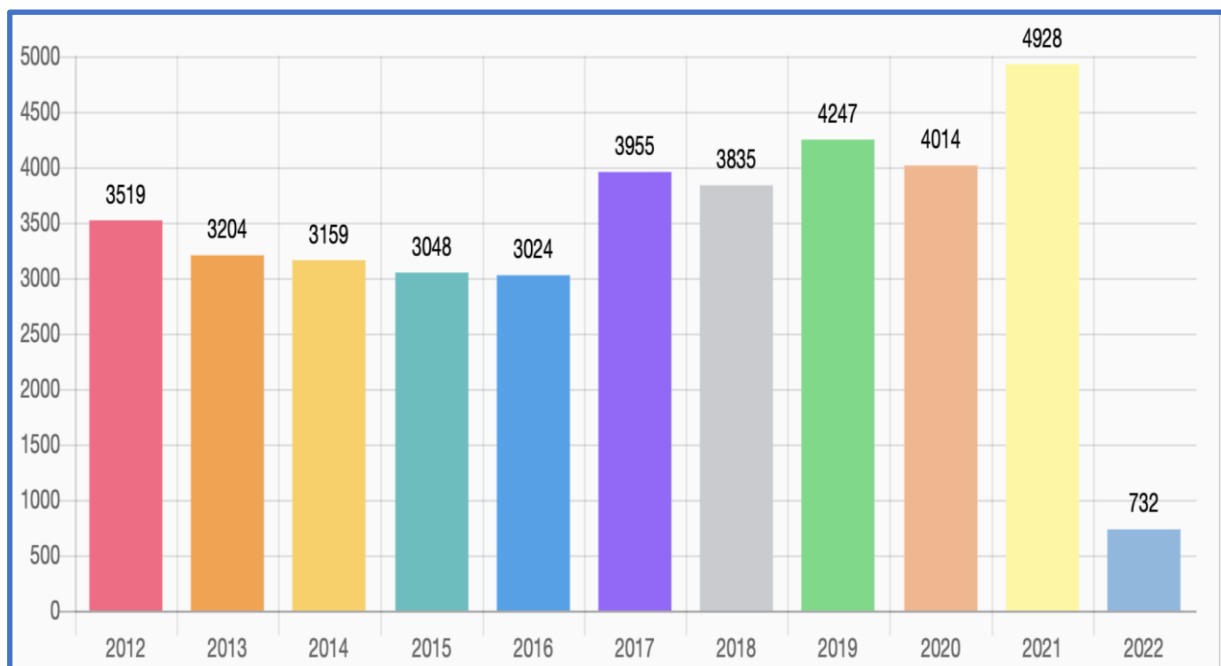


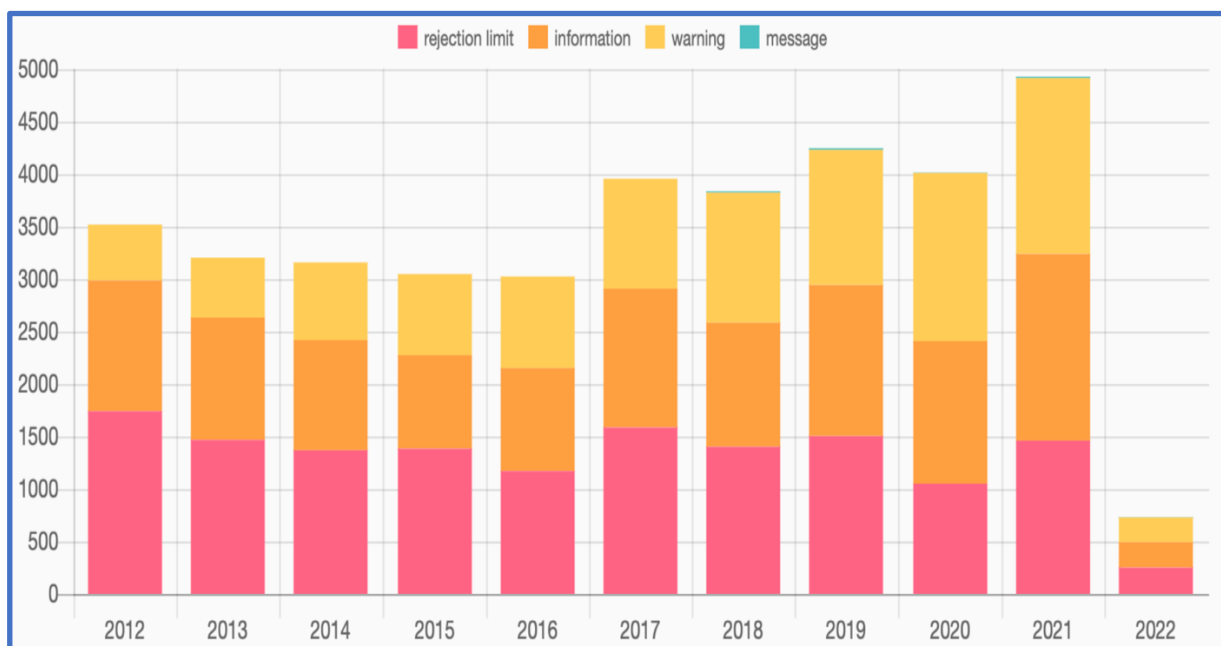


Safefood-Online

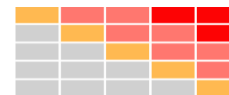
Newsletter



(RASFF notifications and notifications from the Monthly Food Fraud Summary Reports (EU))



Notifications according to the type of notification (from the dashboard on www.safefood.online.de)



Dear Safefood-Online users,

In the February issue of the Safefood Online Newsletter, we describe the legal background for the European Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) and how it is working. We inform about further changes in maximum levels (MRL) for pesticides as well as about the latest developments on the topic of ethylene oxide/ 2-chloroethanol.

As usual, you will find the evaluation of the notifications in Safefood Online from February and also interesting links on the topics of food safety and food fraud.

We would also like to point out [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/6](#) of December 11, 2018 on veterinary medicinal products, which was already published in the Official Journal of the European Union on January 07, 2019 and is **applicable from January 28, 2022**. This means that there are now directly applicable, harmonized rules for veterinary medicinal products in the EU. Regulation (EU) 2019/6 replaces the previous Veterinary Medicinal Products Directive 2001/82/EC. Parallel to the Veterinary Medicinal Products Regulation, the Medicated Feed Regulation ([Regulation \(EU\) 2019/4](#)) has been published, which is also **applicable since January 28, 2022**.

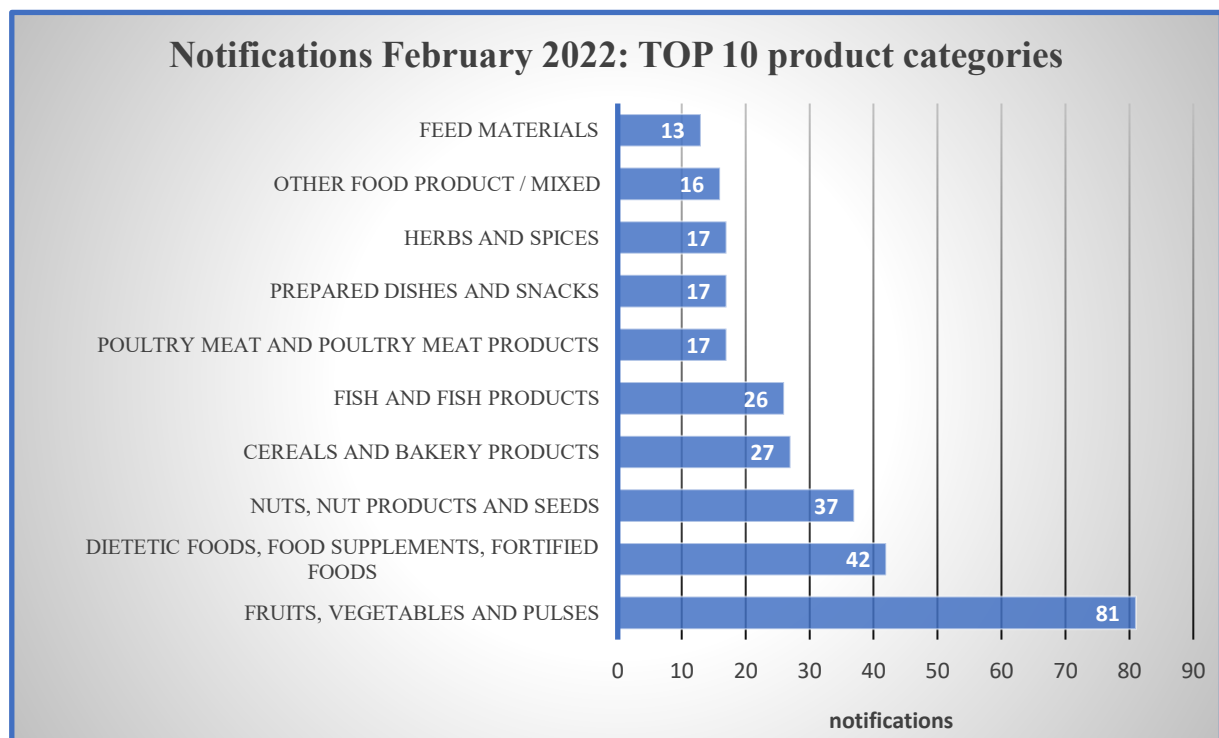
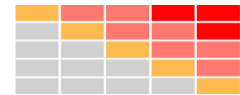
We hope that this issue of the Safefood-Online Newsletter will also be of interest to you and, of course, we welcome your opinion, as this is the only way we can improve.

Your Safefood-Online Team

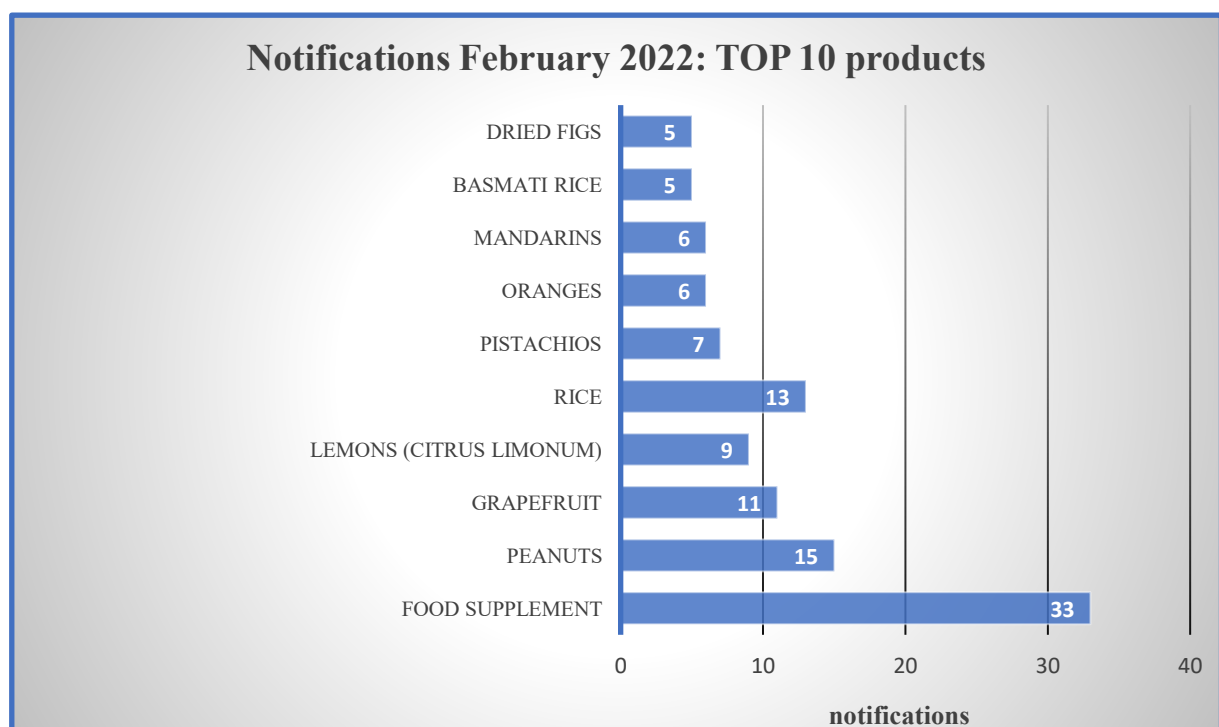
1 Notifications Safefood Online: February 2022

With 354 new notifications in February 2022, there were only slightly more notifications in the Safefood Online database than in January.

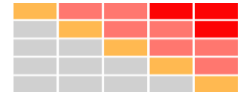
Most notifications were again in the product category fruits, vegetables and pulses with 81 notifications, thereof 36 notifications on chlorpyrifos (with chlorpyrifos-ethyl and chlorpyrifos-methyl). Dietary foods, food supplement and fortified foods and nuts, nut products and seeds were in second and third place:



The evaluation by product gives the following figure:



As in the previous month, food supplements are in first place in the TOP 10 by product with 33 notifications, followed by peanuts with 15 notifications and rice with 13 notifications (11 due to mycotoxins). Also, in February there were again 11 notifications concerning grapefruits. In all cases, chlorpyrifos was the reason for the notification.

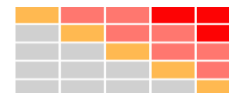


As in the previous month, the top 3 notifications by hazard category were pesticides with 99 notifications (75 notifications were due to ethylene oxide/ 2-chloroethanol and chlorpyrifos), pathogenic micro-organisms with 57 notifications and mycotoxins with 51 notifications:



The TOP 10 hazards results in the following order for February 2022:





As in the previous month, chlorpyrifos was the most reported hazard in February with 44 notifications (compared to 48 notifications in January). Aflatoxins (43 notifications) and Salmonella (37 notifications) were in second and third place. Notifications due to ethylene oxide/ 2-chloroethanol are as in the previous month (29 notifications) in fourth place with 31 notifications. The notifications concerning hydrocyanic acid are all due to increased levels in apricot kernels (also organic apricot kernels).

2 Pesticides and Contaminants

2.1 Maximum residue levels for pesticides

In the last newsletter we informed you about Regulation (EU) 2022/78 of January 20, 2022. Further regulations on changes for maximum levels of pesticides have been published:

[Regulation \(EU\) 2022/85](#) of January 21, 2022, on maximum residue level for flonicimid in or on certain products.

[Regulation \(EU\) 2022/93](#), published in the Official Journal of the European Commission on January 25, 2022, introduced amendments to Regulation (EC) 396/2005 regarding maximum residue levels for the following pesticides:

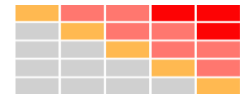
- Acrinathrin
- Fluvalinate
- Folpet
- Fosetyl
- Isofetamid
- ‘Pepino mosaic virus, EU strain, mild isolate Abp1’
- ‘Pepino mosaic virus, Ch2 strain, mild isolate Abp2’
- Spinetoram
- Spirotetramat

For further information, please refer to the linked regulations.

2.2 Update ethylene oxide/ 2-chloroethanol

In a technical meeting held on January 20, 2022, several European countries again expressed concern about how ethylene oxide contamination incidents are being handled: [Summary of the Technical Meeting on Ethylene Oxide \(ETO\)](#).

The European Federation of Associations of Health Product Manufacturers (EHPM) has published a [position paper](#) using the example of calcium carbonate to highlight the issue that there are other possibilities for the presence of 2-chloroethanol in food and other products besides the consequence as a result of the use of ethylene oxide.



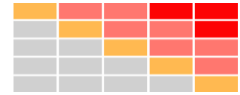
3 NEWS

| product/ issue | content |
|----------------|---|
| Food Safety | Poland: Audit calls for change to food safety system |
| Food Safety | Czech control finds non-compliant irradiation of instant soups |
| Food Fraud | Honey authenticity |
| Food Safety | Italian Salmonella outbreak traced to raw milk cheese |
| Food Safety | Canada: Consumers warned about lead in several brands of imported dried plums |
| Food Safety | UK: Illegal cannabis edibles trend in UK concerning |
| Food Fraud | Portuguese authorities confiscated 426,000 eggs and 10 tons of meat regarding food safety and security issues |
| Food Fraud | Is honey fraud overestimated? |
| Food Fraud | Three major types of food fraud—and how to stop them |
| Food Safety | Netherlands: increased confidence in food safety |
| Food Fraud | Best Practices in Setting Up Food Fraud Programs |
| Food Fraud | Spain: Guardia Civil dismantled illegal olive oil factory |
| Food Safety | Sweden: Salmonella outbreak after eating under-cooked burgers |
| Food Safety | Germany: Warning after champagne laced with drugs kills one and sickens 11 |
| Food Fraud | Wine crime is soaring |

4 Questions and answers regarding the database Safefood-Online

In this newsletter, we would like to explain the legal principles and how the European Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) is working, as we receive questions about this issue:

The EU has one of the highest food safety standards in the world - especially because of the strict EU legislation that ensures food is safe for consumers. In this context, an important tool for ensuring the flow of information that enables a rapid response when risks to public health are identified in the food chain is the RASFF. [Here](#) are listed the members of the RASFF network and also the contact points on national level. For Germany, the BVL (Federal Office of

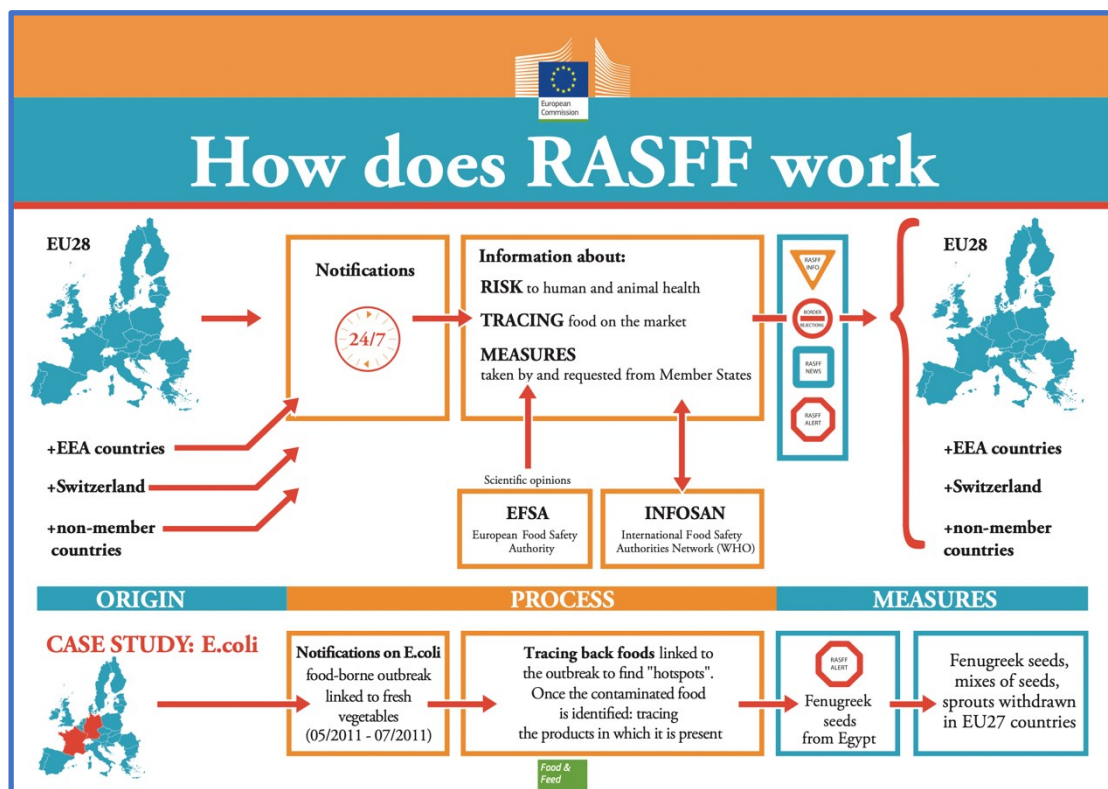


Consumer Protection and Food Safety) is the RASFF contact point to the relevant institutions and authorities at national and international level.

How is the RASFF working?

The RASFF was already established in 1979. The legal basis is [Article 50 of Regulation \(EC\) 178/2002](#) ("Basic Regulation") and [Regulation \(EU\) 16/2011](#) implementing measures for the Rapid alert system for food and feed. Today, in addition to the 27 EU member states, the four states of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) are members: Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland as well as the European Commission, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and the EFTA Surveillance Authority (ESA).

The rapid alert system is used to report information on the existence of a serious direct or indirect risk to human health from food, materials or feed.



Related link: https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/rasff-food-and-feed-safety-alerts/how-does-rasff-work_en

Notification types:

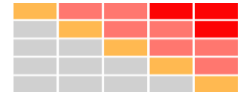
Article 1 of Regulation (EU) 16/2011 defines the following types of notifications:

Alert notification:

a notification of a risk that requires or might require rapid action in another member country.

Information notification:

A notification of a risk that does not require rapid action in another member country.



Border rejection notification:

the food or feed of concern has been rejected by an EU border inspection post or designated point of entry.

Follow-up notification:

A notification that contains supplementary information to an original message.

In addition, there are messages, i.e., notifications that are not yet based on verified information or where the cause of the risk could not yet be identified.

As the national RASFF contact point, the German BVL transmits information from other member states to the responsible monitoring authorities in the 16 German states and forwards the RASFF notifications from German monitoring authorities to the European Commission. At national level, a Regulation ([AVV Schnellwarnsystem - AVV SWS](#)) regulates the implementation of the rapid alert system. The European Commission is verifying and distributing the notifications to all contact points of the network members so that they can take necessary measures and, if necessary, conduct further investigations.

Access to the RASFF:

At EU level, there is a database (RASFF Window) where the notifications can be viewed and also be searched.

In Germany, the BVL publishes the notifications from the European Rapid Alert System in tabular form with a link to the original notification in the RASFF Window.

Further information:

European Commission:

[RASFF - Food and Feed Safety Alerts](#)

[RASFF standard operating procedures \(RASFF SOPs\)](#)

[Access the RASFF portal: RASFF Window, RASFF Window - User Guide](#)

[Q &A: Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed \(RASFF\)](#)

[RASFF Annual Reports](#)

German BVL:

[Overview of European Rapid Alert System](#)

Legal sources:

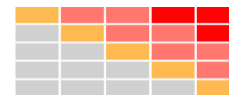
[Regulation \(EC\) 178/2002](#)

[Regulation \(EC\) 16/2011](#)

[German AVV Schnellwarnsystem - AVV SWS](#)

Please forward your suggestions, questions and requests regarding this newsletter directly to:

info@safefood-online.de



Disclaimer: Despite careful content control we assume no liability for the content of external links. For the content of linked pages their operators are responsible.

General use policies:

1. The company safefood-online GmbH (in the following "safefood-online" called), Birkenweg.18 business address, D-68723 Schwetzingen, operates under the Internet address www.safefood-online.de a website on the Internet, that provides information and communication. The object of the enterprise is the maintenance of an Internet database for the representation of risk assessment and food safety.
2. As a provider of a teleservice safefood-online personal information (details about personal or factual circumstances of an identified or identifiable person) will collect only so much or use as is necessary to execute the teleservice (stock data). The processing and use of inventory data for other purposes only if you as the user grant your express consent. Neither of us using the website is considered as consent, nor is the use of safefood-online-site of the issuance of your agreement.
3. You have the right to have your consent to the storage, processing and use of your data at any time to revoke, effective for the future. The withdrawal may be made in writing or electronically. Do you want to withdraw your consent, please send an e-mail to info@safefood-online.de
4. Responsibility for Content
 - a. safefood-online is to its own website content according to general laws.
 - b. For third-party content that is hosted in the website to use, safefood-online is only responsible, it is aware of the contents and the technical and reasonable possibility exists to prevent its use.
 - c. Liability for external content, which is only accessible from our safefood-online, is excluded. The automatic and temporary storage of external content due to user query is regarded as access mediation. We assume no liability or guarantee for the content of Internet sites to which our website refers directly or indirectly. Visitors follow links to other websites and homepages at their own risk and use them in accordance with the terms and conditions of those sites.
 - d. Obligations to restrict the usage of illicit content according to general laws remains unaffected if safefood-online, while maintaining the secrecy of telecommunications pursuant to § 88 TKG of such contents and the bar is technically possible and reasonable.
5. Legal Notices

The company safefood-online strives to provide on this website is accurate and complete information available. However, it assumes no liability or guarantee for the topicality, correctness and completeness of the information provided. We reserve the right, without prior notice, changes or additions to the information provided.
6. Copyrights

The content of this website is protected by copyright. Safefood-online visitors, however, granted the right to store on this website in whole or text and reproduce. For copyright reasons, the storage and reproduction of images or graphics on this site is prohibited.

safefood-online GmbH

Birkenweg 18
D-68723 Schwetzingen
Phone: +49 (0) 62 02 / 92 36 97
Fax: +49 (0) 62 02 / 92 36 96
E-mail: info@safefood-online.com
Internet: www.safefood-online.com

Personally liable partner:
Dr. Bernhard Müller

Registered Office: Schwetzingen
Commercial Register: Amtsgericht Mannheim, HRB 710365

Sales tax identification number according to § 27a sales tax law:
DE 274 106 454

Responsible according to § 55 paragraph 2 RStV:
Dr. Bernhard Müller