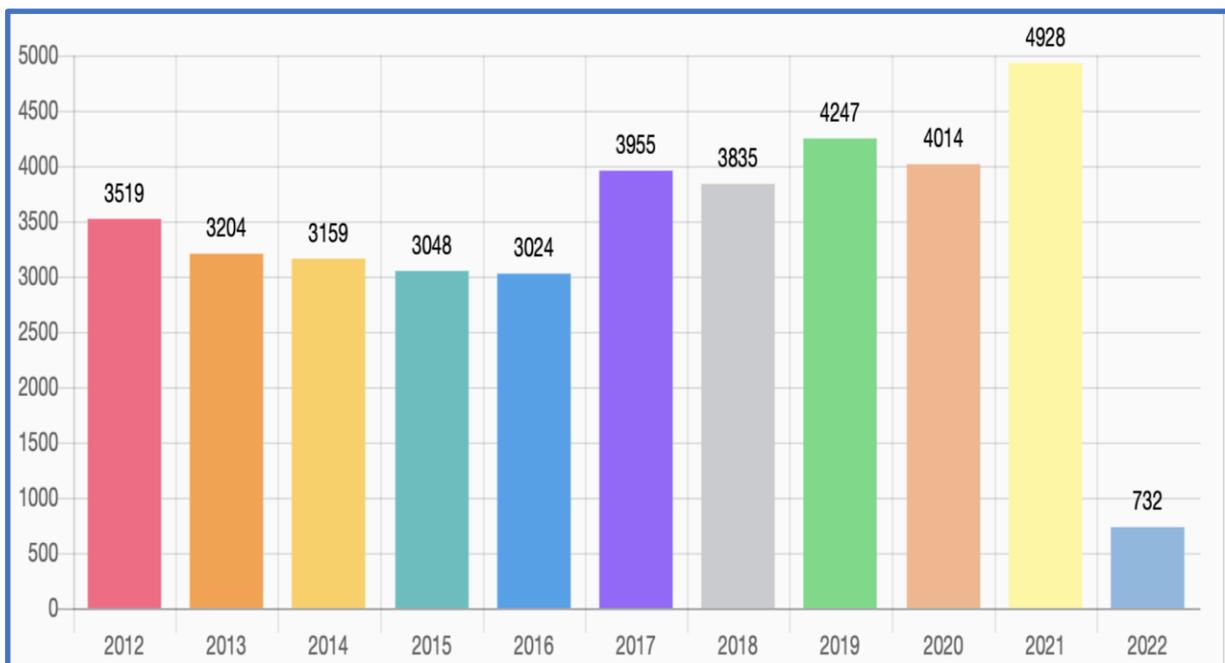
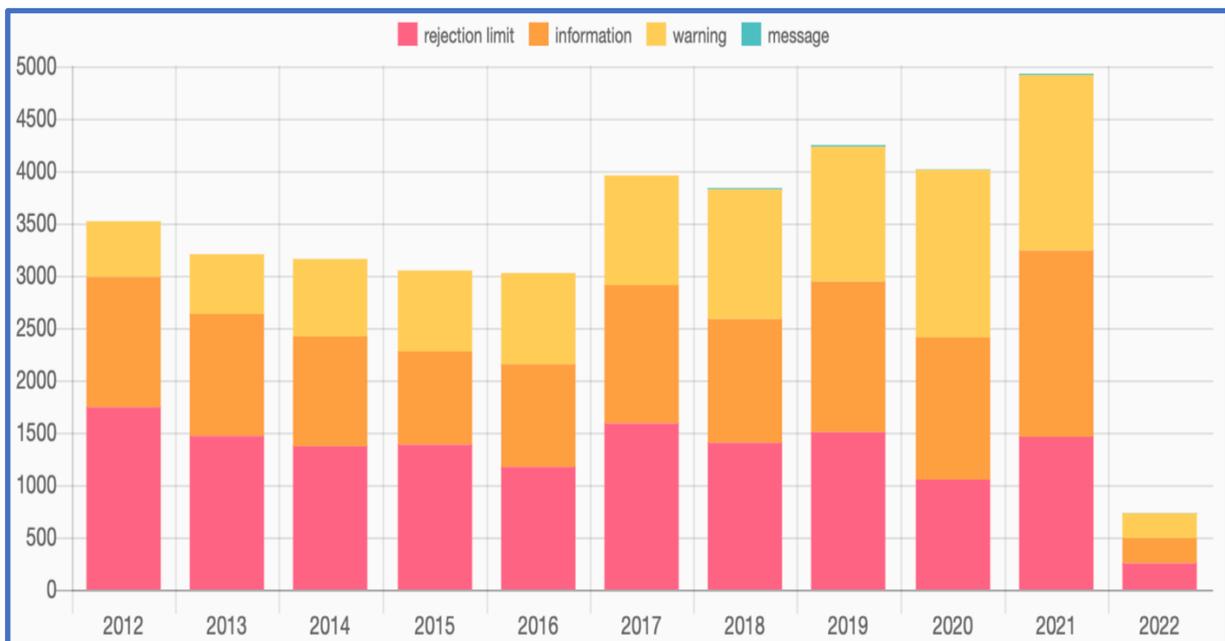


Safefood-Online

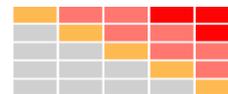
Newsletter



(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**.

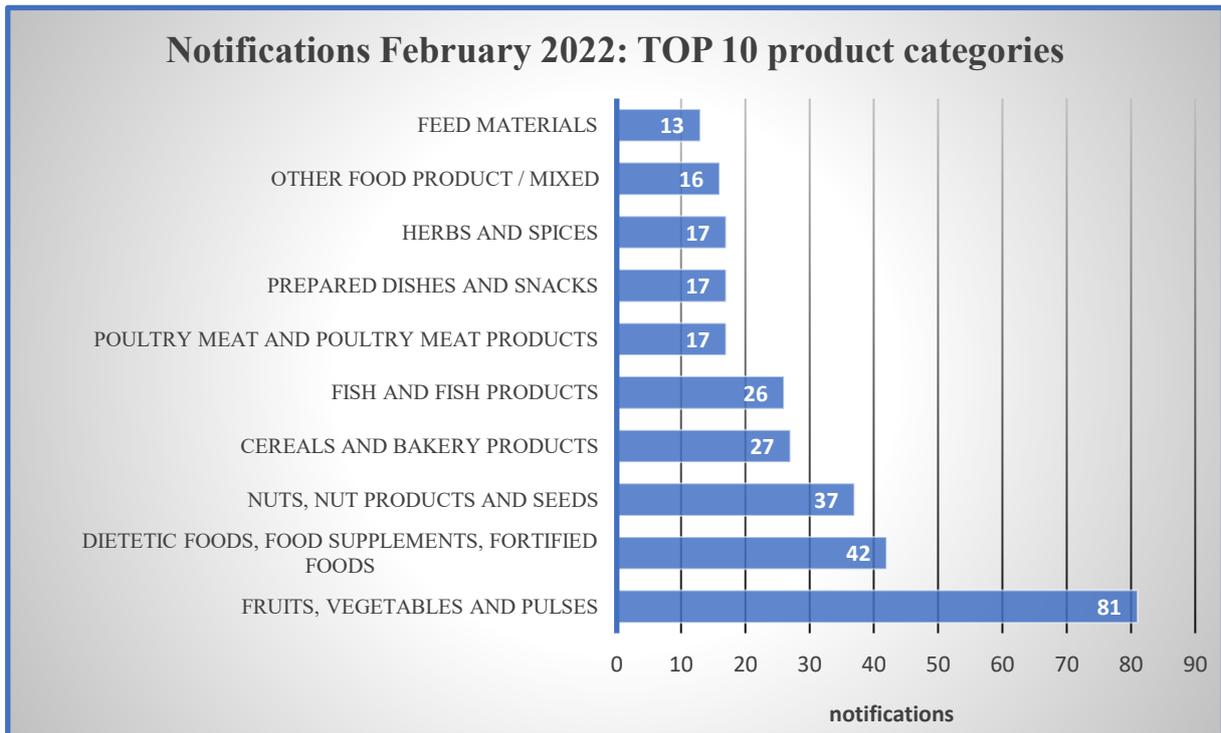
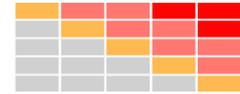
We hope that this issue of the Safefood-Online Newsletter will also be of interest to you and, of course, we welcome your opinion, as this is the only way we can improve.

Your Safefood-Online Team

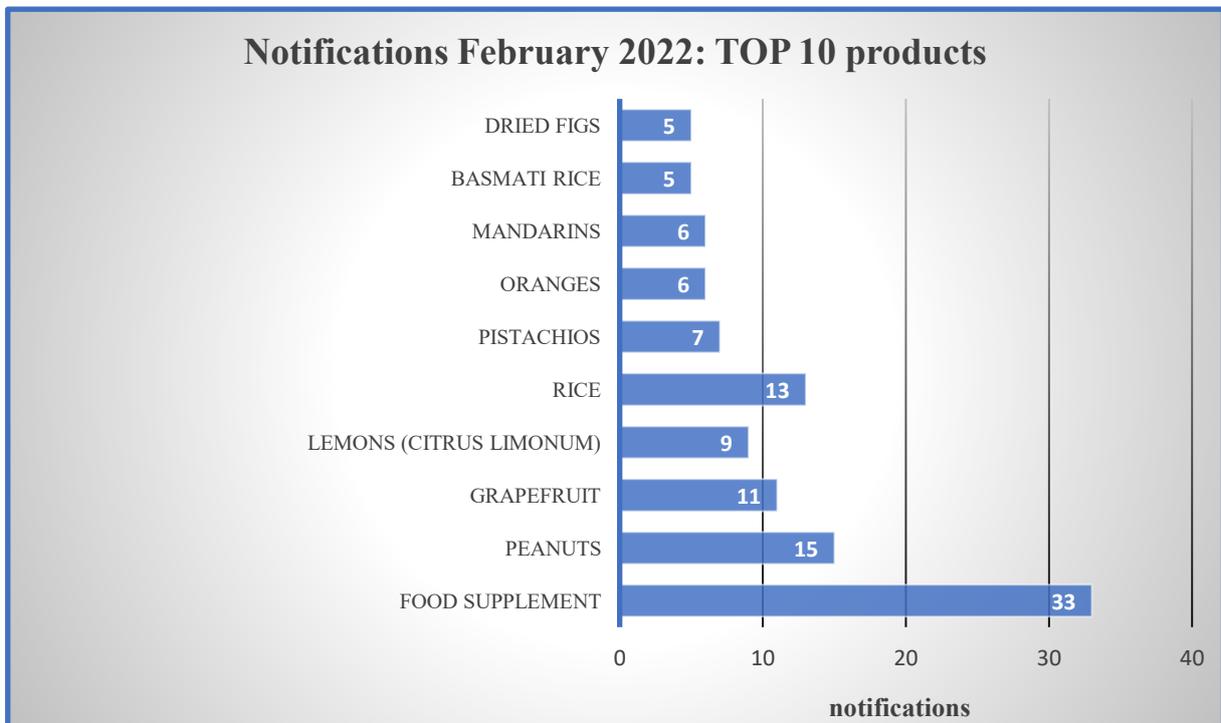
1 Notifications Safefood Online: February 2022

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

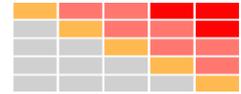
Most notifications were again in the product category fruits, vegetables and pulses with 81 notifications, thereof 36 notifications on chlorpyrifos (with chlorpyrifos-ethyl and chlorpyrifos-methyl). Dietary foods, food supplement and fortified foods and nuts, nut products and seeds were in second and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

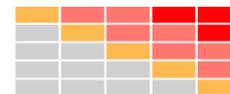


As in the previous month, the top 3 notifications by hazard category were pesticides with 99 notifications (75 notifications were due to ethylene oxide/ 2-chloroethanol and chlorpyrifos), pathogenic micro-organisms with 57 notifications and mycotoxins with 51 notifications:



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:

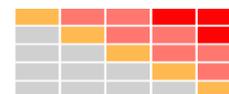
- Acrinathrin
- Fluvalinate
- Folpet
- Fosetyl
- Isofetamid
- ‘Pepino mosaic virus, EU strain, mild isolate Abp1’
- ‘Pepino mosaic virus, Ch2 strain, mild isolate Abp2’
- Spinetoram
- Spirotetramat

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.



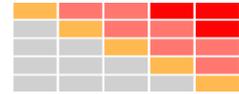
3 NEWS

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 undercooked 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

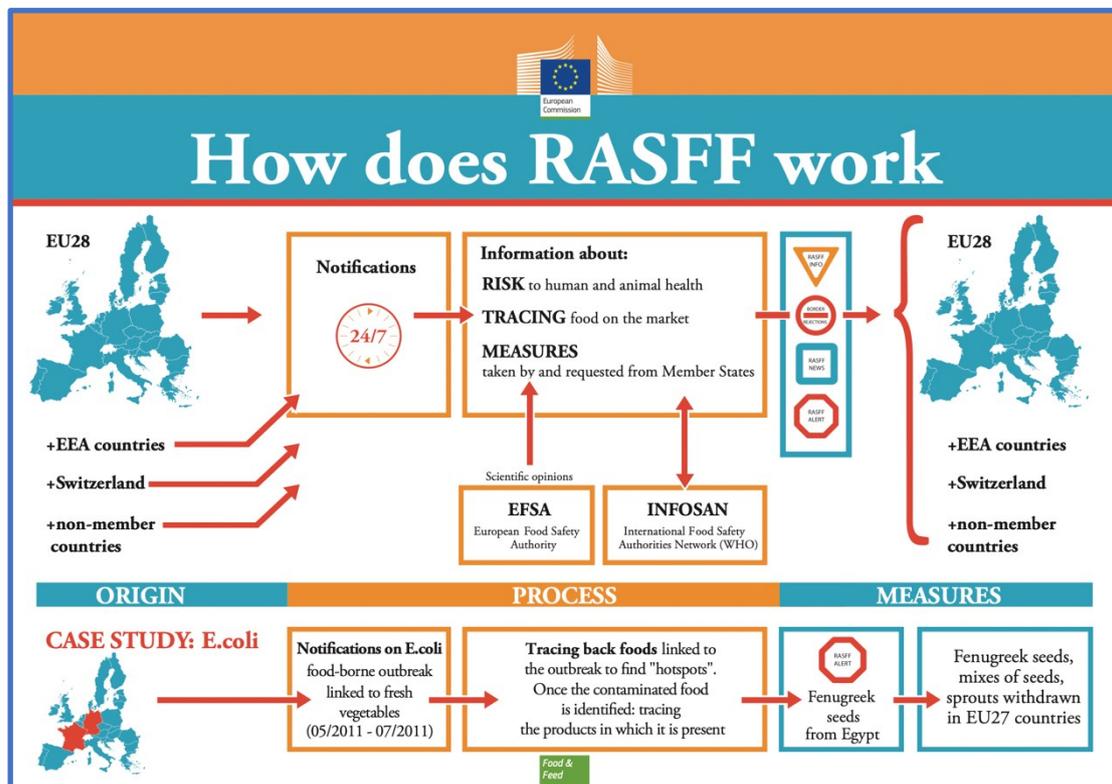


Consumer Protection and Food Safety) is the RASFF contact point to the relevant institutions and authorities at national and international level.

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:

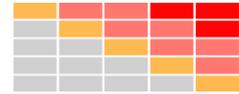
Article 1 of Regulation (EU) 16/2011 defines the following types of notifications:

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:

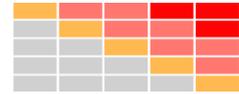
[Regulation \(EC\) 178/2002](#)

[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



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