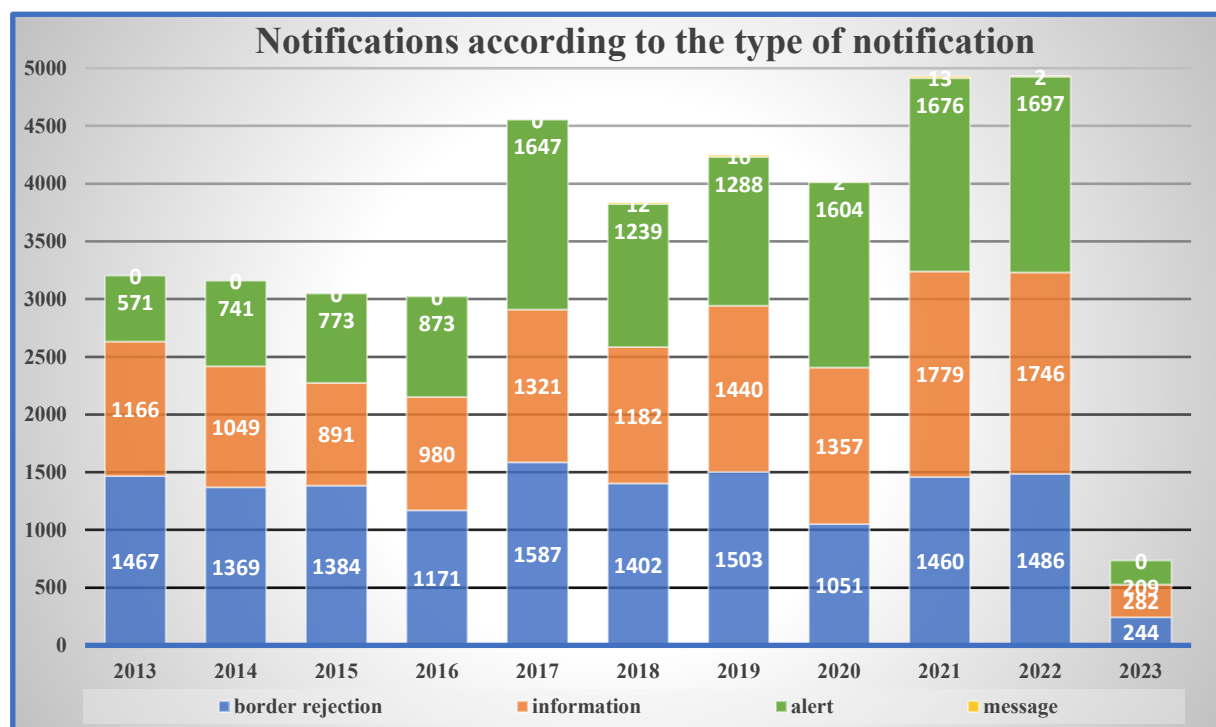
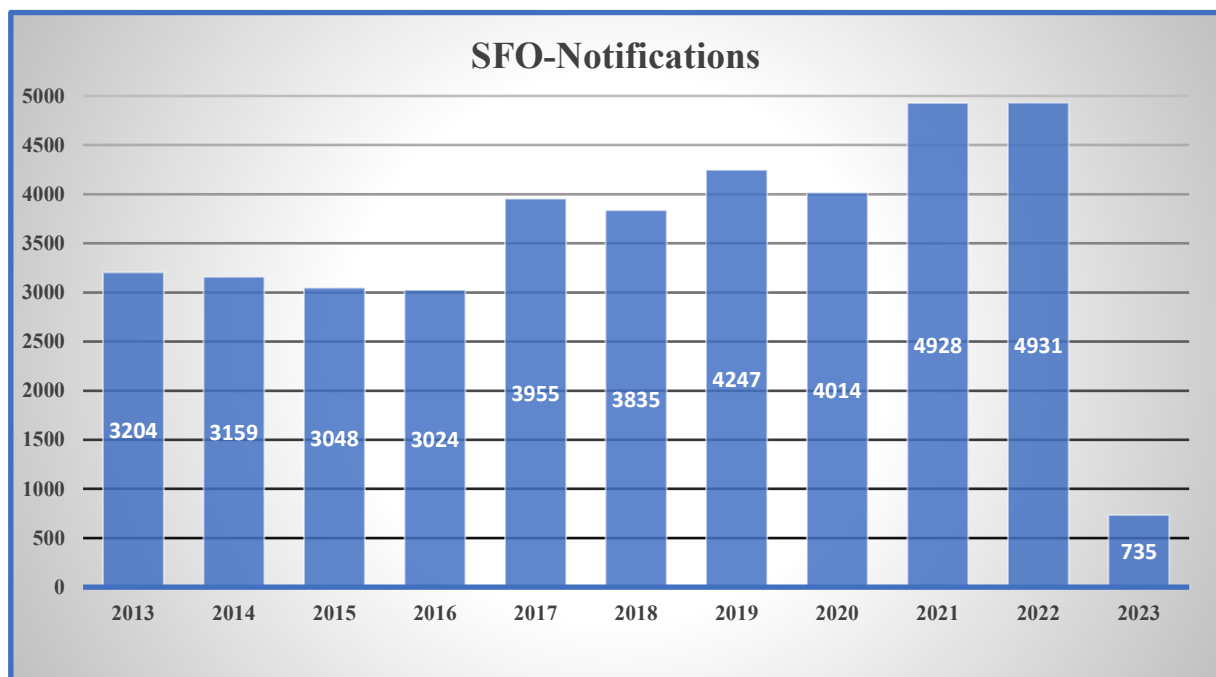
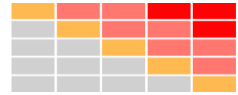


Safefood-Online Newsletter





Dear Safefood-Online users,

In February there were 382 new notifications in Safefood Online. Under point 1 you can find the monthly evaluation.

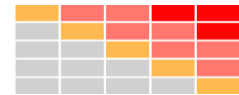
Point 2 "News on pesticides and contaminants" provides information about 4 EU-Regulations with amended or new maximum residue levels for pesticides and also information about the findings of PFAS in organic eggs in Demark.

Under points 3 and 4 we have again summarized the latest news from the media on the topics of Food Safety and Food Fraud.

In October 2022 the Fraud Advisory Panel hosted an expert discussion about alcohol fraud. We inform about the report of this meeting (point 5).

We hope that this issue of the Safefood-Online Newsletter will also be of interest to you and, of course, we welcome your opinion, as this is the only way we can improve.

Your Safefood-Online Team

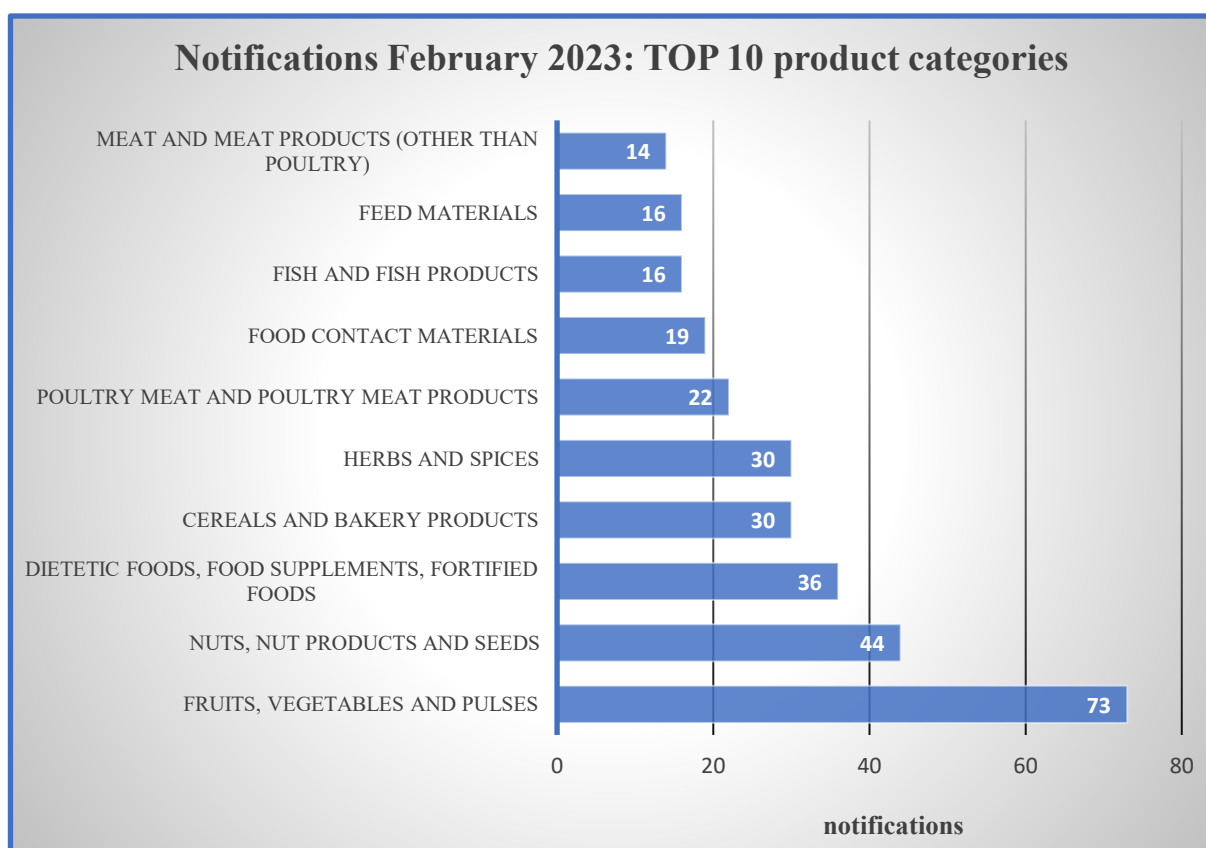


1 Notifications in Safefood Online: February 2023

In February 2023 Safefood Online database had 382 new notifications - compared to 316 notifications in January

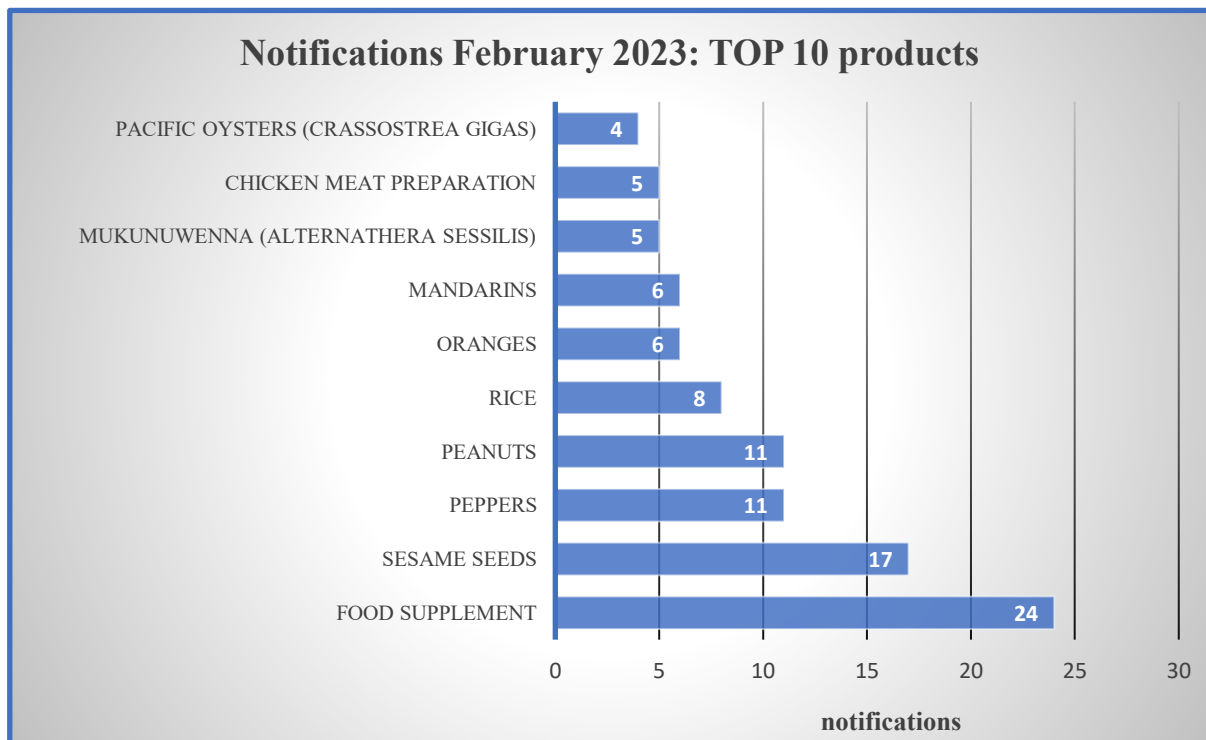
Note: Only the RASFF notifications are included in the comparison, as the notifications from the EU Monthly Food Fraud Summary Report are not published until the middle of the following month.

The product group fruits, vegetables and legumes is in first place with 73 notifications, followed by the product group nuts, nut products and seeds with 44 notifications and the product group dietetic foods, food supplements and fortified foods with 36 notifications:

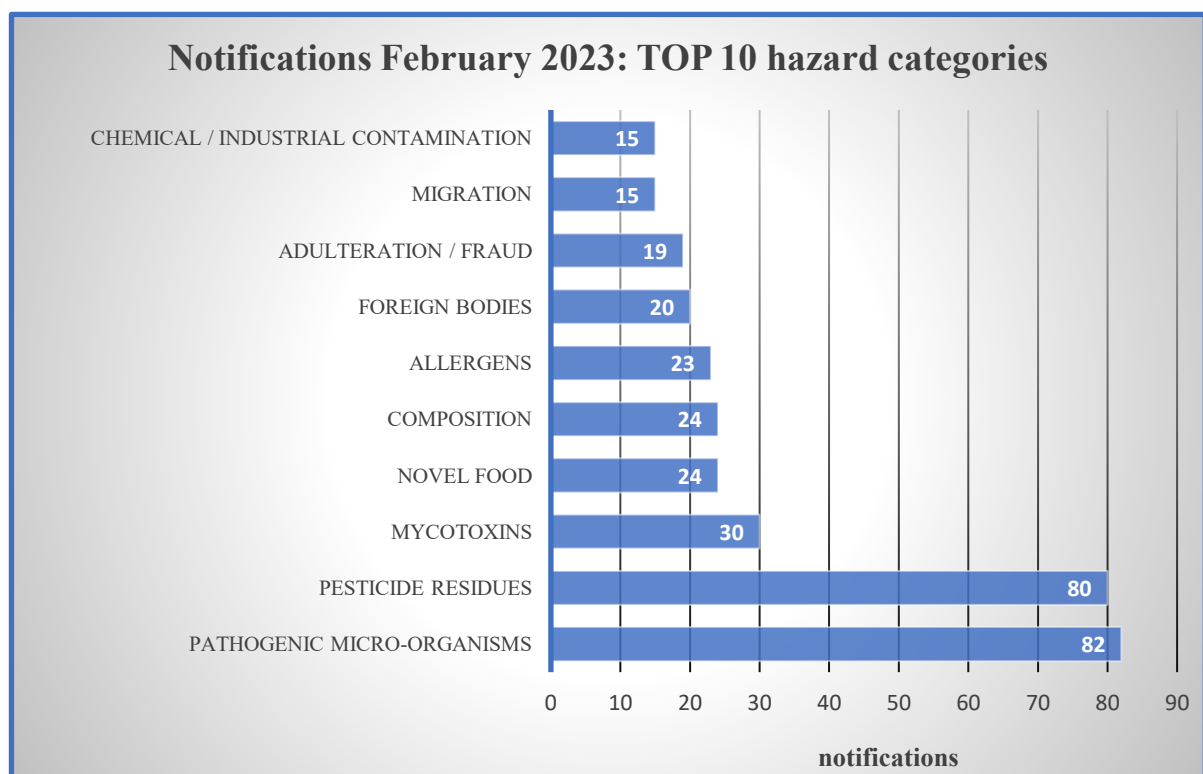


The highest number of notifications in the product group fruit, vegetables and pulses was for peppers (11 notifications), oranges and mandarins (6 notifications each) as well as 5 notifications for "parrot leaf" (*Alternanthera sessilis*). In the product group nuts, nut products and seeds there were 17 notifications on sesame seeds and 11 notifications on peanuts.

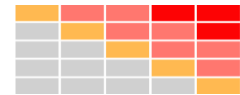
As in January, food supplements were again in first place in the evaluation of notifications by product in February with 24 notifications, followed by sesame seeds and peanuts:



In the evaluation of the notifications according to hazard categories, pathogenic micro-organisms germs are in first place with 82 notifications, followed by pesticides (80 notifications). Mycotoxins are in third place with 30 notifications:



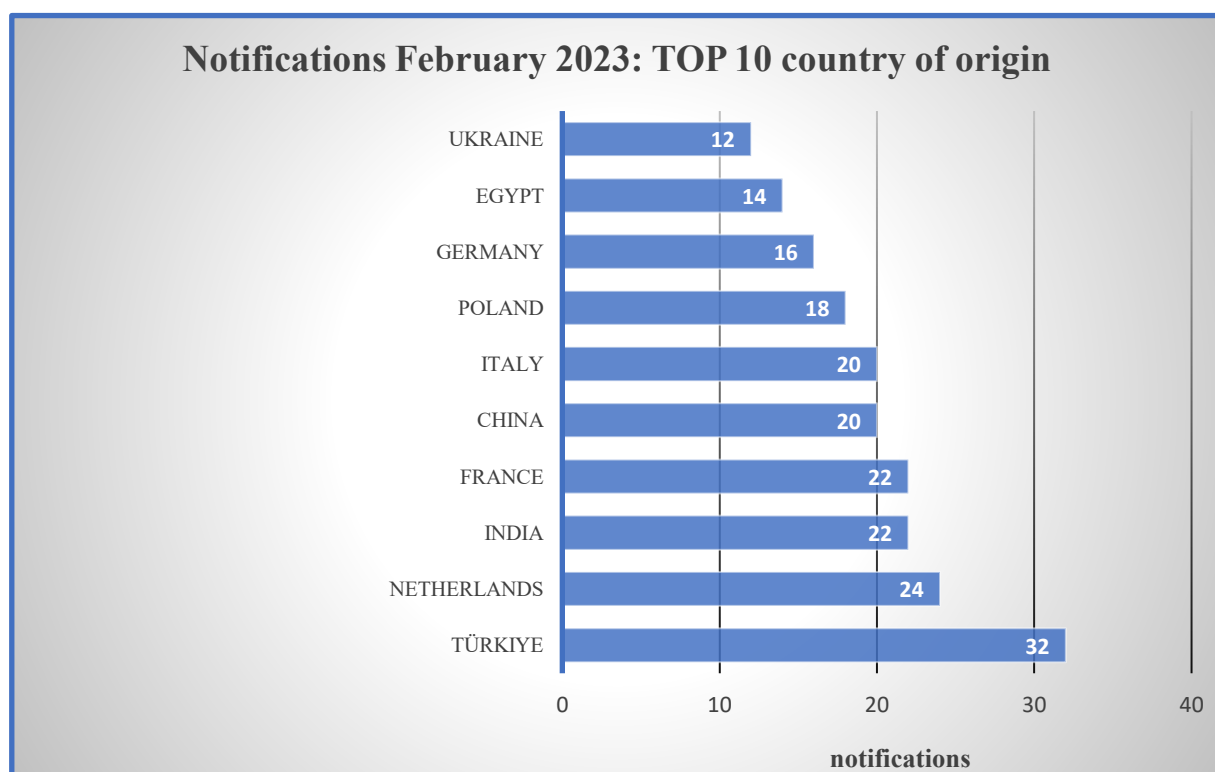
Salmonella was the cause for 58 notifications in February. Notifications of chlorpyrifos were in second place, with a clear distance (25 notifications), mainly from mandarins, peppers and

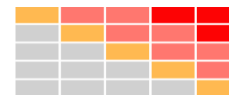


oranges (13 notifications in total). Aflatoxins are in third place with 18 notifications, 11 of which concern peanuts:



Finally, the notifications were evaluated according to the country of origin of the products. Most products came from Turkey (32 notifications), the Netherlands (24 notifications) and India (22 notifications):





2 Update on pesticides and contaminants

2.1 Regulation (EU) 2023/198

With [Regulation \(EU\) 2023/198](#) of January 30, 2023, Annex II of Regulation (EC) 396/2005 was amended with regard to the maximum residue levels of abamectin. The regulation shall apply from August 20, 2023. Information on the new maximum levels can be found in the linked regulation text.

2.2 Regulation (EU) 2023/128

[Regulation \(EU\) 2023/128](#) of January 18, 2023, contains amendments to Annexes II, III and V of Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005 with regard to the maximum residue levels of

- ⇒ benalaxyl,
- ⇒ bromoxynil,
- ⇒ chlorsulfuron,
- ⇒ epoxiconazole
- ⇒ fenamiphos

in or on certain commodities. The regulation shall apply from August 08, 2023. For more information, see the linked regulation text.

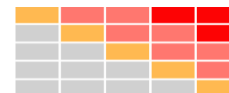
2.3 Regulation (EU) 2023/334

[Regulation \(EU\) 2023/334](#) of 02 February 2023 contains amendments to Annexes II and V of Regulation (EC) 396/2005 on maximum levels for clothianidin and thiamethoxam. The Regulations shall apply from March 07, 2026. Please refer to the linked regulation text for the new maximum levels.

2.4 VO (EU) 2023/377

[Regulation \(EU\) 2023/377](#) is amending Annexes II, III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 as regards maximum residue levels for

- ⇒ benzalkonium chloride (BAC)
- ⇒ chlorpropham
- ⇒ didecyldimethylammonium chloride (DDAC)
- ⇒ flutriafol
- ⇒ metazachlor
- ⇒ nicotine
- ⇒ profenofos
- ⇒ quizalofop-P

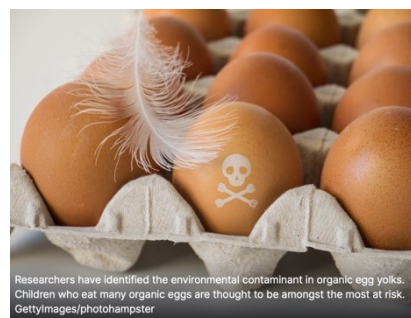


- ⇒ sodium aluminium silicate
- ⇒ thiabendazole
- ⇒ triadimenol

in or on certain products. The Regulation shall apply from September 14, 2023.

2.5 PFAS in organic eggs

In the newsletter for December 2023, we had reported on new maximum levels of perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in food. Now, recent investigations in Denmark have detected [PFAS in organic eggs](#). Based on the available data, the Danish Food Institute (DTU) has come to the conclusion that there is a non-negligible risk, especially for children. The studies clearly indicate that the PFASs were transferred to the eggs via fish meal in the chicken feed. The study on PFAS in organic eggs from DTU can be found [here](#) (only in Danish).



Researchers have identified the environmental contaminant in organic egg yolks. Children who eat many organic eggs are thought to be amongst the most at risk. Gettyimages/photohampster

Currently the topic PFAs is also in the media:

PFAS

Explainer

The Guardian

What are PFAS, how toxic are they and how do you become exposed?

Everything you need to know about 'forever chemicals' detected in air, water, soils, sediments and rain

- [Revealed: scale of 'forever chemical' pollution across UK and Europe](#)
- [Buncefield: the PFAS legacy of 'biggest fire in peacetime Europe'](#)

SCIENCE | NEWS

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Toxic 'forever chemicals' more common in tap water than thought, report says

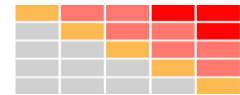
Testing done by an environmental watchdog shows a class of chemicals called PFAS are running through dozens of U.S. cities. Here's what you should know.

More information about PFAs you can find here:

[European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\)](#)

[The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development \(OECD\)](#)

[PFAS-Project Lab \(USA – Northeastern University\)](#)



3 NEWS – Food Safety

EFSA-opinion: Assessment of information as regards the toxicity of deoxynivalenol for horses and poultry
Switzerland: Swiss audit finds massive problems; some inspections a decade late
German BfR-Opinion: Does the consumption of liquorice by pregnant women impair the mental and physical development of children?
Scotland: Annual report for 2020/2021 on foodborne illness
UK: Researchers highlight human health risks from contaminated pet treats
FDA Releases List of 2023 Priority Guidance Topics for Foods Program
EFSA: Report for 2021 on the results from the monitoring of veterinary medicinal product residues and other substances in live animals and animal products

4 NEWS – Food Fraud

Australia: Threatened sharks found in fish and chips in shocking example of Food Fraud
US: Honey imported into the US found to be adulterated
Pakistan: The Punjab Food Authority (PFA) confiscated 27.115 non-food grade empty bottles for beverages
Food Documents as Food Fraud Facilitators
US: FDA warns of economically motivated adulteration of food products
UK: English checks uncover illegally imported food
Using DNA barcoding to stop seafood fraud

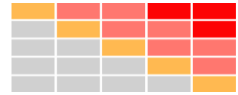
5 Wine and Food Fraud

Organized crime is behind the counterfeiting of numerous consumer goods - including fine wines. This is according to a report entitled "What's your poison - the true cost of fake alcohol and how to catch the culprits" by the Fraud Advisory Panel in the UK.

The Advisory Panel is a respected, independent voice on fraud and is committed to improving prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution, with the goal of helping consumers and organizations protect themselves from fraud.

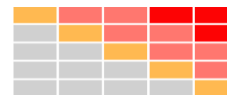
In late October 2022, the Advisory Panel held a workshop on the consequences caused by fraud in alcoholic beverages primarily wine) - a poorly understood and largely hidden area of crime. This report summarizes the key findings and results. Alcoholic beverage fraud in the U.K. is estimated to cause the equivalent of 200 million euros in economic losses each year.





The size of the market, the multiple supply channels, the flood of online outlets, a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and a consumer mentality that is more price-driven than questioning authenticity - all combine to make it very easy to introduce counterfeits into the legitimate supply chain, including supermarkets, according to the report.

Please forward your suggestions, questions and requests regarding this newsletter directly to:
info@safefood-online.de



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