Table 1. Preventive control points, objectives, and parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINT</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>CONTROL PARAMETER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample collection</td>
<td>Ensure that the sample represents the entire truckload of corn</td>
<td>USDA Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) sampling patterns; and Grind a 5 lb. (minimum) sample from individual truckloads, or Grind a 15 lb. (minimum) composite sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grinder check (Appendix F)</td>
<td>Ensure that the sample is finely ground and homogeneous</td>
<td>≥70% of the ground particles (% fines) pass through a 20 mesh sieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab scale calibration (Appendix G)</td>
<td>Ensure that the scale is calibrated</td>
<td>50 gram weight standard measures between 49.5 - 50.5 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control sample analysis (Appendix H)</td>
<td>Maintain analytical performance to accurately measure aflatoxin concentrations</td>
<td>Control sample test results duplicate within acceptable range (e.g., ±34% [20 - 40 ppb] for a 30 ppb aflatoxin control; ±20% [32-48 ppm] for a 40 ppm fumonisin control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Sample Verification (Appendix I)</td>
<td>Retain a representative file sample for verification analysis by OTSC Agricultural Analytical Service (AAS)</td>
<td>Verification results duplicate within acceptable range Note: Verification results are not used for regulatory purposes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAMPLING & TESTING
Uniform procedures reduce the variability of test results (Appendices J – N). One Sample Strategy procedures are based on the USDA Loss Adjustment Manual (LAM), the GIPSA Aflatoxin Handbook, Grain Inspection Handbook, and Equipment Handbook. Each participating location submits a customized Sampling and Testing Plan to describe how the standard operating procedures will be implemented.

Companies may choose to sample some or all truckloads incoming and/or outbound, and trucks may be sampled either individually or as a composite. Official results for crop insurance can only be issued for individual, incoming truckloads. The benefits of reduced regulatory surveillance vary depending upon sampling frequency (Table 2).

Table 2. Sampling frequency/regulatory surveillance scenarios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>If all corn is analyzed inbound (individual truckloads or composite) and segregated toxin level; or all corn is analyzed outbound, the firm receives the full benefit of increased market confidence and reduced regulatory surveillance. OTSC will not sample or seize corn as it is distributed through the marketplace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>If some but not all corn is analyzed inbound and/or outbound, OTSC may sample incoming truckloads and/or truckloads that have not been tested outbound.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Option to Divide Before Grinding: For individual truckloads, original samples larger than 10 lbs. may be reduced using a GIPSA approved divider (e.g., Boerner or cargo). Composite samples may be reduced to 15 lbs. (minimum).

Subsampling After Grinding: Proper subsampling techniques provide a representative sub-portion of a ground sample for testing. If the company’s milling equipment does not subsample the ground material into two or three portions, the firm must subsample using GIPSA-approved equipment or an approved alternate method.
RECORDKEEPING & REPORTING

All participating locations agree to keep records for a period of one year and make records available for OTSC review. Companies that issue official results also agree to share crop insurance sample information with RMA through OTSC. Records include:

- Scale tickets;
- Sample logs (Appendix O);
- Printed test results;
- File samples;
- Preventive control records (Appendix P);
- Certificate of analysis record (if official results are issued for crop insurance) (Appendix Q); and
- Corn exemption stamp (Appendix R).

MONITORING & CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

FFCS monitors personnel, equipment, and performance records to ensure compliance with the program standards (Appendix S). Unannounced monitoring visits occur weekly during harvest season at grain elevators. At feed mills, visits occur every 4-6 weeks throughout the year. During monitoring visits, an FFCS field investigator may:

- Observe sampling, grinding and testing procedures;
- Review records;
- Take corrective actions; and
- Collect file samples for verification analysis.

File samples collected by FFCS field investigators are analyzed (without further grinding) by the OTSC Agricultural Analytical Service (AAS) for:

- Aflatoxin using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC); and
- Fumonisin using Ultra-high Performance Liquid Chromatography with a Tandem Mass Spectrometry Detector (LC/MS/MS).

OTSC compares the firm’s aflatoxin and fumonisin result with the AAS result and reports the levels to the company’s management. Verification results are not used for regulatory purposes and no ‘Report of Analysis’ is issued. When verification results do not agree, OTSC performs a review to find the cause of the discrepancy and initiates corrective actions.

Corrective actions may include:

- Adjustment or repair of equipment;
- Retraining of personnel;
- Correction of records;
- Assistance from the firm’s management to improve processes;
- Suspension or removal of an employee or firm from the program; and/or
- Criminal investigation if OTSC suspects that aflatoxin results have been intentionally misrepresented.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Mary Sasser
Manager, Field Operations
Office of the Texas State Chemist
Phone: (979) 845-1121
Email: mary@otsc.tamu.edu
APPENDICIES

A. Equipment Checklist
B. Rapid Test Kit Validation
C. USDA Risk Management Agency Bulletin
D. Sampling & Testing Plan
E. Employee Qualification Checklist
F. Particle Size Check Procedure
G. Lab Scale Calibration Procedure
H. Control Sample Analysis Procedure
I. File Sample Procedure
J. Sampling Procedure (Individual Truckloads)
K. Composite Sampling Procedure
L. Grinding Procedure
M. Subsampling Procedure
N. Official Sample Analysis Procedure
O. Example Sample Analysis Log
P. Preventive Control Records
Q. Certificate of Analysis Record
R. Corn Exemption
S. Monitoring & Corrective Actions Checklist
T. Aflatoxin Proficiency Testing Program
APPENDIX A: Equipment Checklist

Early selection and procurement of equipment is essential for successful implementation of the One Sample Strategy. Refer to the GIPSA Active Approved Equipment list before purchasing and contact sales representatives early to ensure timely delivery. Example items are listed below. Equivalent items may be available from other suppliers.

**Sampling & Grinding Equipment**
- 6’ spiral hand probe or hydraulic probe
  - Part #39C-OH: 72” brass spiral probe with 12 openings
  - Part #72SBOH: 72” brass spiral probe with 11 openings
- Sampling containers
- Grain test scale (to check the weight of original samples)
- Gram scale near the grinder (to weigh 100 g for particle size check)
- #20 wire-mesh sieve and pan
  - Part # 20SS8F: 8” diameter grain sieve, 20 mesh wire sieve, stainless
  - Part # PS8F: matching bottom pan for the sieve
- **Optional:** Divider (to reduce sample before grinding)
  - Part # 34: Boerner divider complete with 2 pans
  - Part # 292: Cargo type divider
- Mill capable of producing ≥70% fines
  - Part # 9453: Grinder, 3-lb. Bunn with Part # 9517 Divider for Bunn Grinder
  - Part # EQMMS2010: Romer Series II Sub-Sampling Mill – 115V
  - Part # 70: Wonder Mill
  - Part # 43: Glen Mills Disk Mill
- **Optional:** Subsampling equipment or subdividing method (if mill is not equipped with diverter/sub-sampler)

**Aflatoxin or Fumonisin Rapid Test Kits (Appendix B)**
- Rapid test kit reader
- Rapid test kit printer (or equivalent printing capabilities)
- Rapid test kits
- Accessories (e.g., multi-channel pipettes; air pumping station, glassware, incubator, etc.)
- Calibration set (if not included with the kit)
- Reagents (e.g., methanol or ethanol; and distilled or deionized water)
- Laboratory scale (with a minimum division of 0.1 grams)
- 50 gram weight standard (to calibrate the laboratory scale)
  - Part # WT-50F: 50 gram stainless steel weight, class F
- File sample bags

**Equipment Providers**
- Hoffman Manufacturing, Inc., (800) 692-5962
- Mill & Elevator Supply Co., Inc., (800) 821-5578
- Wheatland Equipment Co. (Seedburo distributor), (903) 577-0637
- Romer Labs, (636) 583-8600, office@romerlabs.com
- Charm Sciences, Inc., (800) 343-2170, info@charm.com
- Vicam, (877) 228-4244, orders@vicam.com
- Neogen Corporation, (800) 234-5333, foodsafety@neogen.com
- EnviroLogix, Inc., (866) 408-4597
- R-Biopharm, Inc., +49 (0) 61 51-8102-0
- Grain Belt Supply, (800) 255-2742
- Grainger, (800) 472-4643
- GlenMills, (973) 777-0777
OBJECTIVE:
This policy describes the procedure and criteria for the validation of rapid mycotoxin test kits in support of the One Sample Strategy.

BACKGROUND:
Through industry’s adoption of the One Sample Strategy, the Office of the Texas State Chemist (OTSC) seeks to standardize sampling and testing equipment and processes to produce timely, accurate and reproducible mycotoxin test results. To achieve this goal, participating firms use rapid test kits that are performance verified by the U.S.D.A. Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA). OTSC had previously validated these kits using the GIPSA protocol to expand the range of approval above 100 ppb. In 2016, OTSC expanded the One Sample Strategy to include fumonisins. Previous attempts by OTSC to validate fumonisin kits could not reproduce analytical results within the prescribed range contained in GIPSA protocol. Advances in testing technology, however, have yielded fumonisin kits that more closely mirror those produced by the OTSC Agricultural Analytical Service (AAS). GIPSA now requires approved kits to accurately measure up to 30 ppm, which more closely aligns with OTSC regulatory maximum levels for fumonisin for some target species.

In order to address the continual introduction of new aflatoxin and fumonisin rapid test kits on the market, a field validation process for may be used to validate GIPSA Performance Verified Test Kits.

A. Process for Validation (Figure 1):

1. Grain operator selects a GIPSA Performance Verified Test Kit
2. Grain operator submits One Sample Strategy Sampling and Testing Plan to OTSC;
3. AAS requests/receives GIPSA data package from Test Kit Manufacturer;
4. Grain operator analyst passes qualification exercise;
5. Grain operator analyst runs high and low OTSC control samples daily;
6. Grain operator analyst retains a file sample for each sample analyzed;
7. Texas Feed & Fertilizer Control Service (FFCS) collects records and file samples for verification by AAS;
8. AAS completes statistical data analysis and notifies the Texas Feed & Fertilizer Control Service (FFCS) upon completion of the validation;
9. Results that significantly deviate from the performance criteria (Tables 1 and 2) may be removed from the One Sample Strategy as an approved test kit.

Fig.1 Test Kit Validation Process
B. Criteria for Validation:

1. Analyst Qualification: Analyst correctly follows GIPSA official instructions to produce four test results within the acceptable range of duplication (Tables 1 & 2):
   a. Two analyses of a low concentration control sample; and
   b. Two analyses of high concentration control sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Aflatoxin duplication limits.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the Aflatoxin control is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 25 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 25 to ≤ 50 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 50 to ≤ 100 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 100 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Acceptable Duplication limit is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 34 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>± 20 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Control Sample Results: Analyst documents control sample results and describes corrective actions if the initial result is out of the acceptable duplication limit

   a. Verification Sample Results: The results from retained file samples that are collected by FFCS field investigators and analyzed (without further grinding) by AAS must duplicate within the acceptable limits

   b. Statistical Data Analysis Results: Overall statistical data analysis must indicate that the kit meets accuracy and precision requirements.

3. Cost for Validation

   a. OTSC does not charge for test kit validation. Control sample material is provided free of charge to firms participating in the One Sample Strategy.
BULLETIN NO.: MGR-12-004  
APR 5 2012

TO:  
All Approved Insurance Providers  
All Risk Management Agency Field Offices  
All Other Interested Parties

FROM:  
William J. Murphy  
Administrator

SUBJECT:  
Continuation of One Sample Strategy for Aflatoxin Testing in Texas

BACKGROUND:

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) issued Manager’s Bulletin MGR-11-011 on July 26, 2011, authorizing the “One Sample Strategy (OSS)” for aflatoxin testing in approved Texas elevator facilities for the 2011 crop year. The Bulletin stated RMA would annually reauthorize the program. RMA held discussions with the Office of the Texas State Chemist (OTSC), Regional Offices, and other interested parties, and received written summary results from OTSC to determine whether to continue the program beyond the 2011 crop year.

ACTION:

For the 2012 and succeeding crop years, Approved Insurance Providers (AIPs) may consider OTSC-approved Texas grain elevator facilities to be approved laboratories for corn Aflatoxin testing for crop insurance purposes, unless OTSC or RMA announces the suspension of OSS.

The OTSC will provide a list of participating elevator facilities that are certified to test for Aflatoxin on their website at the following address:

http://otscweb.tamu.edu/Risk/OneSample/SampleAbout.aspx

This list will be updated weekly. If an elevator is decertified by the OTSC, Aflatoxin tests conducted by that elevator after the date of decertification must not be used for Federal crop insurance purposes.

The OTSC will provide official test certificates of analysis documenting the level of Aflatoxin which will be completed by the participating elevator and provided to the insured. AIPs using these test results for claims settlement must maintain a copy of this official test certificate for the claim file.

AIPs may continue to use other approved private, State, or university laboratories for Aflatoxin testing in lieu of any elevators operating under the OTSC’OSS program.

DISPOSAL DATE:

December 31, 2012
Contact Information

Firm Name: _______________________________________________________________________________

Main office phone: __________________________________________________________________________

Physical address (for FedEx deliveries): _______________________________________________________________________________________________________

Primary contact: ____________________________________________________________________________

Email: ___________________________________________________________________________________

Phone: ___________________________________________________________________________________

Secondary contact: _________________________________________________________________________

Email: ___________________________________________________________________________________

Phone: ___________________________________________________________________________________

Additional information (i.e., satellite storage facilities, etc.): ___________________________________________________________________________________

Participation (include additional pages as necessary)

1. Which toxin(s) will your firm will test under the One Sample Strategy? (choose one or both below)
   - Aflatoxin: At what Aflatoxin level is grain rejected by your firm? _____________ ppb
   - Fumonisin: At what Fumonisin level is grain rejected by your firm? _____________ ppm

2. Does your firm segregate all grain by toxin level(s)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Will your firm issue official results for crop insurance purposes? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Where will truckloads be tested? ☐ Inbound ☐ Outbound ☐ Both

5. What is your testing frequency? ☐ All loads ☐ Some loads ☐ Composite (See below)

6. Describe or illustrate the probe pattern(s) followed by your firm to collect a representative sample:

Comments

Describe any other methods that are unique to your operation (e.g., grinder cleaning method; subsampling method, etc.)

Composite Sampling Scheme

Please describe sampling frequency, equipment, and composite sample labeling/identification method, etc. For example, first truck out of every field is sampled; if the load tests below X ppb or X ppm (i.e., level rejected by firm), the next 3semi-trucks or 6 bobtail trucks from the same field will be sampled as a composite; composite sample will be collected in a bucket and identified by a scale ticket with the farmer’s name and field number; and composite sample will be reduced with a Boerner or Cargo divider before grinding. Note: For composite samples, a minimum of 10 lbs. is required for grinding. Official


*results for crop insurance cannot be issued for composite samples.*

**Equipment & Methods**

Describe the equipment your firm has allocated for the One Sample Strategy. Refer to GIPSA’s approved equipment list and the brand-specific equipment & supplies required for each test kit in the GIPSA Mycotoxin Handbook.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>In Place</th>
<th>On Order</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Manufacturer/Model</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6’ spiral hand probe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydraulic/pneumatic probe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sampling containers</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain test scale</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(to check weight of min. 5 lb. sample)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gram scale near the grinder</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(to weigh 100g for grinder check)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>20 wire mesh sieve</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boerner or cargo grain divider &amp; 2 pans</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(optional equipment used to reduce samples larger than 10-pounds)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mill capable of producing ≥70% fines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsampling equipment (aka riffler)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFLATOXIN Rapid test kit</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Refer to GIPSA PART #</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUMONISIN Rapid test kit</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Refer to GIPSA PART #</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ability to print rapid test kit results</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calibration set</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(If not included with kit)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapid test kit accessories</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(e.g., multi-channel pipette, etc.)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Methanol (or Ethanol)/Water</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(if provided by commercial supplier)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Laboratory Scale</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(minimum division of 0.1 grams)</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 gram weight standard</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>* <a href="https://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/meteqp/GIPSA_Approved_Mycotoxin_Rapid_Test_Kits.pdf">https://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/meteqp/GIPSA_Approved_Mycotoxin_Rapid_Test_Kits.pdf</a> *</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Submit plan for approval to the Office of the Texas State Chemist (ATTN: Mary Sasser) at [mary@otsc.tamu.edu](mailto:mary@otsc.tamu.edu).
# APPENDIX E: Employee Qualification Checklist

## One Sample Strategy

### Firm Name/Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designee Name (print)</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Designee Signature**

*By signing above, I confirm that I have received and read the One Sample Strategy Handbook, and agree to follow the program criteria and methods.*

### Sampling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Employee follows the sampling pattern described in the firm’s approved sampling and testing plan
2. Employee collects representative sample (≥5 lb. single; ≥30 lb. composite)
3. Employee cleans and dries sampling equipment and containers

### Grinding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Employee correctly performs particle size check (%)
2. Employee cleans and dries mill, pans, dividers, and containers

### Aflatoxin Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Employee correctly performs laboratory scale calibration
2. Employee collects and weighs a 50 g test sample
3. Employee correctly performs two analyses and results duplicate within acceptable limits (Table 1).

**Aflatoxin Test Kit (GIPSA Part #):**

[https://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/metheq/GIPSA_Approved_Mycotoxin_Rapid_Test_Kits.pdf](https://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/metheq/GIPSA_Approved_Mycotoxin_Rapid_Test_Kits.pdf)


### Fumonisin Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Employee correctly performs laboratory scale calibration
2. Employee collects and weighs a 50 g test sample
3. Employee correctly performs two analyses. Results must duplicate within acceptable limits (Table 2).

**Fumonisin Test Kit (GIPSA Part #):**

[https://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/metheq/GIPSA_Approved_Mycotoxin_Rapid_Test_Kits.pdf](https://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/metheq/GIPSA_Approved_Mycotoxin_Rapid_Test_Kits.pdf)

Control A#___________  Target: _____(ppm)  Range_______(ppm)  Results: A1: _____(ppm) & A2: _____(ppm)

Control B#___________  Target: _____(ppm)  Range_______(ppm)  Results: B1: _____(ppm) & B2: _____(ppm)
Table 1. Aflatoxin Acceptable Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the Aflatoxin control is:</th>
<th>≤ 25 ppb</th>
<th>&gt; 25 to ≤ 50 ppb</th>
<th>&gt; 50 to ≤ 100 ppb</th>
<th>&gt; 100 ppb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Acceptable Duplication limit is:</td>
<td>± 40 %</td>
<td>± 34 %</td>
<td>± 25 %</td>
<td>± 20 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Fumonisin Acceptable Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the Fumonisin control is:</th>
<th>&gt; 5 to ≤ 60 ppm</th>
<th>&gt;60 ppm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Acceptable Duplication limit is:</td>
<td>± 20 %</td>
<td>± 30 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX F: Particle Size Check Procedure

One Sample Strategy

Purpose: Maintain mill performance

Objective:
Ensure that ≥70% of the ground particles (% fines) pass through a 20 mesh sieve

Frequency:
Once daily and after repair or electrical outage

Equipment & Materials:
- Whole corn (~100 grams with ≤14% moisture)
- Mill
- No. 20 wire woven mesh sieve
- Lab scale

Records:
- Particle Size Record

References:
- GIPSA Mycotoxin Handbook, Chapter 4.7: Checking Particle Size
- GIPSA Mycotoxin Handbook, Chapter 4.6: Cleaning Grinders

Method:
1. Clean and dry grinding equipment
2. Grind corn in the mill
3. Weigh 100 grams of ground sample on the scale (record weight)
4. Place the 100 grams of ground sample in the top of the sieve
5. Cover the sieve with the lid (if available)
6. Shake the ground sample into the bottom pan
7. Weigh the portion that passed through the sieve (record weight)
8. Calculate the percent (%) fines:
   \[
   \text{Portion passed through sieve (grams)} \times \frac{100}{\text{ Entire ground portion (grams)}} = \% \text{ fines}
   \]
9. Complete the Particle Size Record
10. Take corrective action if the % fines are <70%
11. Properly dispose of the ground material
12. Clean and dry the grinding equipment

Corrective Actions:
- Adjust mill;
- Notify your supervisor to request equipment repair or replacement, and post a repair note on the mill; and/or
- Grind samples as many times as necessary to achieve ≥70% fines.

http://otscweb.tamu.edu/risk/OneSample
Purpose: Maintain scale (balance) performance

Objective:
Ensure that the scale is calibrated to weigh a 50 gram weight standard within ± 0.5 grams (49.5 - 50.5 grams)

Frequency:
Once daily and after repair or electrical outage

Equipment & Materials:
- 50 gram weight standard
- Filter paper or tongs
- Lab scale with minimum division of 0.1 gram

Records:
- Lab Scale Calibration Record

References:
- GIPSA Equipment Handbook, Chapter 2.4: Testing

Method:
Note: Keep the weight standard clean of particles or fingerprints. Handle the weight with filter paper or forceps. Store the weight in a clean and dry container.

1. ‘Zero out’ the balance with nothing on the scale
2. Pick up the 50 gram weight standard with filter paper or tongs
3. Place the 50 gram weight standard on the scale
4. Complete the Laboratory Calibration Record
5. Return the 50 gram weight standard to the storage box using the filter paper or tongs
6. Take corrective actions if the scale is not calibrated within an acceptable range (49.5 - 50.5 grams)

Corrective Actions:
- Clean the weight standard and scale before recalibrating
- Notify your supervisor to request equipment repair or replacement and post a repair note on the scale
APPENDIX H: Control Sample Analysis Procedure

One Sample Strategy

Purpose: Maintain analytical performance to accurately measure the level of aflatoxin or fumonisin within a sample of OTSC reference material.

Objective:
Ensure that aflatoxin or fumonisin control sample test results are within an acceptable range of duplication (Tables 1 & 2)

Table 1. Duplication limits for aflatoxin control sample analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aflatoxin control sample test result (ppb)</th>
<th>Duplication limit (%)</th>
<th>Acceptable Range Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤ 25</td>
<td>± 40</td>
<td>If the control is 20 ppb, the acceptable range is 12 - 28 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 25 to ≤ 50</td>
<td>± 34</td>
<td>If the control is 40 ppb, the acceptable range is 26 - 54 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 50 to ≤ 100</td>
<td>± 25</td>
<td>If the control is 80 ppb, the acceptable range is 60 - 100 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 100</td>
<td>± 20</td>
<td>If the control is 160 ppb, the acceptable range is 128 - 192 ppb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Fumonisin Acceptable Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fumonisin control sample test result (ppm)</th>
<th>Duplication limit (%)</th>
<th>Acceptable Range Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤ 60</td>
<td>± 20</td>
<td>If the control is 40 ppm, the acceptable range is 32 - 48 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
<td>± 30</td>
<td>If the control is 100 ppm, the acceptable range is 70 - 130 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequency:
Firms that intend to issue certificates of analysis for crop insurance purposes: Run control twice daily, after changing to a new lot of test kits, or after an electrical outage.
Firms that do not issue certificates of analysis for crop insurance purposes: Run control twice on the first operating day of the week (AM and PM), after changing to a new lot of test kits, or after an electrical outage.
Note: Participating firms receive enough bottles of OTSC control sample to run the control analysis at least twice daily.

Equipment & Materials:
- Test kit reader, printer, and calibration set
- Rapid test kit and accessories
- Office of the Texas State Chemist reference material (50 grams)
- Calibrated lab scale with minimum division of 0.1 gram

Records:
- Control Sample Record

References:
- GIPSA Official Instructions
- Manufacturer’s product inserts

Method:
Note: Calibrate the test kit reader according to the manufacturer’s instructions.
1. Weigh 50 grams of the control sample on the lab scale
2. Follow the official GIPSA instructions for your test kit
3. Complete the Control Sample Record
4. Take corrective actions if the control sample result exceeds duplication limits (Table 1 or 2)

Corrective Actions:
- Check expiration dates on reagents and test kit; power off/on test kit reader and recalibrate; check pipettes, etc.
- Notify your supervisor to request assistance from OTSC’s Quality Assurance Manager
Purpose: Retain a representative file sample for verification analysis by OTSC Agricultural Analytical Service (AAS).

Objective: Ensure that the file sample is properly labeled and stored.

Frequency: Retain a file sample for each analysis.

Equipment & Materials:
- Retained corn sample (approximately 500-700 grams)
- File sample bag
- Spoon (to transfer the ground corn)
- Marker (to label the file sample bag)

Records:
- Scale ticket (to identify the sample)

References:
- GIPSA Mycotoxin Handbook, Chapter 4, Sample Preparation

Method:
1. Clearly label the file sample bag with the following information:
   - Date;
   - Producer’s name;
   - Scale ticket number(s) (list all scale ticket numbers for composite samples);
   - Aflatoxin and/or fumonisin level; and
   - Analyst initials.

2. Place the retained portion in a file sample bag

3. Store file sample bag in a manner that will maintain the integrity of the sample
   *Note: Samples ≤20 parts per billion (ppb) should be stored separately from samples >20 ppb.*

4. Retain the file sample for a minimum of:
   - 15 days if the aflatoxin concentration is ≤20 parts per billion (ppb) or ≤ 5 ppm.
   - 6 weeks if the aflatoxin concentration is >20 ppb or >5ppm.
   *Note: feed mills may be required to retain file samples for longer time periods.*
APPENDIX J: Sampling Procedure (Individual Truckloads)

One Sample Strategy

Purpose: Maintain uniform sampling methods.

Objective:
Ensure that each sample is representative of the entire truckload of corn.

Frequency:
Refer to the approved Sampling and Testing Plan for your firm. Some or all truckloads may be sampled inbound and/or outbound. Truckloads may be sampled individually or as a composite. Note: A minimum of 5 lbs. is required for samples submitted by crop insurance adjusters.

Equipment & Materials:
- 6’ spiral hand probe or hydraulic probe (to collect the sample)
- Sampling containers (to transport the sample)
- Grain test scale (to check the weight of the sample)

Records:
- Scale ticket (to record the date, producer information, sample weight, etc.)

References:
- USDA Risk Management Agency Loss Adjustment Manual, PAR. 102 F (2) (d) Representative Sampling Pattern Guidelines (Fig. 1)
- GIPSA Grain Inspection Handbook, Book 1, Chapter 2, Probe Sampling

Method:
1. Using clean and dry sampling equipment;
2. Collect a 5 pound (minimum) sample:
   - Select the appropriate sampling pattern;
   - If using hand probe, angle the tip of the closed probe at 10° from vertical;
   - If using a hand probe, push the probe to the bottom of the trailer; if using a hydraulic/pneumatic probe, use caution to collect the sample from all levels of the grain mass in the truck;
   - Open the probe as you begin to pull the probe up;
   - Close the probe before pulling it out of the grain;
   - Empty the grain into a clean and dry sample container.
3. Large samples may be reduced to 5 pounds using an approved divider:
   - For individual truckload, samples >10 lbs. may be reduced;
   - For composite truckloads, samples >30 lbs. may be reduced.
4. Clean and dry sampling equipment (for hydraulic/pneumatic probes, discard the first 200 g from the first probe to avoid cross contamination from the previous load);
5. Deliver the sample to the grinder with the Scale Ticket.

Figure 1. Representative Sampling Patterns. (A) PATTERN 1: With the tip of the probe angled 10 degrees, following the pattern below to insert the probe seven times when grain is loaded more than four feet deep in a flat-bottom truck or trailer. (B) PATTERN 2: With the tip of the probe angled 10 degrees, following the pattern below to insert the probe nine times when grain is loaded less than four feet deep in a flat-bottom truck, trailer, or when dealing with difficult sampling scenarios.
Purpose: Promote uniform sampling methods.

Objective:
Ensure that each sample is representative of the entire truckload of corn, and the combined sample represents the composite.

Frequency:
Refer to the approved Sampling and Testing Plan for your firm.

Equipment & Materials:
- 6’ spiral hand probe or hydraulic probe (to collect the sample) or hydraulic pneumatic probe
- Sampling containers (to transport the sample)
- Grain test scale (to check the weight of the sample)
- Boerner or cargo divider

Records:
- Scale tickets (to record the date, producer information, sample weight, etc.) for each individual truckload in the composite sequence.

References:
- USDA Risk Management Agency Loss Adjustment Manual, PAR. 102 F (2) (d) Representative Sampling Pattern Guidelines
- GIPSA Grain Inspection Handbook, Book 1, Chapter 2, Probe Sampling

Method:
Follow the method described in the approved Sampling and Testing Plan for your firm.

Example Method:
1. Using clean and dry sampling equipment;
2. Sample and test the first truck from every field;
3. If the first truck from a field tests under 20 parts per billion (ppb); then:
   a. The first truck is unloaded in the appropriate bin according to aflatoxin level;
   b. Samples from the same field are collected (3 semi-trucks or 6 bobtail trucks);
   c. Each individual sample (at least 10 lbs.) is reduced through a Boerner or cargo type divider;
   d. The entire composite sample (at least 15 lbs.) is ground;
   e. A sub-portion of the ground sample is tested for aflatoxin.
4. If the first truck from a field tests over 20 ppb; then:
   a. Each individual truckload is tested and segregated according to aflatoxin level.

Constraints:
- Scale tickets must be kept with the composite sample;
- Sample information for each truckload must be recorded in the sample log;
- All scale ticket numbers are included on the file sample bag;
- No certificates of analysis are issued for composite samples (Certificates may only be issued for individual loads).
- The composite sampling scheme may be adjusted at the end of working day if a field produces less than the minimum number of truckloads. For example: 2 semi-trucks, 20 lb. composite sample; 3 bobtails, 15 lb. composite sample.
APPENDIX L: Grinding Procedure

**Purpose:** Promote uniform grinding methods.

**Objectives:**
- Ensure that the grinder is cleaned to avoid cross contamination; and
- Ensure that each corn sample is ground to a sufficiently fine particle size to produce a homogeneous blend for testing.

**Frequency:**
Refer to the approved Sampling and Testing Plan for your firm.

**Equipment & Materials:**
- Representative corn sample (minimum 5 lbs. for individual truckloads; minimum 15 lbs. for composite samples)
- Mill (to grind the sample)
- One or more pans (to collect the ground sample)
- Cleaning method and/or equipment (to flush or vacuum the mill)

**Records:**
- Scale ticket (to identify the sample)

**References:**
- GIPSA Mycotoxin Handbook, Chapter 4, Sample Preparation
- GIPSA Mycotoxin Handbook, Chapter 4.6: Cleaning Grinders

**Method:**
1. Clean and dry grinding equipment, or flush by grinding and discarding at least the first 200 g of the sample or physically cleaning the grinder
2. Grind the entire sample
3. Collect a sub-portion for aflatoxin and/or fumonisin testing
Purpose: Collect a sub-portion of ground corn for testing and retain the remaining portion as a file sample (Fig. 1).

Objective:
Ensure that the subsample represents the aflatoxin and/or fumonisin concentration of the entire truckload.

Frequency:
Refer to the approved Sampling and Testing Plan for your firm.

Equipment & Materials:
- Ground corn sample
- Grain scale (to weigh the ground sample)
- Container (to transport the sample)
- Spatula or spoon (to stir ground corn and collect portion for testing)
- Scale with a minimum division of 0.1 gram (to weigh a 50 g portion for testing)

Records:
- Scale ticket (to identify the sample)

References:
- GIPSA Mycotoxin Handbook, Chapter 4, Sample Preparation

Method:
1. Choose the appropriate method to subdivide:
   A. If the mill subdivides and the sub-portions are <2.5 lbs. (<1,135 grams):
      i. No further subdivision is necessary;
      ii. Keep one portion for the official test and file sample. Discard the unused portion(s).
   B. If the mill subdivides and the sub-portions are >2.5 lbs. (>1,135 grams):
      i. Use an approved divider or equivalent method to reduce one of the portions by half.
      ii. Keep one portion for the official test and file sample. Discard the unused portion(s).
   C. If the mill does not subdivide and the sample is >5 lbs. (>2,267 grams)
      i. Use an approved divider or equivalent method (as described in the Sampling & Testing plan) to reduce the sample by half; and
      ii. Repeat the process to reduce the sub-portion by half again.
      iii. Keep one portion for the official test and file sample. Discard the unused portion(s).

2. Stir the subdivided sample portion for 30 seconds to produce a homogenous blend
3. Weigh 50 grams of the blended sample on the scale
4. Retain the remaining portion as a file sample

Figure 1. Subsampling decision tree
Purpose: Accurately measure the aflatoxin and/or fumonisin concentration of a sample.

Objective:
Ensure that the reported sample test results are timely, accurate, and reproducible.

Frequency:
Refer to the approved Sampling and Testing Plan for your firm.

Equipment & Materials:
- Test kit reader, printer, and calibration set
- Rapid test kit and accessories
- Office of the Texas State Chemist (OTSC) aflatoxin and/or fumonisin reference material (50 grams)
- Calibrated lab scale with minimum division of 0.1 gram

Records:
- Scale ticket (or tickets for composite sample analysis)
- Sample log

References:
- GIPSA Official Instructions
- Manufacturer’s product inserts

Method:
Note: Calibrate the test kit reader according to the manufacturer’s instructions.
1. Weigh 50 grams of the sample on the lab scale
2. Follow the official GIPSA instructions for your test kit
If the initial test results are above the range of the test kit, follow the official GIPSA instructions for supplemental analysis.
NOTE: Supplemental analysis is not required for Romer Fluoroquant® Afla (GIPSA Memorandum #249, 8/2/12) and Vicam AflaTest® (GIPSA Memorandum #257, 7/30/2013)
3. Enter sample information in the sample log; and
4. Complete the sample ticket.

Constraints:
- Under no circumstances may the truck be re-sampled and tested a second time by the same establishment or company (if there are multiple locations)
- At the request of the producer, a second 50 gram sample (obtained from the file sample) may be analyzed
- The average of the first and second analysis is reported as the official result
- Upon request, OTSC Agricultural Analytical Service (AAS) will analyze the retained file sample (without further grinding)
### AFLATOXIN ANALYSIS SAMPLE LOG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firm Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date Collected</td>
<td>Scale/Log Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APPENDIX P: Preventive Control Records

**NAME OF FIRM**
City, TX

**2017 Particle Size Record**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Grinder Initials</th>
<th>Initial Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NAME OF FIRM**
City, TX

**2017 Lab Scale Calibration Record**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Analyst Initials</th>
<th>Initial Calibration Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NAME OF FIRM**
City, TX

**2017 Aflatoxin Control Sample Record**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Analyst</th>
<th>Control Sample (ppb)*</th>
<th>Initial Test Result (ppb)</th>
<th>If the initial result is outside of the acceptable range, describe your corrective actions &amp; enter the result after adjustment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIRM NAME**
City, TX

**2017 Fumonisin Control Sample Record**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Analyst</th>
<th>Control Sample (ppm)*</th>
<th>Initial Test Result (ppm)</th>
<th>If the initial result is outside of the acceptable duplication range*, describe your corrective actions &amp; enter the result after adjustment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose: Share aflatoxin and fumonisin sample information submitted for crop insurance with Office of the Texas State Chemist (OTSC) and the USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA).

Objective: Ensure that results for crop insurance purposes are reported accurately to OTSC and shared with RMA.

Frequency: Send sample information to OTSC for each Certificate of Analysis issued for crop insurance purposes.

Equipment and Materials:
- Sample log
- Access to computer and email (required)
- Certificate of Analysis Record (Microsoft Excel macro)

Records:
- Certificate of Analysis (Figure 1)

References:
- Certificate of Analysis Record instructions

Entering Sample Information:
1. Open Certificate Record.xls file and select ‘Enable Content’ on the security bar.
2. Select the ‘Sample Data’ button
3. Enter or copy/paste crop insurance sample information in columns A-J in the data worksheet:
   - DateCollected: date sampled
   - ScaleTicketNo: scale ticket or Log number
     * Note: Add ‘R’ (rejected) or ‘ND’ (no dump) to the scale ticket #when entering rejected load information
   - FarmNo: farm number
   - FarmName: farm name
   - SamplerID: enter ‘OTSC Designee’ (incoming) or ‘Insurance Adjuster’ (submitted)
   - DateAnalyzed: date tested
   - AnalystID: name of analyst (as it appears in the ‘cAnalyst’ worksheet)
   - Dfactor: dilution factor (blank = zero)
   - RunOneResult: result of first test (or first result after supplemental analysis)
   - RunTwoResult: second test result (with or without dilution) done at producer’s request
4. Select ‘Calculate’ to see FinalResult (column K). FinalResult is automatically calculated as the average of RunOne and RunTwo; average is reported on the Certificate of Analysis.
5. Select File > Save As

Printing a Certificate of Analysis:
* A Certificate of Analysis cannot be printed for results ≤ 20 ppb aflatoxin or ≤5 ppm fumonisin
1. Select ‘Certificate’ button on the ‘Main’ worksheet
2. Click to select a scale ticket from the Certificates Management list
3. Select ‘Print’
4. Select ‘Print > choose print details (printer or PDF) > OK

Reporting Results to OTSC:
1. Save the Certificate Record file (.xls)
2. Email the Certificate Record.xls file as an attachment to mary@otsc.tamu.edu on a daily basis.
The Office of the Texas State Chemist (OTSC) administers the One Sample Strategy, a voluntary risk management program for Texas grain facilities that are licensed by Feed and Fertilizer Control Service (FFCS) to distribute corn over 20 parts per billion (ppb) aflatoxin or fumonisin over 5 ppm. As part of the One Sample Strategy, OTSC verifies the proficiency of grain elevator employees to accurately measure mycotoxins in corn. Since mycotoxin measurements reported by OTSC designees are recognized as official OTSC results, corn distributed by One Sample Strategy facilities may be exempt from OTSC regulatory sampling and seizure.

The following information is intended to describe the criteria used by FFCS to determine if corn is exempt from regulatory sampling and aflatoxin testing; and describe the use and limitations of the OTSC One Sample Strategy stamp/sticker (Fig. 1) by participating firms.

Each One Sample Strategy facility receives a stamp (or equivalent stickers) from OTSC. The imprint of the stamp/sticker is placed on shipping documentation for outbound truckloads of corn and/or sewn-on deer corn tags. FFCS field investigators accept the imprint as evidence that the corn has been tested for aflatoxin according to the One Sample Strategy criteria and methods. OTSC will not collect a regulatory sample for aflatoxin testing when One Sample Strategy corn is encountered in the market.

**Corn Exemption Eligibility Criteria**

Corn is exempt from regulatory sampling, testing, and/or seizure when FFCS field staff determine, through review of records, that:

- a) A participating One Sample Strategy facility tests every incoming truckload of corn, segregates corn by mycotoxin level, and directs corn to the appropriate market channels; and/or
- b) The outbound documentation for an individual truckload of corn from a One Sample Strategy participant includes an imprint of the OTSC One Sample Strategy stamp or sticker; or
- c) Records indicate that all incoming corn purchased by an end user has been supplied by, or tested at, an eligible One Sample Strategy participant(s).

End users who purchase all corn from, or test all corn at, a One Sample Strategy location(s), should be aware that the benefit of the corn exemption (i.e., reduced regulatory surveillance) depends upon the availability of complete purchase records for FFCS review, and extends only so long as the One Sample Strategy supplier remains an eligible participant in the program.

**Use of the OTSC One Sample Strategy stamp/sticker**

One Sample Strategy firms may use the OTSC One Sample Strategy stamp/sticker to:

- a) Imprint outbound shipping documents; and/or
- b) Imprint sewn-on deer corn tags (not bags) or make copies of an imprinted tag; and/or
- c) Imprint sewn-on deer corn tags (not bags) with the following text: ‘One Sample Strategy- Firm’s OTSC license number’ (e.g., One Sample Strategy-012345).

**Limitations**

One Sample Strategy participants must conform to OTSC Feed Industry Memorandum 5-12, all aspects of the Texas Commercial Feed Rules, and the One Sample Strategy criteria and methods. In addition:

- a) OTSC One Sample Strategy stamps/stickers remain property of OTSC and may be recalled by OTSC if the facility withdraws from the program or is suspended or removed; and
- b) Sewn-on deer corn tags with the OTSC-issued stamp imprint may not be distributed in the marketplace if the facility withdraws from the program or is suspended or removed.

http://otscweb.tamu.edu/risk/OneSample
Refer to the firm’s approved Sampling and Testing Plan to answer the following questions. Contact the OTSC Quality Assurance Manager when preventive control results or records are out of conformance.

Yes  No

Do designees correctly label file samples? If no, describe your corrective actions.

Do designees use approved equipment and follow the sampling pattern described in the approved Sampling & Testing Plan to collect at least the minimum sample size? If no, describe corrective actions.

Do designees perform the daily grinder check and enter the results in the particle size record? If yes, document the three most recent entries (date and result). If no (or particle size is <70% fines) describe your corrective actions.

a) Date: ____________ Result: ____________%

b) Date: ____________ Result: ____________%

c) Date: ____________ Result: ____________%

Do designees perform the daily lab scale calibration check with a 50-gram weight standard and enter the results in the lab scale record? If no, or results are <49.5g or >50.5g, describe your corrective actions.

Does the firm need more reference material?

Current Reference Material:

________ ppb / ________ ppm

Do designees perform the control sample analysis and document results on the Control Sample Record? If yes, submit the control sample record with your checklist. If no, describe your corrective actions.

Sample Log Summary (From Date: _______________ To Date: _______________)

Total # of Samples Tested: _________ Maximum Level Tested: ____ ppb / _____ ppm Minimum Level Tested: ____ ppb / _____ ppm

http://otscweb.tamu.edu/risk/OneSample
Participation in the One Sample Strategy ensures timely, accurate and repeatable official results that help you manage mycotoxin risk, but have you ever wondered how your company’s analytical performance compares with others? As an extension of the One Sample Strategy, firms that analyze for aflatoxin are provided with a free 100g packet of Aflatoxin Proficiency Testing (PT) sample once each year (July). This sample is different from the daily control material – it won’t be labeled with the level of aflatoxin and everyone in the program gets the same ground material. An analyst runs the sample twice, submits the results through the program Website and then views an Aflatoxin PT report that compares everyone’s anonymous results. General instructions are below. For additional information, please see the Aflatoxin Proficiency Testing and Control in Africa, Asia, Americas and Europe (APTECA) technical information available at https://apteca.tamu.edu/PDF/ReportTechnicalInformation.pdf.

A. Setup your account
   1. Go to http://apteca.tamu.edu
   2. Select ‘New Laboratory Setup’
   3. Enter your assigned Aflatoxin PT Lab number (see attached letter)
   4. Enter your email address
   5. Select ‘Reset Password’ to receive an email with your password

B. Weigh, extract and analyze two 50 g samples and document the results of both analyses
   Note: Any designee may run the analyses but the same designee must run both tests on the same day.

C. Submit your results through the Laboratory Data Reporting system during the submission period
   1. Go to http://apteca.tamu.edu
   2. Select ‘Laboratory Data Reporting’
   3. Login with your Aflatoxin PT Lab Number & password
   4. Select ‘Enter Sample Data’ (Figure 1)
   5. Enter your test kit information:
      i. Method (e.g., organic, water)
      ii. Test kit brand/manufacturer (or part number)
      iii. Testing format: Select ‘Kit’
   6. Enter your sample results:
      i. Run 1 (ppb)
      ii. Run 2 (ppb)
      iii. Test Type: Select ‘Total’
   7. Select ‘Submit Data’
      Note: The system allows only one entry per lab. Please contact technical support to request corrections/resubmission.

B. Verify that your data has been entered correctly (optional)
   1. Go to http://apteca.tamu.edu
   2. Select ‘Laboratory Data Reporting’
   3. Login with your Aflatoxin PT Lab Number & password
   4. Select ‘Verify Entered Data’
   5. If no data has been submitted: Select ‘Enter Sample Data’ as described above
   6. If data has already been submitted, the page will display your entry as follows:

C. Review Aflatoxin PT Reports (Available after October 2, 2017)
   1. Go to http://apteca.tamu.edu
   2. Select ‘Laboratory Data Reporting’
   3. Login with your Aflatoxin PT Lab Number & password
   4. Select ‘View Reports’ and select ‘Download Report’ to save a copy for your files

Fig. 1. Sample data entry form