



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of
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**World Health
Organization**

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy - Tel: (+39) 06 57051 - Fax: (+39) 06 5705 4593 - E-mail: codex@fao.org - www.codexalimentarius.org

REP15/CF

**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION
38th Session
Geneva, Switzerland, 6 - 11 July 2015**

**REPORT OF THE NINTH SESSION OF THE
CODEX COMMITTEE ON CONTAMINANTS IN FOODS
New Delhi, India
16 - 20 March 2015**

NOTE: This report includes Codex Circular Letter CL 2015/8-CF.



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**CL 2015/8-CF
March 2015**

To: Codex Contact Points
Interested International Organisations

From: Secretariat,
Codex Alimentarius Commission,
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme,
E-mail: codex@fao.org,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00153 Rome, Italy

Subject: DISTRIBUTION OF THE REPORT OF THE NINTH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON CONTAMINANTS IN FOODS (REP15/CF)

The Report of the Ninth Session of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods is attached. It will be considered by the Thirty-eighth Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Geneva, Switzerland, 6 - 11 July 2015).

PART I: MATTERS FOR ADOPTION BY THE 38TH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Proposed draft and draft standards and related texts at Step 5, 5/8 and 8 of the Procedure

1. **Proposed draft and draft maximum levels for lead in fruit juices and nectars (excluding juices exclusively from berries and other small fruits), ready-to-drink; canned fruits (excluding berries and other small fruits); canned vegetables (excluding canned brassica, canned leafy vegetables and canned legume vegetables); berries and other small fruits (excluding cranberry, currant and elderberry); cranberry; currant; elderberry; brassica vegetables; legume vegetables; fruiting vegetables, cucurbits; fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits (excluding fungi and mushrooms) at Steps 8 and 5/8 (paras 49-50, Appendix IV);**
2. **Draft maximum levels for deoxynivalenol (DON) in cereal-based foods for infants and young children; in flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley; and in cereal grains (wheat, maize and barley) destined for further processing including sampling plans and performance criteria for methods of analysis at Step 8 (para 91, Appendix VI);**
3. **Proposed draft maximum level for inorganic arsenic in husked rice (para 69, Appendix V);**
4. **Proposed draft revision of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals (CAC/RCP 51-2003) (general provisions applicable to mycotoxins in cereals) at Step 5 (para 104, Appendix VII).**

Governments and international organisations wishing to submit comments on the above documents should do so in writing, in conformity with the *Procedures for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts* (Part 3 – *Uniform Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts, Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission*) **by e-mail**, to the above address, **before 31 May 2015**.

PART II: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS AND INFORMATION

5. **Priority list of contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants for evaluation by JECFA (paras 152-153, Appendix IX).**

The Priority List of Contaminants and Naturally Occurring Toxicants for Evaluation by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) has been endorsed by the Committee on Contaminants in Foods as indicated in para 152 and presented in Appendix IX of this Report. Submission of comments and/or information is requested as follows:

- Comments on substances that are already included in the Priority List (information on data availability of those substances should also be submitted where applicable); and/or
- Nomination of new substances for the Priority List (information on details of new substances, expected timeline for data availability should also be submitted).

For the second bullet point, it is requested to fill in the form as contained in Appendix X of this Report.

Governments and international organisations wishing to submit comments and/or information on the Priority List of Contaminants and Naturally Occurring Toxicants for Evaluation by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) should do so in writing, **by e-mail**, to the above address, **before 15 January 2016**.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ninth Session of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods reached the following conclusions:

MATTERS FOR ADOPTION/CONSIDERATION BY THE 38TH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Proposed draft standards and related texts for adoption

The Committee agreed to forward:

- maximum levels for lead in fruit juices and nectars (excluding juices exclusively from berries and other small fruits), ready-to-drink; canned fruits (excluding berries and other small fruits); canned vegetables (excluding canned brassica, canned leafy vegetables and canned legume vegetables); berries and other small fruits (excluding cranberry, currant and elderberry); cranberry; currant; elderberry; brassica vegetables; legume vegetables; fruiting vegetables, cucurbits; fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits (excluding fungi and mushrooms) at Steps 8 and 5/8 (paras 49-50, Appendix IV);
- maximum levels for deoxynivalenol (DON) in cereal-based foods for infants and young children; in flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley; and in cereal grains (wheat, maize and barley) destined for further processing including sampling plans and performance criteria for methods of analysis at Step 8 (para 91, Appendix VI);
- maximum level for inorganic arsenic in husked rice at Step 5 (para 69, Appendix V);
- revision of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals (CAC/RCP 51-2003) (general provisions applicable to mycotoxins in cereals) at Step 5 (para 104, Appendix VII).

New work

The Committee agreed to submit to the Commission, through the Executive Committee, a proposal for new work on a Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Spices (para 143, Appendix VIII).

Revocation of standards

The Committee agreed to recommend the revocation of maximum levels in the General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CODEX STAN 193-1995) as follows: canned grapefruit, canned mandarin oranges, canned mangoes, canned pineapples, canned fruit cocktail, canned tropical fruit salad, canned asparagus, canned carrots, canned mature processed peas, canned mushrooms, canned palmito (palm hearts) and canned sweet corn (para 51, Appendix IV).

Matters of interest to the Codex Alimentarius Commission

The Committee:

- noted matters referred to the Committee by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and provided replies when appropriate in particular as to the monitoring of the implementation of the Codex Strategic Plan 2014-2019 (para 10, Appendix II);
- agreed to continue to work on outstanding issues related to the review of MLs for lead in fruits and vegetables (fresh and processed) in the GSCTFF (para 48);
- agreed to return maximum levels for cadmium in chocolate and cocoa-derived products for further revision, comments and consideration at its next session (para 55);
- agreed to return the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Arsenic Contamination in Rice for further development, comments and consideration at its next session (para 74);
- agreed to hold the ML for total aflatoxins in peanuts, ready-to-eat, pending the outcome of the JECFA exposure assessment for health impact (para 100);
- agreed to return the annexes of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals for further development, comments and consideration at its next session and to consider an additional annex on ergot alkaloid for possible inclusion in the Code (paras 103-104);
- agreed to use the GEMS/Food platform for data submission and analysis for the development of MLs and to develop specific templates for submission of additional data in consultation with the GEMS/Food Secretariat; supported the publication of the guidance document for the submission and analysis of data on the GEMS/Food website, linked also from the Codex website (para 108);
- could not come to a consensus on the approach for phasing-in lower maximum levels for contaminants but agreed that the approach would be considered in future as appropriate (para 117);
- agreed to further consider the development of maximum levels for methylmercury in fish including the expansion of the ML proposals to fish species other than tuna that can accumulate high methylmercury concentrations and the conduct of an exposure assessment based on the different ML proposals (para 125);

- agreed to consider in future any work on guideline levels for radionuclides in food in the General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed pending the outcome of the work of the International Commission on Radiological Protection on the review of dose coefficients for ingestion of radionuclides to assess public exposure and associated health risk due to intake of radionuclides in food (para 134);
- agreed to further consider the development of MLs for mycotoxins in spices including further prioritisation of work and clarification as to the mycotoxin(s)/spice(s) combination for which MLs should be established (para 138)
- endorsed the Priority list of contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants for JECFA evaluation (para 152, Appendix IX).

Matters of interest to Codex committees and task forces

Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling

The Committee agreed to forward sampling plans, including performance criteria for methods of analysis, to CCMAS for endorsement for:

- fumonisins (B₁+B₂) in maize (grain) and maize products (flour and meal) (para 13, Appendix III) and
- deoxynivalenol (DON) in cereal-based foods for infants and young children; in flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley; and in cereal grains (wheat, maize and barley) destined for further processing (para 91, Appendix VI) to CCMAS for endorsement.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ALARA	As Low As Reasonable Achievable
AU	African Union
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCCF	Committee on Contaminants in Foods
CCEXEC	Executive Committee
CCFA	Committee on Food Additives
CCFFV	Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
CCFH	Committee on Food Hygiene
CCMAS	Committee on Methods of Analysis
CCNASWP	FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for North America and South West Pacific
CCPFV	Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables
CCPR	Committee on Pesticide Residues
CCSCH	Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs
COP	Code of practice
CRD	Conference Room Document
CTF	Codex Trust Fund
DON	Deoxynivalenol
EU	European Union
EWG	Electronic Working Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GL	Guideline Level
GEMS/Food	Global Environment Monitoring System
GSCTFF	General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICPR	International Commission on Radiological Protection
LOD	Limit of Detection
LOQ	Limit of Quantification
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
3-MCPD	3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol or 3-chloropropane-1,2-diol
ML	Maximum Level
OTA	Ochratoxin A
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PTWI	Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake
RTE	Ready-To-Eat
SDOs	Standards Developing Organisations
TECDOC	Technical Document
USA	United States of America
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WTO/SPS Agreement	Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organisation

INTRODUCTION

1. The Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF) held its 9th Session in New Delhi, India, from 16 to 20 March 2015, at the kind invitation of the Government of India. The Session was chaired by Dr Wieke Tas, Department of Animal Health and Market Access, Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Netherlands. The Session was attended by 55 Member countries, 1 Member Organisation, and Observers from 13 international organisations. The list of participants is given in Appendix I.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. The Session was opened by Mr Alphonsus Stoelinga, Ambassador of the Kingdom of The Netherlands, Mr Yudhvir Singh Malik, CEO of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), and Ms Nata Menabde, Representative of the WHO, on behalf of WHO and FAO.

Division of Competence¹

3. The Committee noted the division of competence between the European Union and its Member States, according to paragraph 5, Rule II of the Rules of Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, as presented in CRD1.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)²

4. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda as its Agenda for the Session.
5. The Committee agreed to establish the following in-session working groups:
 - Revision of the *Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals* (CAC/RCP 51-2003), chaired by Brazil (Agenda Item 11); and
 - Priority list of contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants for evaluation by JECFA, chaired by United States of America (Agenda Item 18).

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND/OR ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Agenda Item 2)³

6. The Committee noted the information presented in the working documents and agreed that:
 - the request for safe intake levels for scopoletin in fermented noni juice would be discussed in the in-session working group on a priority list of contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants for evaluation by JECFA;
 - matters related to sampling plans and performance criteria for fumonisins would be considered in an in-session working group on the revision of the *Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals*, led by Brazil; and
 - matters related to the sampling plans and performance criteria for methods of analysis for DON in cereals and cereal-based products, would be considered under Agenda Item 9.

Guidance on information documents

7. The Committee agreed to request the Codex Secretariat to make available on the Codex website the "Guidance for Risk Management Options in Light of Different Risk Assessment Outcomes" as an Information Document of CCCF.
8. It was also clarified that the current information document (CF/9 INF/1) for use in discussions related to contaminants and toxins in the GSCTFF was not an information document in terms of the Guidance developed by CCGP, but was a document for internal use by the Committee and would continue to be made available prior to each session of the Committee.

Monitoring of the Codex Strategic Plan 2014 – 2020

9. The Committee noted that the Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019 had been adopted by the 36th Session of the Commission and that a template for monitoring the implementation of selected activities relevant to all committees had been prepared by the Codex Secretariat (Appendix II of CX/CF 15/9/2).
10. The Committee agreed that all selected activities were relevant to CCCF. Specific replies were presented in Appendix II for consideration by the 70th Session of CCEXEC and the 38th Session of CAC in 2015.

¹ [CRD1](#)

² [CX/CF 15/9/1](#)

³ [CX/CF 15/9/2](#); [CX/CF 15/9/2-Add.1](#); [CRD3](#) (Comments of EU, Kenya, Mali and AU); [CRD20](#) (Revised sampling plans for fumonisins in maize grain, maize flour and maize meal prepared by Brazil); [CRD23](#) (Revised sampling plans for fumonisins in maize grain, maize flour and maize meal prepared by the in-Session WG on Fumonisin led by Brazil)

Sampling Plans for Fumonisin in Maize Grain, Maize Flour and Maize Meal

11. The Delegation of Brazil, as chair of the in-session WG, introduced the revised sampling plans and performance criteria for methods of analysis. The sampling plans had been revised to remove inconsistencies as requested by CCMAS. Adjustments to the performance criteria had been made and were in accordance with the “Guidelines for establishing numeric values for criteria.”
12. The Committee agreed with the proposals and made some minor editorial corrections.

Conclusion

13. The Committee agreed to send the sampling plans and performance criteria for methods of analysis to CCMAS for endorsement (Appendix III). The Committee noted that the 37th Session of CAC had adopted the sampling plans subject to endorsement by CCMAS and there was no need to re-submit the sampling plans to the Commission.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM FAO AND WHO, INCLUDING JECFA (Agenda Item 3)⁴

14. The FAO and WHO Representatives introduced the item. The Committee was informed of the following:
 15. The 80th Meeting of JECFA (16 - 25 June 2015) would evaluate (besides several food additives) two classes of contaminants: non-dioxin-like PCBs and pyrrolizidine alkaloids. In preparation for the meeting an extensive systematic review was being conducted to collect and evaluate all available relevant data/information in a structured way.
 16. In scheduling the JECFA meetings and developing the agenda, the FAO/WHO Joint Secretariat has to take into account the priorities requested by three different committees (i.e. CCFA, CCCF and CCRVDF), and due to the increasing requests for scientific advice by JECFA, not all requests can be addressed in the subsequent meeting. In scheduling the work the JECFA Secretariat takes into account existing priority criteria, on-going Codex work and available resources. To ensure that the process efficiency is optimised, it is very important to have clear commitments and timelines by member countries to provide the data needed for the JECFA evaluation.
 17. The FAO Mycotoxin Sampling Tool 5, had been further expanded by adding two new mycotoxin/commodity combinations (i.e. OTA in oats and OTA in wheat) for a total of 26 combinations for which the tool could provide guidance on the design of the sampling plans. FAO encouraged CCCF members to use it and to send their feedback to further expand and improve it.
 18. The WHO Representative updated the Committee on various activities that were being undertaken by FAO and WHO to improve the global database for exposure assessments, and on several projects in countries and sub-regions to undertake total diet studies as a comprehensive and cost effective tool to assess food chemical contamination.

Status report on mycotoxin in Sorghum project

19. The WHO Representative informed the Committee that the project had been finalised and that the final report was under preparation, and only some of the key results were summarised in CX/CF 15/9/3-Add.1. The Representative reminded the Committee of the goals of this project and the key outcomes. In the 1 532 samples analysed, 16 different mycotoxins had been detected with a proportion of positive samples between 31.5 and 36%. Of note was the detection with high prevalence of two mycotoxins, sterigmatocystin and diacetoxyscirpenol, that had not previously been reported in Africa. Moreover, about half of the positive samples contained more than two mycotoxins, and this important aspect of co-occurrence was being further analysed.
20. With respect to the value chain studies, results show that sorghum production was an important factor for the livelihood of farmers, but there seemed to be a certain lack of awareness of the relationship of mould infestation and mycotoxin contamination. While each country had specific challenges, some common trends regarding agricultural high and low risk practices along the production chain could be identified. Some aspects were presented in Table 2 of CX/CF 15/9/3-Add.1 and this information could inform the ongoing revision of the *Code of Practice for the Reduction and Prevention of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals*, in particular in relation to sorghum.
21. The WHO Representative acknowledged the important work of the national teams in the implementation of this project, as well as the support of the project coordinator and the technical input of staff from FAO and WHO. The financial support of the EC through the Codex Trust Fund for this project was also acknowledged. A meeting between the four participating countries to share experience would be held in May, kindly hosted by the Partnership for Aflatoxin in Africa (PACA).

⁴ [CX/CF 15/9/3](#); [CX/CF 15/9/3-Add.1](#); [CRD4](#) (Comments of Mali, Nigeria and AU)

⁵ <http://www.fstools.org/mycotoxins/>

22. Several delegations expressed their appreciation for this project and for the presentation of summary data. Comments were made on:
- the need for further clarity on some of the data presented, especially in Table 2 summarizing information of the value chain studies where some so-called 'practices' were actually 'situations';
 - the need to analyse the fungal profile e.g. to develop biocontrol measures;
 - why ergot alkaloids were not included in the project; and
23. A request to continue the project for one further year was made, as well as a request for the draft report of project to be shared with participating countries before finalisation.
24. The WHO Representative clarified that the data were being further analysed and clarified, and that the draft report could be shared with the participating countries. When planning the project, decisions had to be made on what could be achieved with the resources available and within the time frame planned, therefore it had been decided to not include analysis of the fungal profile nor other mycotoxins that could not be covered with the same sampling and analytical run. Since the CTF would come to an end in 2015 and because there were no further resources available, the CTF was not in the position to extend the project for another year.
25. The Committee agreed to ask FAO and WHO to analyse the data and provide recommendations to the Committee at its next session as regards the mycotoxins of importance and the feasibility to establish MLs for these mycotoxins and to propose changes to the *Code of Practice for the Reduction and Prevention of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals*.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (Agenda Item 4)⁶

26. The Committee noted the information provided by the Observer of IAEA and that the issues related to radionuclides would be discussed under Agenda Item 15.

DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR LEAD IN SELECTED COMMODITIES IN THE GENERAL STANDARD FOR CONTAMINANTS AND TOXINS IN FOOD AND FEED (Agenda Item 5)⁷

27. The Delegation of the USA, as Chair of the EWG on the revision of the MLs for lead in the GSCTFF, introduced the matter and reminded the Committee that this work followed previous work on the revision of MLs started in 2012 following the outcome of the 73rd JECFA safety evaluation of lead where the PTWI of 25 µg/kg had been withdrawn and a new PTWI that would be considered health protective had not been possible to establish. As no safe levels were identified by JECFA, the Delegation explained that the focus of the review was to assess the occurrence data of lead in those commodities for which MLs were allocated in the GSCTFF, to determine what percentage of samples could meet the revised (lower) MLs. The Delegation therefore confirmed that the proposals were not based on levels of exposure or consumption.
28. As regards the data procedure, the Delegation explained that occurrence data for the past 10-15 years had been taken from the GEMS/Food Database and processed in two steps to produce two data-sets namely: (1) a raw data set which excluded samples not meeting the basic criteria e.g. cooked or otherwise processed fruits and vegetables were removed and (2) a LOQ-limited data set based on the limit of quantification of the analytical method associated with each sample which excluded samples with no reported LOQ or with a LOQ higher than the Codex ML for the particular food. The final step in the analysis was to prepare tables showing the percentage of lead level results in the LOQ-limited dataset that met the current and hypothetical (lower) ML and to make recommendations to reduce or maintain the ML based on those percentages. The percentage value would be consistent with the current occurrence data and would provide some reduction in the lead level but without having too significant impact on international trade. There was no specific rule to identify the appropriate cut-off value but in general the approach was to recommend reduction in MLs when the percentage of excluded samples was less than 5%.
29. The Delegation concluded that the above approach had consistently been applied in the review of the MLs for lead to ensure coherence in the recommendations made on the MLs for lead in the GSCTFF.

⁶ [CX/CF 15/9/4](#); [CRD5](#) (Comments of AU)

⁷ [CX/CF 15/9/5](#); [CX/CF 15/9/5-Add.1](#) (Comments of Argentina, Chile, Egypt, Ghana, Thailand, USA, AU and ICBA); [CRD6](#) (Comments of EU, India, Indonesia, Mali and Nigeria)

30. The Chair of CCCF reminded the Committee that the 36th Session of the Commission (2013) had adopted the MLs for lead in fruit juices and nectars (ready-to-drink), canned fruits and canned vegetables at Step 5 on the understanding that countries concerned would submit relevant data to GEMS/Food within 1 year to allow the 9th Session of CCCF (2015) to reconsider these MLs for submission to the 38th Session of the Commission (2015).⁸ In addition, the 8th Session of CCCF (2014) had agreed to postpone the discussion on MLs for lead in several fruits and vegetables until the 9th Session of CCCF to allow interested countries to submit new or additional data to GEMS/Food and that if no data were made available, the Committee would agree on the revised (lower) MLs at its 9th Session.⁹ This approach was consistent with the decision of 7th Session of CCCF (2013) on the revised (lower) ML for infant formula.¹⁰
31. The Committee considered the recommendations of the EWG as follows:
- Fruit juices and nectars (excluding juices from berries and other small fruits), ready-to-drink**
32. Delegations against the reduction of the ML requested to postpone the finalisation of the revised (lower) ML in view of the lack of geographically representative occurrence data, in particular the lack of data from African countries, and the approach taken to derive the revised (lower) ML. These delegations argued that countries should be given more time to provide data to GEMS/Food to allow the establishment of global-based MLs. They felt that the approach was not based on consumption and exposure rates, but on the reduction of the ML on the basis of the LOQ of the analytical method and a cut-off value for rejection of samples not complying with the revised (lower) ML falling within the LOQ-limited dataset with no scientific rationale for the selection of the values. The application of this approach could leave aside samples that otherwise could be accepted and so have an impact on the final proposal for a reduction of the ML i.e. a revised (higher) ML that would still provide a reduction of the ML and have less negative impact on international trade.
33. Delegations in favour of the reduction of the ML acknowledged the work of the EWG on the fruit and vegetable groups for the past 2 sessions of CCCF and indicated that sufficient time had been given by CAC and CCCF to submit data to finalize the ML at this session and so the Committee should proceed with the finalisation of this ML. They stated that the implementation of the *Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Lead Contamination in Foods* (CAC/RCP 56-2004) could also aid in reducing levels of lead in food. An analysis of the impact of not excluding samples associated with LOQs above the cut-off value had not been done to keep the consistency in the approach taken with the review of the MLs for lead in the GSCTFF.
34. A Delegation questioned exclusion of a number of samples for fruit juices from the review. The Chair of the EWG explained that the samples excluded were juice drinks which were not covered by the ML in the GSCTFF.
35. Another Delegation requested exclusion of passion fruit juice from the ML as data showed that around 30% of samples would not comply with the revised (lower) ML. The study was being finalised at the time the EWG carried out the review but the results would now be made available in GEMS/Food. The EWG could then analyse the data and make a proposal to the 10th Session of CCCF (2016) for final decision, which was consistent with the approach taken by CCCF in the revision of MLs in the GSCTFF. The Chair of the EWG confirmed that this matter had been raised in the EWG but could not be addressed as data were not yet available on GEMS/Food at the time of the review of the ML and therefore supported the suggested approach.
36. In view of above, the Committee agreed to exclude passion fruit juice from the ML for fruit juices and nectars and wait until the 10th Session of CCCF to make a final decision on this matter based on the recommendation of the EWG.
37. The Committee further agreed that exclusion for juices from berries and other small fruits should be limited to juices that were “exclusively” prepared from berries and other small fruits.
38. The Committee therefore agreed to reduce the ML for lead in fruit juices and nectars (excluding juices exclusively from berries and other small fruits and passion fruit), ready-to-drink from 0.05 to 0.03 mg/kg. The Committee also agreed to retain the ML of 0.05 mg/kg for juices and nectars from berries and other small fruit at 0.05 mg/kg.
- Canned fruits (excluding berries and other small fruits)**
39. The Committee agreed to reduce the ML from 1mg/kg to 0.1 mg/kg. The Committee noted that the ML also applied to canned mixed fruits.

⁸ [REP13/CAC, para 79](#)

⁹ [REP14/CF, para 22](#)

¹⁰ [REP13/CF, para 37](#)

40. Following this decision, the Committee agreed to make the following consequential amendments to the MLs for lead in the GSCTFF: (i) recommend revocation of the MLs for canned grapefruit, canned mandarin oranges, canned mangoes and canned pineapples, canned fruit cocktail and canned tropical fruit salad and (ii) retain the MLs for canned raspberries and canned strawberries at 1mg/kg for consideration at the 10th CCCF based on the recommendation of the EWG.

Berries and other small fruits

41. The Committee agreed to reduce the ML from 0.2 mg/kg to 0.1 mg/kg and to exclude certain types of berries i.e. cranberry, currant, elderberry and to retain the existing ML of 0.2 mg/kg for these fruits.

Canned vegetables (excluding canned brassica, leafy and legume vegetables)

42. The Committee agreed to reduce the ML from 1mg/kg to 0.1 mg/kg. The Committee noted that the ML also applied to canned mixed vegetables.
43. Following this decision, the Committee agreed to recommend revocation of the following MLs for canned asparagus, canned carrots, canned mature processed peas, canned mushrooms, canned palmito (palm hearts) and canned sweet corn.
44. The Committee noted that MLs for canned brassica vegetables, canned leafy vegetables and canned legume vegetables would be considered by the EWG.

Vegetables

45. The Committee agreed with the following: (i) reduce the ML for brassica vegetables from 0.3 mg/kg to 0.1 mg/kg; (ii) reduce the ML for legume vegetables from 0.2 mg/kg to 0.1 mg/kg; (iii) reduce the ML for fruiting vegetables, cucurbits from 0.1 mg/kg to 0.05 mg/kg; and (iv) reduce the ML for fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits from 0.1 mg/kg to 0.05 mg/kg (excluding fungi and mushrooms).
46. The Committee noted a proposal to exclude sweet corn from the ML for fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits, however data in support of this reduction came mainly from one region while global GEMS/Food data supported inclusion of canned sweet corn under the ML for fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits.
47. The Committee also noted that in view of the exclusion of fungi and mushrooms from the ML for fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits, MLs for these commodities would be considered by the EWG.

Other matters

48. The Committee agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by USA, working in English only, to continue to work on outstanding issues related to the review of MLs for lead in fruits and vegetables in the GSCTFF namely review of MLs for passion fruit juice; juices and nectars from berries and other small fruits; canned berries and other small fruits; jams (fruit preserves) and jellies; mango chutney; canned chestnuts and canned chestnuts puree; canned brassica vegetables; canned leafy vegetables; canned legume vegetables; pickled cucumbers (cucumber pickles); preserved tomatoes; processed tomato concentrates; table olives; fungi and mushrooms.

STATUS OF THE DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR LEAD IN SELECTED COMMODITIES IN THE GENERAL STANDARD FOR CONTAMINANTS AND TOXINS IN FOOD AND FEED

49. The Committee agreed to forward draft MLs for fruit juices and nectars (excluding juices exclusively from berries and other small fruits and passion fruit), ready-to-drink at 0.03 mg/kg, canned fruits (excluding berries and other small fruits) at 0.1 mg/kg and canned vegetables (excluding canned brassica, leafy and legume vegetables) at 0.1 mg/kg to the 38th Session of the Commission for adoption at Step 8.
50. The Committee agreed to forward proposed draft MLs for berries and other small fruits (excluding cranberry, currant and elderberry) at 0.1 mg/kg; cranberries at 0.2 mg/kg; currant at 0.2 mg/kg; elderberry at 0.2 mg/kg; brassica vegetables at 0.1 mg/kg; legume vegetables at 0.1 mg/kg; fruiting vegetables, cucurbits at 0.05 mg/kg; and fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits at 0.05 mg/kg (excluding fungi and mushrooms) to the 38th Session of the Commission for adoption at Step 5/8.
51. The Committee agreed to recommend revocation of the following MLs by the 38th Session of the Commission: canned grapefruit, canned mandarin oranges, canned mangoes, canned pineapples, canned fruit cocktail, canned tropical fruit salad, canned asparagus, canned carrots, canned mature processed peas, canned mushrooms, canned palmito (palm hearts) and canned sweet corn.

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR CADMIUM IN CHOCOLATE AND COCOA-DERIVED PRODUCTS (Agenda Item 6)¹¹

52. The Delegation of Ecuador, as chair of the EWG, introduced the item and informed the Committee that in view of the diverse comments received, it would be difficult to reach agreement and that the EWG should continue to develop the proposal for consideration at the next session.

Conclusion

53. The Committee agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by Ecuador and co-chaired by Brazil and Ghana, working in English and Spanish, to reconsider the proposed draft MLs taking into account the comments submitted to this session.
54. The EWG should clearly identify the products for which the MLs were being established and provide the rationale for the MLs.

STATUS OF THE PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR CADMIUM IN CHOCOLATE AND COCOA-DERIVED PRODUCTS

55. The Committee agreed to return the proposed draft MLs to Step 2/3 for further consideration by the EWG, circulation for comments and further consideration by the next session of CCCF.

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVEL FOR INORGANIC ARSENIC IN HUSKED RICE (Agenda Item 7)¹²

56. The Delegation of China, as Chair of the EWG, introduced the item and referred to the recommendations of the EWG in regard to the establishment of MLs and the ways forward if the Committee could not agree on a ML for inorganic arsenic in husked rice (CX/CF 15/9/9 paragraphs 6-8).
57. The Chair reminded the Committee that the 8th session of CCCF (2014) had agreed to defer the final decision on the feasibility to set an ML for inorganic arsenic in husked rice until the current session in view of the relevance of this matter for many Codex members. She had encouraged countries, especially rice-producing countries, to submit data to GEMS/Food that could then be considered by the EWG in order to facilitate the discussion at this session.
58. The Chair invited delegates to express their views on the need for an ML for inorganic arsenic in husked rice considering that the Commission had already adopted an ML for polished rice which was the major component of the rice trade (79%); international trade in husked rice was 10% of the rice trade; husked rice was not the major component in the consumption of cereals.
59. Delegations, while not opposed to the establishment of an ML for inorganic arsenic in husked rice, provided the following views: if no consensus could be reached on a numerical value, work on this matter should be discontinued; CCCF could revisit the possibility to establish an ML for inorganic arsenic in husked rice in light of new/additional data generated following the finalisation and implementation of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Arsenic Contamination in Rice.
60. Delegations that supported the establishment of an ML for inorganic arsenic in husked rice provided the following views:
- there was a need to protect consumers' health as husked rice was a staple food in some countries and regions (e.g. Africa, Asia);
 - there was a growing demand for husked rice in view of its additional nutritional value;
 - there was a need to ensure fair trade practices as the absence of an ML for inorganic arsenic in husked rice could allow rice that might not comply with the ML for polished rice to be distributed in the form of husked rice;
 - there might be a need for some mechanism to check the compliance of husked rice, such as a polishing procedure or conversion factor;
 - the polishing procedure in laboratories was difficult to conduct;
 - finalisation of the COP was scheduled for 2017 and the impact on the reduction of arsenic concentration in rice following the implementation of the COP would require some years.

¹¹ [CX/CF 15/9/6](#); [CX/CF 15/9/6-Add.1](#) (Comments of Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Kenya, Malaysia and Nicaragua); [CX/CF 15/9/6-Add.2](#) (Comments of Argentina, El Salvador, Ghana, Republic of Korea, Thailand, USA and AU); [CRD7](#) (Comments of Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, EU, India, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria and Peru); [CRD24](#) (Comments of the Republic of Korea)

¹² [CX/CF 15/9/7](#); [CX/CF 15/9/7-Add.1](#) (Comments of Argentina, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Uruguay, USA and AU); [CRD8](#) (Comments of EU, India, Mali, Nigeria and Philippines); [CRD24](#) (Comments of the Republic of Korea)

61. The Committee noted general support for the establishment of an ML for inorganic arsenic in husked rice and proceeded with the discussion of the possible levels.
62. The following proposals for MLs with the corresponding reduction in intake of inorganic arsenic and violation rates were presented for consideration by the Committee: 0.25, 0.3, 0.35 and 0.4 the violation rates and relative reduction being 11.7% and 12%; 4.9% and 6.3%; 1.9% and 2.5%; and 0.7% and 1.3% respectively. If an ML was agreed, a note on analysis of total arsenic as a screening tool similar to the one agreed upon for polished rice should be included.
63. Delegations in favour of an ML of 0.4 mg/kg indicated that this ML was technologically achievable by most countries concerned, provide a reduction in the intake of inorganic arsenic through rice by eliminating husked rice with extremely high concentration of inorganic arsenic. and would have a minimum negative impact on trade of husked rice. Delegations in favour of a lower level indicated they would prefer an ML of 0.25 mg/kg but could compromise on an ML of 0.3 mg/kg in order to facilitate the establishment of an ML for inorganic arsenic in husked rice. Other delegations, while preferring an ML of 0.4 mg/kg, expressed their willingness to compromise on an ML of 0.3 or 0.35 mg/kg, which provided further reduction in the intake of inorganic arsenic while still keeping the violation rates at an acceptable percentage.
64. Views were also expressed in relation to the need to collect more geographically representative data, and that the analysis presented in CX/CF 15/9/7 in relation to the reduction in inorganic arsenic intake and violation rates across the GEMS/Food cluster diets missed data from major rice-producing countries from Asia (e.g. India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, etc.) and other countries where husked rice was a major staple food (e.g. some African countries).
65. In view of the proposal for an ML of 0.35 mg/kg, the Committee discussed whether CCMAS should be asked to consider whether available methods of analysis for inorganic arsenic in rice were of sufficient precision to support the implementation of an ML with two significant figures. The Committee agreed that this question should be considered by the EWG.

Conclusion

66. As a compromise solution, the Committee agreed on an ML for husked rice at 0.35 mg/kg and to send this proposal to the Commission for adoption at Step 5. The delegations of the EU, Japan and Norway expressed their reservation to this decision.
67. The Committee agreed that the ML for inorganic arsenic in husked rice should be accompanied by a note on analysis of total arsenic as a screening method.
68. However, in view of the opinions expressed in relation to the need for more geographically representative data, the Committee agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by Japan and co-chaired by China, to further consider new/additional data provided by countries especially main rice-producing countries and countries where husked rice was a major staple food. The Committee should then consider the outcome of the analysis performed by the EWG based on the current and new/additional data to confirm or change the ML of 0.35 mg/kg at its next session. The Committee encouraged countries concerned to submit data to GEMS/Food so that the ML could be finalised at the next session of CCCF. The Delegation of India and EU committed to submit data to GEMS/Food in time for consideration by the EWG. The EWG will work in English only.

STATUS OF THE PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVEL FOR INORGANIC ARSENIC IN HUSKED RICE

69. The Committee agreed to forward the proposed draft ML of 0.35 mg/kg of inorganic arsenic in husked rice with the note for total arsenic as a screening method to the 38th Session of the Commission for adoption at Step 5 (Appendix V).

PROPOSED DRAFT CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF ARSENIC CONTAMINATION IN RICE (Agenda Item 8)¹³

70. The Delegation of Japan, as Chair of the EWG, introduced the item. The Delegation drew the attention of the Committee to sections 1 (Introduction) and 2 (Scope) as they contained certain terms that had to be clarified to continue the development of the remaining provisions, in particular those concerning mitigation measures to prevent and reduce arsenic contamination in rice. In this regard, the Delegation informed the Committee that several practices to prevent and reduce arsenic contamination in rice had been identified and included in the COP. In addition, studies on mitigation measures were ongoing, the results of which would become available soon and would assist to improve the COP. The Delegation encouraged Codex members to provide information on mitigation measures applied in their countries and proven to be effective for inclusion in the COP.

¹³ [CX/CF 15/9/8](#); [CX/CF 15/9/8-Add.1](#) (Comments of Argentina, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Kenya, Nicaragua, Thailand, USA, AU and FoodDrinkEurope); [CRD9](#) (Comments of EU, India, Indonesia, Mali and Philippines)

71. The Committee focused its discussion on sections 1 and 2. In section 1, the Committee noted that all field studies regardless of their scale were important and should be conducted to identify measures that were feasible and effective for local or regional conditions. To this aim, the Committee made the following amendment: “*Field studies should be conducted to identify measures that are feasible and effective for local or regional conditions*”. In section 2, the Committee agreed that the scope should be limited to source directed measures and agricultural measures to reduce and prevent arsenic contamination in rice and that guidance for consumers should be included under risk communication (section 6).
72. The Committee noted that comments submitted on the remaining sections of the COP would be considered by the EWG.

Conclusion

73. The Committee agreed to re-establish the EWG, led by Japan and co-chaired by China to further develop the COP in light of comments submitted and decisions taken at this session. The EWG would work in English only.

STATUS OF THE PROPOSED DRAFT CODE OF PRACTICE TO FOR THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF ARSENIC CONTAMINATION IN RICE

74. The Committee agreed to return the COP to Step 2/3 for further development, comments and consideration by the 10th Session of CCCF.

DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR DEOXYNIVALENOL (DON) IN CEREAL-BASED FOODS FOR INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN; IN FLOUR, MEAL, SEMOLINA AND FLAKES DERIVED FROM WHEAT, MAIZE OR BARLEY; AND IN RAW CEREAL GRAINS (WHEAT, MAIZE AND BARLEY) INCLUDING SAMPLING PLANS FOR RAW CEREAL GRAINS (Agenda Item 9)¹⁴

75. The Committee recalled that the MLs for cereal-based foods for infants and young children; for flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley; and for raw cereal grains (wheat, maize and barley) had been held at Step 7 as no agreement could be reached at the last session; and that the sampling plans for raw cereal grains had not been endorsed by CCMAS subject to questions raised and proposals made for consideration by the Committee (see CX/MAS 15/9/2 Add.1). The Committee also recalled that for cereal-based foods, the ML should apply to cereal-based foods on a dry matter basis.

MLs for raw cereal grains (wheat, maize and barley) and flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley

76. There were varying views on the commodities for which MLs should be established, as well as diverse views on the levels for these commodities, in particular for the flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley.
77. Those delegations in favour of only one ML, i.e. for the flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley reiterated their views, previously expressed that, if an ML was established for flour, meal, semolina and flakes from wheat, maize or barley, there was no need for an ML for the raw cereal grains as many processes were available to reduce DON levels in the “semi-processed” products that would be health protective. They also stated that MLs for raw cereal grains could be trade restrictive and negatively affect global food supply especially in years where climatic conditions were favourable for high prevalence of DON. It was noted that raw cereals prior to sorting and removal of damaged kernels, were not traded internationally as this designation referred to commodities as harvested at the farm and did not take into account processes the harvest is subjected to before export. An observation was also made that data had shown that there were several mitigation techniques being applied at many stages of the supply chain to most efficiently and effectively combat a naturally variable and sporadically occurring contaminant like DON and assure end products were still safe.

¹⁴ [REP14/CF, Appendix XII](#); [CRD10](#) (Comments of EU, Ghana, India, Mali, Nigeria, Norway, Thailand, USA, AACCI and AU); [CRD21](#) (Comments of IBFAN)

78. Those delegations in favour of establishing levels for both sets of commodities, i.e. for raw cereal grains and for flour, meal, semolina and flakes from wheat, maize or barley, reiterated the view that a level for raw cereal grains was necessary as these were the commodities most widely traded and was in line with the principles for establishing MLs in the GSCTFF. The view was also expressed that the level was particularly needed for some countries, in particular African countries, where there were no sophisticated milling processes available, and where sorting or cleaning was not necessarily done prior to processing. Therefore the ML for the raw cereal grains was necessary to assist in achieving the required ML for DON in the 'semi-processed' products. There was general agreement among these delegations for a level of 2 mg/kg. The Delegation of the Russian Federation did not support this level, as it would not be sufficient to achieve the level flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley.
79. There were however varying views on whether the level should apply before or after sorting. A delegation also proposed to delete the note as it could cause confusion, because sorting or cleaning applied to many commodities as traded and in some years where there were higher levels of DON due to climatic conditions, more sorting and other measures would be required. Another proposal was for an alternative note that could be considered similar to the note for aflatoxins in commodities "destined for further processing" and to clearly indicate those measures, such as sorting, cleaning and colour sorting that were proven to reduce levels of DON.
80. There were varying views on the ML of 1 mg/kg for the flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley. Several delegations supported the level of 1 mg/kg, while the Delegation of the Russian Federation supported an ML of 1 mg/kg for barley and maize flour only, as the other levels proposed would not be health protective taking into account the high consumption of particularly wheat products in their country. The delegations of EU and Norway did not support this level as consultation with their risk assessment body indicated that the level of 1 mg/kg would lead to increased exposure and exceedances of the group Health Based Guidance Values.
81. On a question for clarification whether lower levels would provide any further health protection, the JECFA secretariat clarified that the JECFA evaluation had not reported any exceedances except for foods for infants in Germany and in France for all age groups. No specific impact assessments on different hypothetical levels had been conducted.
82. Noting the wide support for the ML for the raw cereal grains, a delegation, in the spirit of compromise, agreed that a level for DON in cereal grains could be agreed to, but that the note should be re-considered. A proposal was made to use the note initially proposed at the 5th session of the Committee. Noting the earlier proposal on the note (paragraph 79), the Committee agreed to refer to cereal grains "destined for further processing" and to qualify that it meant that additional processing or treatments proven to reduce levels of DON could be applied and that Codex members could define the processes that have been shown to reduce levels.

Conclusion

83. Noting the wide support for the MLs for cereal grains (wheat, maize and barley) for further processing and for flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley, the Committee agreed that the MLs, 2 mg/kg and 1 mg/kg, respectively, could be sent for adoption.
84. The Delegation of the Russian Federation expressed their reservation to the ML for both the cereal grains intended for further processing and to the ML for flour, meal, semolina and flakes from wheat, maize or barley, while the Delegations of EU and Norway expressed their reservations to the ML for flour, meal, semolina and flakes for the reasons expressed above.

Cereal-based foods for infants and young children

85. Several delegations and an observer supported the ML of 0.2 mg/kg on a dry matter basis, as it was necessary to have levels as low as possible in line with the ALARA principle to protect infants and young children, a vulnerable group of the population. Data has shown that this level was achievable. The Delegations in favour of a level of 0.5 mg/kg on a dry matter basis or 0.2 mg/kg on an "as consumed basis" pointed out that the higher level was more achievable, and would still be health protective.
86. The Delegation of the Russian Federation proposed that a lower level should be set as the level of 0.2 mg/kg would not give adequate health protection.

Conclusion

87. Noting the wide support for the ML of 0.2 mg/kg on a dry matter basis, the Committee agreed that this ML could be sent for adoption.
88. The Delegation Russian Federation expressed their reservation to this decision.

Sampling Plans and Performance Criteria

89. The Committee noted its earlier discussion to have the same sampling plans for all cereals. Therefore, in view of the agreement on the sampling plan for fumonisins (Agenda Item 2), the Committee agreed to align the sampling plan for DON in cereal grains with that for fumonisins. The Committee noted that with the amendments to the sampling plan, i.e. deletion of the aggregate sample, the request for clarification from CCMAS was no longer applicable. The sampling plan was also extended to cereal-based foods for infants and young children and to flour, semolina, meal and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley.

Conclusion

90. The Committee agreed to the sampling plans and performance criteria for methods of analysis as amended and to submit these to CCMAS for endorsement.

STATUS OF THE DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR DEOXYNIVALENOL (DON) IN CEREAL-BASED FOODS FOR INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN; IN FLOUR, MEAL, SEMOLINA AND FLAKES DERIVED FROM WHEAT, MAIZE OR BARLEY; AND IN RAW CEREAL GRAINS (WHEAT, MAIZE AND BARLEY) INCLUDING SAMPLING PLANS FOR RAW CEREAL GRAINS

91. The Committee agreed to advance the MLs and the associated sampling plans to the Commission for adoption at Step 8. The sampling plans and performance criteria for methods of analysis being subject to endorsement by CCMAS. (Appendix VI).

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVEL FOR TOTAL AFLATOXINS IN READY-TO-EAT PEANUTS AND ASSOCIATE SAMPLING PLAN (Agenda Item 10)¹⁵

92. The Delegation of India, as Chair of the EWG, introduced the item and highlighted the conclusions and recommendations of the EWG (CX/CF 15/9/9, paragraphs 4-6). The Delegation recommended that the Committee consider the level of 10 µg/kg for total aflatoxins in RTE peanuts, but also consider requesting JECFA to perform an exposure assessment for health impact on proposed MLs for total aflatoxins in RTE peanuts.
93. The following views were expressed: support for the ML of 10 µg/kg for RTE peanuts; support for the ML and the recommendation to request JECFA to perform an exposure assessment; that the level for total aflatoxins in RTE peanuts should only be considered after the JECFA impact assessment; that this assessment could be performed using four different hypothetical levels, 4, 8, 10, and 15 µg/kg.
94. With regard to the definition of RTE, views were expressed for a clearer definition for RTE peanuts, as it was difficult to distinguish between ready-to-eat raw in-shell or raw shell peanuts and those ready-to-eat raw in-shell or raw shell peanuts destined for further processing. The only way in which a distinction could be made, was through a declaration by the trader or through labelling. Concern was also expressed on the inclusion of multi-ingredient foods.
95. The JECFA Secretariat noted that there is a pending request from CCCF to JECFA to update the aflatoxins risk assessment. This work would also include an updated exposure assessment. The additional request now discussed was for an impact assessment of different hypothetical MLs for RTE peanuts, effect on exposure and health, and assessment of violation rates with these different MLs. For this a clear definition of the product to be considered was required.
96. The Delegation of India, as a chair of the EWG, recalled the discussion of the previous session and clarified that the RTE peanuts include several categories of peanuts, such as raw shelled peanuts, raw-in-shell peanuts, roasted in shell peanuts, roasted/blanched shelled peanuts, fried shelled peanuts with or without skin, coated peanuts in all types of packing (consumer or bulk), and any other products having preparation of more than 20% of peanuts. The Committee noted that the definition for RTE peanuts had been included in the GSCTFF.
97. However, noting that the ML should be established for RTE peanuts, the Committee agreed to remove mixed preparations from the list of RTE peanuts.

Conclusion

98. The Committee agreed to request JECFA to conduct an exposure assessment for health impact and calculate violation rates based on the hypothetical MLs of 4, 8, 10 and 15 µg/kg for total aflatoxins in RTE peanuts.
99. The Committee agreed that work on the ML for aflatoxins in RTE would be undertaken when the results of the JECFA impact assessment became available.

¹⁵ [CX/CF 15/9/9](#); [CX/CF 15/9/9-Add.1](#) (Comments of Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Nicaragua, Thailand, USA and AU); [CRD11](#) (Comments of EU, Mali, Nigeria and Philippines)

STATUS OF THE PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVEL FOR TOTAL AFLATOXINS IN READY-TO-EAT PEANUTS AND ASSOCIATED SAMPLING PLAN

100. The Committee agreed to hold the proposed draft ML and sampling plan at Step 4 pending the outcome of the JECFA exposure assessment for health impact.

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF MYCOTOXIN CONTAMINATION IN CEREALS (CAC/RCP 51-2003) (Agenda Item 11)¹⁶

101. The Delegation of Brazil, as Chair of the EWG, introduced the revised the *Code of Practice For the Prevention and Reduction Of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals* as prepared by the in-session working group. The Delegation explained that the EWG had revised the Code as requested by the last session of the Committee; that all comments received for this session had been taken up by the in-session working group; and that a revised Code was being presented for consideration and advancement in the Step process. The Delegation also explained that the in-session Working Group had agreed to delete the proposed draft annex for ergot alkaloids as further discussion was needed on this. A delegation had also informed the working group that several practices for prevention and control of DON in cereal grains had become available and that the annex related to these mycotoxins should be further developed.

General discussion

102. There was general agreement that the Code could be advanced in the Step process. A few issues that needed to be considered or revised were highlighted e.g. the use of certain terminology such as “infection” and “contamination”; and the need to more correctly refer to toxigenic species of *Aspergillus*. The Delegation of Brazil noted that the Code could refer to toxigenic species of *Aspergillus*, but that the issue of terminology had been discussed previously; that the terms were not being used synonymously and as such were correct in the document. With regard to other concerns, these could be addressed in the next round of comments.

Ergot alkaloids

103. The Committee noted that a proposal had been made for an additional annex on ergot alkaloids, but that further information was needed on which the Committee could take a decision on the inclusion of such an annex. The Delegation of Germany agreed to develop a discussion paper.

STATUS OF THE PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF MYCOTOXIN CONTAMINATION IN CEREALS

104. The Committee agreed to forward the main text of the proposed draft revision to the 38th Session of the Commission for adoption at Step 5 (Appendix VII) and returned the annexes to Step 2/3 for further consideration by the EWG, chaired by Brazil and co-chaired by Nigeria and USA, circulation for comments and further consideration by the next session of the Committee.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON SUBMISSION AND USE OF DATA FROM GEMS/FOOD (Agenda Item 12)¹⁷

105. The WHO Representative introduced the discussion paper and highlighted the rationale for this paper and the recommendations made.
106. The Representative encouraged Member countries to submit data through the web-based platform, so that all contaminants data would be available through one global database. This is a very important source for the work of CCCF, and restricted access to all detailed data could be made available upon request to CCCF working group leaders. Public access is to aggregated data only.
107. A request was made to organize a workshop to demonstrate to delegates how to submit and use data, and the WHO representative agreed that this could be done during the next session of CCCF in a side-event. It was pointed out that currently not all commodities for which the Committee had developed standards were covered in the GEMS/Food database and that the relevant information would be provided for inclusion in the database.

¹⁶ [CX/CF 15/9/10](#); [CX/CF 15/9/10-Add.1](#) (Comments of Egypt, Kenya, Sudan and BIO); [CX/CF 15/9/10-Add.2](#) (Comments of Canada, El Salvador, Ghana, Republic of Korea and AU); [CRD12](#) (Comments of EU, India, Japan, Mali and Nigeria); [CRD19](#) (Revised COP for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals prepared by Brazil); [CRD22](#) (Revised COP for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals prepared by the in-session WG on the COP led by Brazil); [CRD24](#) (Comments of the Republic of Korea)

¹⁷ [CX/CF 15/9/11](#); [CRD13](#) (Comments of EU, India, Indonesia, USA and AU)

Conclusion

108. The Committee agreed to use the GEMS/Food platform for data submission and analysis for its work in the development of MLs to the extent possible, and supported the publication of the guidance document on the GEMS/food website, linked also from the Codex website. Comments on the guidance document should be provided directly to the GEMS/Food programme. If future work of the Committee required data collection the GEMS/Food template would be followed, and should additional information need to be collected that was not part of the database, WG Chairs should consult with the GEMS/Food secretariat when developing templates for the collection of data.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON APPROACHES FOR PHASING IN OF LOWER MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR CONTAMINANTS (Agenda Item 13)¹⁸

109. The WHO Representative introduced the document and explained the background to the discussion paper and the proposed approach for the phasing in of lower levels for contaminants. The Representative emphasised that the approach would be applicable only in those cases as explained in paragraph 9 of the document. The Representative further emphasised that the proposed approach was within the normal rules and procedures for establishing MLs and would have no implications with regard to the WTO/SPS Agreement. The only difference to the current practice was that the ML would be set with the explicit recognition that a lower ML was the target to be reached within an agreed timeframe and a commitment that risk mitigation measures would be implemented to reach the target. The Representative proposed that the Committee consider the approach and also consider whether it could be used for certain MLs on a trial basis at the Session.
110. The Committee considered the recommendations as presented in the discussion paper.
111. There was general support for the use of such an approach in situations where it was difficult to find agreement and a clear commitment was needed, especially in conjunction with implementation of risk mitigation measures, such as development and implementation of codes of practice, but further details need to be worked out. Concerns were expressed in relation to:
- use of the term “slightly higher ML”. Clarification was needed to the meaning of the term and whether it was something different from the ALARA principle as stated in the GSCTFF;
 - the decision on the target ML. The setting of such a target should take into account what is achievable at current practices within the defined time frame;
 - the establishment of a time frame. The process should provide for some flexibility as periods for implementation of risk mitigation measures and their impact would differ, especially in the case of environmental contaminants which may take longer to clear from the environment;
 - the establishment of a time frame should be defined on a case-by-case basis and may require trend studies to be undertaken to define the needed time frame.
 - concern was raised about the lack of commitment to implement risk mitigation measures and a commitment would be required by FAO and WHO to support data collection to allow the review of the MLs after a defined period. There would be a need also to determine how long after the implementation of a code of practice data should be collected, and whether there should be a comparison of data before or after the implementation of a code of practice.
112. It was also noted that while the approach could be supported, it would not necessarily be appropriate for use in the establishment of MLs for DON, as it was not clear whether it would fit the criteria. An observer also expressed concern if the approach were used for the establishment of MLs for cereal-based foods for infants and young children, as infants and young children, would continue to be exposed to high levels of DON. The observer stated that prolonged exposure to DON in infants and young children could have serious health effects.
113. The Delegations of the EU and Norway also expressed the view that they could agree to the approach, provided a note was made to the agreed “higher” ML that would allow countries with existing lower MLs to continue to be allowed to use their lower MLs for the defined time period.
114. The Codex Secretariat confirmed that Codex standards, including MLs were voluntary in nature and as such, it was up to countries, whether or not to accept the Codex standard (ML) into their national legislation. The Secretariat also noted however that if trade concerns or disputes arose, these would be matters for WTO and not for Codex and as such, the proposed note would not be appropriate.
115. The WHO Representative informed the Committee that neither WHO nor FAO could commit to assist with data generation and implementation of risk mitigation measures but would provide support where possible.

¹⁸ [CX/CF 15/9/12](#); [CRD14](#) (Comments of El Salvador, India and AU); [CRD21](#) (Comments of IBFAN)

116. In view of the concerns expressed, a proposal was made for the further development of the paper to address the concerns and provide a more detailed procedure and the principles for the implementation of the procedure for consideration at the next session. However, other delegations pointed out that there was no need for further development of the paper, but that the Committee should consider the approach for the phasing in of lower MLs under other agenda items relating to establishment of MLs if consensus is not reached.

Conclusion

117. The Committee could not come to a consensus on the discussion paper, but agreed that revision of the discussion paper was not needed. The approach would be considered under relevant agenda items, as appropriate and in the future.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR METHYLMERCURY IN FISH (Agenda Item 14)¹⁹

118. The Delegation of Japan presented the discussion paper (CX/CF 15/9/13). The Delegation highlighted the issues addressed, viz. the species to which an ML could apply and the criteria for identifying these species; MLs for methylmercury in the identified fish species; and analytical methods for enforcement. He informed the Committee that the paper presented different ML scenarios, and gave clear indication of the reduction rate of exposure for each of the MLs in the different diet clusters, as well as the violation rates for each of the MLs. The main species for which MLs could be established were Albacore and Bigeye tuna, but it might be difficult to distinguish these tunas from other tuna species. Another option could be to establish ML for all tuna species, with the exception of skipjack tuna. In the case of methods of analysis, it was pointed out that although there were methods available, many of the older methods would have problems complying with method criteria concerning sufficient sensitivity (i.e. LOD and LOQ) and that standards developing organisations (SDOs) should be encouraged to develop and validate methods with larger applicable range covering higher MLs.
119. The Delegation informed the Committee that the EWG could not come to a consensus on an ML and that the Committee should consider the recommendations made in the paper.

General discussion

120. Those delegations and observers in favour of establishing MLs for methylmercury (total mercury for screening purposes) expressed the view that the MLs were necessary to protect consumers, in particular those most vulnerable, like pregnant women and lactating mothers and children and that the ML would also facilitate trade. These delegations were of the opinion that species, other than tuna, which can accumulate high concentrations of methylmercury should also be included, such as shark, sword fish and blue marlin. It was also acknowledged that consumer advisories at the national or regional levels should be used in conjunction with an ML.
121. Those against the establishment of an ML were of the view that: consumer advisories were more appropriate and that the benefits of fish consumption should be taken into account; the establishment of an ML could result in limiting consumption; the establishment of an ML could set up a costly testing programme, which might not be justified from a public health perspective; the establishment of an ML at international level was likely to be problematic due to different types of fish and different consumption patterns in different regions. It was noted that there would be a low impact on exposure even compared to a situation when no levels were established. Delegations also pointed out the data indicated that the foods for which the ML is intended would not meet the criteria for selecting foods or food groups as established in the Procedural Manual and GSCTFF.
122. Some delegations, both those for and those opposed to the establishment of MLs also proposed to revoke the current GLs.
123. A proposal was also made for JECFA to conduct an updated assessment to take into account all new data. It was suggested that FAO and WHO should also consider development of guidance to assist governments in addressing the risk from methylmercury.
124. The WHO Representative reiterated that fish consumption as well as occurrence of methylmercury in certain fish species was highly variable, and looking at averages would not give the correct picture. She added that while fish was an important source of nutrition in many parts of the world and fish consumption had clear health benefits, there were also clear health concerns for exposure to methylmercury with child neurodevelopment being affected. Certain fish species can contain high levels of methylmercury and were the main source of exposure. She stated that from a public health perspective it was important to limit exposure and prevent highly contaminated fish entering the market place so as to protect the most sensitive part of the population. However any measures to limit exposure of sensitive populations needed to be accompanied by fish consumption advisory to balance the risks and benefits of fish consumption.

¹⁹ [CX/CF 15/9/13](#); [CRD15](#) (Comments of EU, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Norway, Thailand, USA, AU and IACFO)

Conclusion

125. Noting the continued support for an ML for methylmercury, the Committee agreed that further work on this should continue through the development of another discussion paper to consider expanding the ML to fish species that can accumulate high methylmercury concentrations, other than tuna and that consideration should be given to narrowing down the ML ranges. It was recognised that development of this paper would require additional data and that an exposure assessment based on different MLs should be conducted.
126. The Committee agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by Japan and co-chaired by New Zealand to prepare a discussion paper with proposals for ML for methylmercury, including a project document for consideration by the next session.
127. WHO and FAO agreed to participate in the working group, to provide information on fish consumption and assist the working group in performing exposure assessments as needed.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON RADIONUCLIDES (Agenda Item 15)²⁰

128. The Delegation of the Netherlands, as Chair of the EWG, introduced the item. The Delegation drew the attention of the Committee to the 5 issues that constituted the mandate given by CCCF to the EWG namely: (i) Stage of food production to which the Codex Guideline Levels in the GSCTFF apply; (ii) Period of time these GLs should apply in food trade following a nuclear or radiological emergency; (iii) Identification of internationally validated methods of analysis for radionuclides in foods; (iv) Development of sampling plans to enhance the implementation of the Codex GLs; and (v) need for additional guidance for the interpretation and implementation of the Codex GLs.
129. The Representative from IAEA informed the Committee on the activities of the InterAgency Working Group on Radionuclides led by IAEA as contained in CX/CF 15/9/4. As regards the first four questions considered by the EWG:
 - i. the Joint Division considers that Codex GLs relate to food in international trade and that when comparing the GLs to radionuclide concentrations in food, it is necessary to take into account any change in radionuclide concentrations when the food is ready to eat (e.g. what the radionuclide concentrations would be in the food after reconstitution or as otherwise prepared for consumption);
 - ii. the Joint Division also does not consider that it is possible to define a fixed time frame for the application of the GLs, and a practical approach is needed, for example, until the underlying assumptions contained in the GSCTFF (e.g. fraction of contaminated food, and minor crops) are no longer valid;
 - iii. it is also considered that the identification of internationally validated methods of analysis for radionuclides in foods would be useful to include in Codex Standards, especially as different analytical methodologies are necessary for different types of radionuclide (i.e. alpha-, beta- and gamma-emitters), and,
 - iv. it is agreed that the General Guidelines on Sampling (CAC/GL 50-2004) are sufficient for radionuclide testing and allow users enough flexibility.
130. The Representative also informed the Committee on the elaboration of a technical document (TECDOC) on the control of foodstuffs and drinking water contaminated as a result of nuclear or radiological emergency. The TECDOC aimed to assist food control officials in understanding which international standards relating to radionuclides in food and drinking (potable) water they should apply following a nuclear or radiological emergency (post-accident/emergency). It would also provide a framework for the derivation of appropriate national dose criteria and corresponding derived criteria (activity concentrations) for radionuclides in food and drinking water once the nuclear or radiological emergency had been declared over.
131. The Representative added that this document would complement work at the international level i.e. Codex on GLs for food moving in international trade contaminated with radionuclides following a nuclear or radiological emergency. He informed the Committee that the TECDOC would be available soon and should be made available in time for the next session of CCCF for information/consideration.
132. The Committee welcomed the activities of IAEA in support of member countries to better deal with nuclear/radiological contamination at the national level and noted that the information contained in the TECDOC could be useful for future work on radionuclides within CCCF.
133. The Committee further noted that the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) was reviewing dose coefficients for ingestion of radionuclides to assess public exposure and the associated health risk from intake of radionuclides in food. The review was expected to be finalised within 2-3 years.

²⁰

[CX/CF 15/9/14](#); [CRD16](#) (Comments of EU, India, Mali, USA and AU)

Conclusion

134. In view of the ongoing work of ICRP on radionuclides, the Committee agreed that any possible new work should be delayed until such time as the outcome of the review became available, which might lead to the revision of the Codex GLs in the GSCTFF.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON MYCOTOXIN CONTAMINATION IN SPICES (Agenda Item 16)²¹

135. The Delegation of India, as Chair of the EWG, introduced the item and provided a summary of the work and the approach taken to understand which mycotoxins should be addressed and for which spices, to aid in the development of a priority list of spices. The Delegation indicated that MLs should be set for total aflatoxins, aflatoxin B1 and OTA and that the priority list of spices was presented in the paper.
136. The Committee generally supported the priority list of spices proposed by EWG and noted some proposals to remove sesame seeds from the list as these were considered to be oil seeds and were used as flavours and not spices; to add cinnamon as it was an important commodity for some regions; and to move nutmeg as a first priority. It was noted that the prioritisation of spices should also take into account the work of the Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH), and the classification of food and feed developed by CCPR. Concerns were also expressed on classification of some commodities as spices that could be considered as fresh or processed fruits or vegetables, e.g. garlic.
137. The Codex Secretariat clarified that in regard to commodities that (depending on the degree of processing), could fall into more than one category, i.e. fresh, processed or spices, there was very good communication between CCFFV, CCPFV and CCSCH. Also while it might be useful to consider the CCPR classification for food and feed, it was important to note that work on the revision of the classification was ongoing, but in principle the work on spices was complete.

Conclusion

138. In view of the interest to continue with work on MLs in spices, but the need for further clarity on which mycotoxin/spice(s) combination to establish MLs and the rationale for this, as well as further need for prioritisation of the work, the Committee agreed to re-establish the EWG, led by India and co-chaired by Indonesia and EU, working in English to prepare a new discussion paper and project document for establishment of ML for spices. The discussion paper should also include proposals for possible MLs to assist the next session of the Committee to take a decision on new work.
139. The Delegation of India informed the Committee that it had already started some work on MLs for the first four spices in the priority list and that this would be used to inform the EWG.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON FEASIBILITY TO DEVELOP A CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF MYCOTOXIN CONTAMINATION IN SPICES (Agenda Item 17)²²

140. The Delegation of Spain, as Chair of EWG, introduced the item. The Delegation explained that the main mycotoxins identified in spices were OTA and aflatoxins and that the working group had identified several measures that could be used to reduce the risk for mycotoxin production. There was therefore sufficient information to proceed with the development of a code of practice and a proposal for its structure was presented in the paper. The Delegation explained that the structure consisted of a main body with general recommended practices and specific annexes classified by mycotoxin and groups of spices, but that further work was necessary to identify for which mycotoxin(s) /spice or group of spices combination annexes should be developed. The Delegation noted that work on the COP should take into account all other codes of practice in Codex, as well as the work of the CCSCH.

Discussion

141. The Committee considered the recommendations of the Working Group and agreed to start new work on the code of practice for the prevention of mycotoxin contamination in spices, using the structure as outlined in the EWG report, i.e. general guidance applying to all spices and annexes to address mycotoxin/spices or groups of spices combinations.
142. The Committee also agreed to inform CCFH of its decision to start new work on a COP. The Committee agreed that it would not request CCFH to remove any mycotoxin-related measures from the Code of Hygienic Practice for Spices and Dried Aromatic Herbs at this time, until the work in CCCF had been completed.

²¹ [CX/CF 15/9/15](#); [CRD17](#) (Comments of El Salvador, EU, Mali, Nigeria, Thailand, Philippines, USA and AU)

²² [CX/CF 15/9/16](#); [CRD18](#) (Comments of El Salvador, EU, India, Republic of Korea, USA and AU); [CRD24](#) (Comments of the Republic of Korea)

Conclusion

143. The Committee agreed to request the Commission to approve new work on the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of mycotoxin contamination in spices and to forward the project document to the Executive Committee for critical review (Appendix VIII).
144. The Committee also agreed to establish the EWG, chaired by Spain and co-chaired by India and The Netherlands working in English only, to prepare, subject to approval by the Commission, a proposed draft of Code of Practice for circulation for comments at Step 3 and consideration at its next session. The EWG would also prepare a discussion paper to outline the development of possible annexes for mycotoxin/individual spices or groups of spices combinations.

PRIORITY LIST OF CONTAMINANTS AND NATURALLY OCCURRING TOXICANTS PROPOSED FOR EVALUATION BY JECFA (Agenda Item 18)²³

145. The Delegation of the USA, as Chair of the in-session WG, presented the report on the outcome of the discussion on the priority list.
146. The Committee was informed that six substances remain on the priority list, viz. 3-MCPD esters, glycidyl esters, sterigmatocystin, diacetoxyscirpenol, fumonisins, and aflatoxins. The Committee was further informed that pyrrolizidine alkaloids and non-dioxin like PCBs had been removed from the list since they were scheduled for evaluation by 80th JECFA in June 2015.
147. The Committee noted the following new proposals for inclusion in the list from the WG:
- Aflatoxins - exposure assessment and impact assessment of different MLs for RTE peanuts;
 - Scopoletin - full risk assessment with a view to advise CCNASWP in their development of a standard for noni juice;
 - Inorganic arsenic for evaluation of non-cancer effects (neurodevelopmental, immunological and cardiovascular); and
 - Dioxins - update of the risk assessment.
148. Regarding the request to include dioxins, the Committee noted that this would not be a high priority, considering that extensive re-assessment was being undertaken by national and regional agencies, and as such the JECFA assessment could build on this work once completed.
149. Regarding the request for full risk assessment of scopoletin, the JECFA Secretariat noted that availability of data appeared limited. This was also confirmed by some countries. Information on this compound should also be requested from CCNASWP members and other countries.
150. On the four mycotoxins in the priority list (i.e. sterigmatocystin, diacetoxyscirpenol, fumonisins and aflatoxins), the JECFA Secretariat informed the Committee that these should be evaluated together and that a JECFA meeting dedicated to mycotoxins was tentatively planned for 2016.
151. The Committee agreed with the recommendations of the WG, with some editorial amendments to the priority list.

Conclusion

152. The Committee endorsed the priority list of contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants for JECFA evaluation as proposed by the WG (Appendix IX) and agreed to re-convene the in-session Working Group at its next session.
153. The Committee further agreed to continue to request comments and/or information on the priority list for consideration by the next session of the Committee.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda Item 19)

154. The Committee noted that there was no other business and future work to consider.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 20)

155. The Committee was informed that the 10th Session was tentatively scheduled to be held in The Netherlands in approximately one year's time, the final arrangements being subject to confirmation by the Host Country and the Codex Secretariat.

²³ [REP14/CF, Appendix XIII](#); [CX/CF 15/9/17](#) (Comments of AU); [CRD2](#) (Report of the in-session WG on Priorities led by USA)

SUMMARY STATUS OF WORK

SUBJECT MATTER	STEP	ACTION BY	DOCUMENT REFERENCE (REP15/CF)
Draft and proposed draft maximum levels for lead in fruit juices and nectars (excluding juices exclusively from berries and other small fruits), ready-to-drink; canned fruits (excluding berries and other small fruits); canned vegetables (excluding canned brassica, canned leafy vegetables and canned legume vegetables); berries and other small fruits (excluding cranberry, currant and elderberry); cranberry; currant; elderberry; brassica vegetables; legume vegetables; fruiting vegetables, cucurbits; fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits (excluding fungi and mushrooms)	8 and 5/8	38 th CAC	paras 49-50, Appendix IV
Draft maximum levels for deoxynivalenol (DON) in cereal-based foods for infants and young children; in flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley; and in cereal grains (wheat, maize and barley) destined for further processing including sampling plans and performance criteria for methods of analysis	8	38 th CAC 37 th CCMAS	para 91, Appendix VI
Proposed draft maximum level for inorganic arsenic in husked rice	5	38 th CAC EWG (Japan / China) 10 th CCCF	para 69, Appendix V
Proposed draft revision of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals (CAC/RCP 51-2003)	5	38 th CAC EWG (Brazil / Nigeria / USA) 10 th CCCF	para 104, Appendix VII
Proposed draft maximum level for total aflatoxins in ready-to-eat peanuts including sampling plan	4	---	para 100
Proposed draft maximum levels for lead in selected fruits and vegetables (fresh and processed)	2/3	EWG (USA) 10 th CCCF	Para 48
Proposed draft maximum level for cadmium in chocolate and cocoa-derived products	2/3	EWG (Ecuador / Brasil / Ghana) 10 th CCCF	para 55
Proposed draft Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Arsenic Contamination in Rice	2/3	EWG (Japan / China) 10 th CCCF	para 74
Proposed draft Annexes to the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals (CAC/RCP 51-2003)	2/3	EWG (Brazil / Nigeria / USA)	para 104
Proposed draft Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Spices	1/2/3	38 th CAC EWG (Spain / The Netherlands) 10 th CCCF	paras 143-144, Appendix VIII
Revocation of maximum levels for lead in the GSCTFF namely: canned grapefruit, canned mandarin oranges, canned mangoes, canned pineapples, canned fruit cocktail, canned tropical fruit salad, canned asparagus, canned carrots, canned mature processed peas, canned mushrooms, canned palmito (palm hearts) and canned sweet corn.	---	38 th CAC	para 51, Appendix IV

SUBJECT MATTER	STEP	ACTION BY	DOCUMENT REFERENCE (REP15/CF)
Sampling plans for fumonisins (B ₁ +B ₂) in maize (grain) and maize products (flour and meal)	---	37 th CCMAS	para 13, Appendix III
Ergot alkaloids	---	Germany	para 103
Maximum levels for methylmercury in fish	---	EWG (Japan / New Zealand) 10 th CCCF	para 125
Maximum levels for mycotoxins in spices	---	EWG (India / EU / Indonesia) 10 th CCCF	para 138
Priority list of contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants proposed for evaluation by JECFA	---	10 th CCCF	para 152, Appendices IX and X
Submission and use of data from GEMS/Food	---	---	para 108
Approaches for phasing-in of lower maximum levels for contaminants	---	---	para 117
Radionuclides in foods	---	---	para 134

APPENDIX I

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES**

Chairperson:	Ms Wieke TAS
Présidente:	Chair of CCCF
Presidente:	Ministry of Economic Affairs Nature and Biodiversity Department P.O. Box 20401 2500 EK The Hague NETHERLANDS Tel: +31 70 3798208 Email: info@codexalimentarius.nl
Assistant to the Chairperson:	Mr Rob THEELEN
Assistant de la Présidente:	Policy Advisor Food Safety
Asistente al Presidente:	Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority Office for Risk Assessment PO Box 43006 3540 AA Utrecht NETHERLANDS Tel: +31 6 1188 2558 E-mail: r.m.c.theelen@vwa.nl

**MEMBERS NATIONS AND MEMBER
ORGANIZATIONS**
ÉTATS MEMBRES ET ORGANISATIONS MEMBRES
ESTADOS MIEMBROS Y ORGANIZACIONES
MIEMBROS

ALGERIA - ALGÉRIE – ARGELIA

Mr ISHAK DEHIBI
ATTACHE COMMERCIAL
Ministre des Affaires Etang res
2/2 Shanti Niketan-New Delhi
110021
New Delhi INDIA
INDIA
Tel: +91 11- 24117585
Fax: +91 11-24117590
E-mail:
embalgindia@hotmail.com/dehibiishak@yahoo.fr

AUSTRALIA - AUSTRALIE

Ms Leigh HENDERSON
Section Manager, Product Safety Standards
Food Standards Australia New Zealand
154 Featherston Street
6143 Wellington
NEW ZEALAND
Tel: +6449785650
E-mail: leigh.henderson@foodstandards.govt.nz

Ms Ayswarya RADHAKRISHNAN
Senior Research Officer
Australian High Commission

1/50 G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri
110021 New Delhi/India

Tel: +91 11 41494463
E-mail: ayswarya.radhakrishnan@dfat.gov.au

Ms Slava ZEMAN
Agricultural Counsellor
Australian High Commission
1/50 G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri
110021 New Delhi
INDIA
Tel: +91 11 4149 4354
E-mail: slava.zeman@dfat.gov.au

AUSTRIA - AUTRICHE

Mr Roland GROSSGUT
Scientific Expert
Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety
Division for Data, Statistics and Risk Assessment
Spargelfeldstrasse 191
1220 Vienna
AUSTRIA
Tel: +43 50555 25700
E-mail: roland.grossgut@ages.at

BELGIUM - BELGIQUE - BÉLGICA

Ms Christine VINKX
Expert food additives, enzymes, processing aids and
contaminants in Food
FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
Place Victor Horta 40, Box 10
1060 Brussels
BELGIUM
Tel: 3225247359
Fax: 3225247399
E-mail: Christine.vinkx@health.belgium.be

Ms Kathy BRISON
Engineer – expert
Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain
DG Control Policy
Food safety center - Boulevard du jardin botanique, 55
1000 Brussels
BELGIUM
Tel: +3222118809
E-mail: KATHY.BRISON@afscab.be

BRAZIL - BRÉSIL – BRASIL

Ms Silésia AMORIM
Regulation and Health Surveillance Specialist
National Health Surveillance Agency - Ministry of Health
General Office of Laboratories
SIA, Trecho 05, Area Especial 57, Bloco D,
1 o Andar
71.205-050 Brasilia
BRAZIL
Tel: 55 61 3462 5470
Fax: 55 61 3462 5469
E-mail: silesia.amorim@anvisa.gov.br

Mr Milton CABRAL DE VASCONCELOS NETO
Analyst and Researcher of Health and Technology
Fundação Ezequiel Dias
Health Public Laboratory
Rua Conde Pereira Carneiro, 80
30510-010 Belo Horizonte
BRAZIL
Tel: 55 31 33144654
E-mail: milton.cabral@funed.mg.gov.br

Ms Flavia Beatriz CUSTODIO
Postdoctoral Researcher
Federal University of Minas Gerais
Pharmacy College
Castigliano Street, nº 552
30720 310 Belo Horizonte
BRAZIL
Tel: 55 31 9105 9193
E-mail: flaviabcustodio@gmail.com

Ms Livia EMI INUMARU
Specialist on Regulation and Health Surveillance
National Health Surveillance Agency
General Office of Food
SIA Trecho 5 Setor Especial 57, Bloco D,
2º andar
71205-050 Brasília
BRAZIL
Tel: +55 61 34625378
E-mail: livia.inumaru@anvisa.gov.br

Mr Wilkson REZENDE
Official Inspector
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply
Feed Department
Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D, Sala 443 A
70043-900 Brasilia
BRAZIL
Tel: +55 61 32182438
E-mail: wilkson.rezende@agricultura.gov.br

Ms Ligia SCHREINER
Specialist on Regulation and Health Surveillance
National Health Surveillance Agency
General Office of Food
SIA Trecho 5 Setor Especial 57, Bloco D,
2º andar
71205-050 Brasília
BRAZIL
Tel: + 55 61 34625399
Fax: +55 61 34625313
E-mail: ligia.schreiner@anvisa.gov.br

BURUNDI

Mr Nsengiyumua MAXIME
First secretary
Embassy of Burundi
BURUNDI
Tel: +91 9958548558
E-mail: nsengmaxi@yahoo.fr

CAMEROON - CAMEROUN - CAMERÚN

Mr Gaston ASSONTIA DJOUDJI
Member of delegation
Standards and Quality Agency (ANOR)
Department of Standards
14966
Yaoundé
CAMEROON
Tel: +237 22220 6368
Fax: +237 22220 6368
E-mail: assontia@yahoo.com
Mr Nkandi HERMANN HENRI
Head of national Laboratory for diagnosis and analysis
of agricultural products en inputs
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Dept. of Regulation and Quality control of farm inputs
and Agricultural Products
BP 2082 Messa
Yaounde
CAMEROON
Tel: +237 90808724
E-mail: nkandihermann@yahoo.fr

Mr Awal MOHAMADOU
Member of Delegation
Standards and Quality Agency (ANOR)
General Manager Office
14966
Yaoundé
CAMEROON
Tel: +237 2 22 20 6369
Fax: +237 2 22 20 63 68
E-mail: moawaln@yahoo.fr

CANADA – CANADÁ

Mr Mark FEELEY
Associate Director, Bureau of Chemical Safety
Food Directorate
Health Canada
251 Sir Frederick Banting Driveway, PL 2204C
K1A0K9 Ottawa
CANADA
Tel: 16139571314
Fax: 16139901543
E-mail: mark.feeley@hc-sc.gc.ca

Mr Henri BIETLOT
National Manager Chemical Evaluation
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Food Safety -- Science Directorate
1400 Mericale Rd, T2 - 4G
K1A 0Y9 Ottawa
CANADA
Tel: +1613 7735835
Fax: 16137735958
E-mail: henri.bietlot@inspection.gc.ca

Ms Kelly HISLOP
Chief, Chemical Health Hazard Assessment Division
Health Canada
Bureau of Chemical Safety, Food Directorate
251 Sir Frederick Banting Driveway, PL 2203B
K1A 0K9 Ottawa
CANADA
Tel: 1613-957-1700
Fax: 1613-990-1543
E-mail: kelly.hislop@hc-sc.gc.ca

CHILE – CHILI

Ms Marcia BECERRA
Encargada de Laboratorio de Aditivos en alimentos
Ministerio de Salud
Instituto de Salud Pública, ISP
Marathon 1000, Ñuñoa
Santiago
CHILE
Tel: 562 2 5755493
E-mail: mbecerra@ispch.cl

Ms Claudia VILLARROEL
Asesor
Ministerio de Agricultura
Agencia Chilena para la Calidad e Inocuidad
Alimentaria, ACHIPIA
Nueva York 17, piso 4
Santiago
CHILE
Tel: 227979900
E-mail: claudia.villarroel@achipia.gob.cl

CHINA - CHINE

Mr Yongning WU
Chief Scientist
China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment
(CFSA)
Key Lab of Food Safety Risk Assessment
37 Guangqu Road, Building 2, Chaoyang, Beijing
1000212 Beijing
CHINA
Tel: 86-13-911049472
Fax: 86-10-52165489
E-mail: wuyongning@cfsa.net.cn

Ms Xiaojiao CHANG
Assistant Professor
Academy of State Administration of Grain
NO.11 Baiwanzhuang Street, Xicheng District Beijing
100037 Beijing
CHINA
Tel: 86-15-101661640
Fax: 86-10-81761541-6110
E-mail: cxj@chinagrains.org

Mr Yuk yin HO
Consultant (Community Medicine) -Risk Assessment
and Communication
Center for Food Safety
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
45/F, Queensway Government Offices, 66 Queensway
Hong Kong
CHINA
Tel: 852-2867-5600
Fax: 852-2526-8279
E-mail: yyho@fehgd.gov.hk

Ms Xiaowei LI
Associate Professor
China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment
(CFSA)
Key Lab of Food Safety Risk Assessment
37 Guangqu Road, Building 2, Chaoyang, Beijing
100022 Beijing
CHINA
Tel: 86-10-52165435
Fax: 86-10-52165485
E-mail: lixw@cfsa.net.cn

Ms Zhanhua LIU
Director of Food safety/Archiater
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Center for
Disease Prevention and Control Institute of Monitoring
and Evaluation of Safety Risk of Food 18 Jinzhou Road
Nanning, Guangxi Province, China
530028 Nanning
CHINA
Tel: 86-13878128096
Fax: 86-771-2518885
E-mail: hzliu326@sina.com

Ms Yi SHAO
Research Associate
China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment
Division II of Food Safety Standards
37 Guangqu Road, Building 2, Chaoyang, Beijing
100022 Beijing
CHINA
Tel: 86-10-52165421
Fax: 86-10-52165414
E-mail: shaoyi@cfsa.net.cn

Ms Jun WANG
Researcher
China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment
Division II of Food Safety Standard
37 Guangqu Road, Building 2, Chaoyang, Beijing
100022 Beijing
CHINA
Tel: 86-10-52165411
Fax: 86-10-52165414
E-mail: wangjun@cfsa.net.cn

Mr Songxue WANG
Researcher
Academy of State Administration of Grain
No.11 Baiwanzhuang Street, Xicheng District, Beijing
100037 Beijing
CHINA
Tel: 86-13522649591
Fax: 86-10-58523599
E-mail: wsx@chinagrains.org

COLOMBIA – COLOMBIE

Mr Vanegas Rios JULIO CESAR
PROFESIONAL ESPECIALIZADO
INVIA
DIRECCION DE ALIMENTOS Y BEBIDAS
Carrera 68D No. 17 – 11
Bogotá DC
COLOMBIA
Tel: +571 2948700 EXT 3844
E-mail: jvanegasr@invima.gov.co

COSTA RICA

Ms María Elena AGUILAR
Tecnóloga de Alimentos
Ministerio de Salud
Regulación de la Salud
San José, Calle 16, Avenidas 6 y 8
10123-1000 San José
COSTA RICA
Tel: (506) 2233-6922
E-mail: maguilar@ministeriodesalud.go.cr

CUBA

Mr Roberto Dair GARCIA DE LA ROSA
 Coordinador Nacional de Contaminantes en Alimentos
 Ministerio de -Salud Pública
 Higiene de los Alimentos y Nutrición
 Calle Infanta No.1158 e/ Llinás y Clavel
 10200 La Habana
 CUBA
 Tel: 537-870 8947
 E-mail: robertodair@infomed.sld.cu

CZECH REPUBLIC - RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE - REPÚBLICA CHECA

Ms Katerina GREGOROVA
 Embassy of the Czech Republic
 50-M Niti Marg
 110021 New Delhi
 INDIA
 Tel: +91 99 10904040
 E-mail: katerina-gregorova@mzv.cz

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO - REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DEL CONGO

Mr Jean Robert MBONGO ITUTA BOFONDE
 Responsable des Analyses des Produits
 Agro-Alimentaires
 Office Congolais de Controle
 BP8806KIN 1
 Kinshasa
 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
 Tel: +243815200633
 E-mail: mbongoituta2@yahoo.fr

Mr Emmanuel NSUKAMI MUNESI
 MEMBRE DE LA DELEGATION GOUVERNEMENT
 OFFICE CONGOLAIS DE CONTROLE (OCC)
 DENREES ALIMENTAIRES
 +243 KINSHASA
 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
 Tel: +243 81 68 94 171
 E-mail: emmamunesi@gmail.com

ECUADOR - ÉQUATEUR - ECUADOR

Mr ROMMEL BETANCOURT
 Coordinator General de Inocuidad de Alimentos
 Agencia Ecuatoriana de Aseguramiento de la Calidad
 del Agro – AGROCALIDAD
 Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuacultura y
 Pesca – MAGAP
 Av. Eloy y Av. Amazonas
 ECUADOR
 Tel: 593 2 567 232 Ext. 159
 E-mail: rommel.betancourt@agrocalidad.gob.ec

Mr PATRICIO GARCES
 MINISTRO
 MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y
 MOVILIDAD HUMANA
 EMBAJADA DEL ECUADOR EN LA INDIA
 E 3/2, VASANT VIHAR
 110057
 INDIA
 Tel: 00 91 11 26152264
 Fax: 00 91 11 26152265
 E-mail: eeuindia@mnrree.gob.ec

Mr Israel VACA JIMÉNEZ
 Director de Inocuidad de Alimentos
 Agencia Ecuatoriana de Aseguramiento de la Calidad
 del Agro – AGROCALIDAD
 Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuacultura y
 Pesca – MAGAP
 Av. Eloy Alfaro y Av. Amazonas
 ECUADOR
 Tel: +593 - 567232 Ext. 159
 E-mail: israel.vaca@agrocalidad.gob.ec

Mr MENTOR VILLAGOMEZ
 EMBAJADOR
 MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y
 MOVILIDAD HUMANA
 EMBAJADA DEL ECUADOR EN LA INDIA
 E 3/2, VASANT VIHAR
 110057
 INDIA
 Tel: 00 91 11 26152264
 Fax: 00 91 11 26152265
 E-mail: mwillagomez@mnrree.gob.ec

EL SALVADOR - EL SALVADOR - EL SALVADOR

Ms Claudia ALFARO GARCÍA
 Researcher Teacher; Member of CONACODEX EI
 Salvador
 Universidad Centroamericana "José Simeón Cañas"
 Department of Process Engineering and Environmental
 Science
 Bulevar Los Próceres
 San Salvador
 EL SALVADOR
 Tel: +503 22106695
 Fax: +503 22106695
 E-mail: calfaro@uca.edu.sv

ESTONIA - ESTONIE

Ms Maia RADIN
 Head of Bureau
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Food Safety Department
 Lai street 39/ Lai street 41
 15056 Tallinn
 ESTONIA
 Tel: 3726256529
 Fax: 3726256210
 E-mail: maia.radin@agri.ee

EUROPEAN UNION - UNION EUROPÉENNE (ORGANISATION MEMBRE) - UNIÓN EUROPEA (ORGANIZACIÓN MIEMBRO)

Mr Risto HOLMA
 Administrator Responsible for Codex Issues
 European Commission
 DG for Health and Consumers
 Rue Froissart 101
 1049 Brussels
 BELGIUM
 Tel: +322 2998683
 Fax: +322 2998566
 E-mail: risto.holma@ec.europa.eu

Mr FRANS VERSTRAETE
 Administrator of the European Commission
 DG Health and Consumers Directorate-General
 Rue Froissart 101
 1040 Brussels
 BELGIUM
 Tel: +32 22956359
 E-mail: frans.verstraete@ec.europa.eu

FINLAND - FINLANDE – FINLANDIA

Ms Liisa RAJAKANGAS
Senior Officer, Food Policy
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Department of Food
P.O. Box 30
00023 Government Helsinki
FINLAND
Tel: +358-50-3697613
E-mail: liisa.rajakangas@mmm.fi

FRANCE - FRANCIA

Mr HERVE LAFFORGUE
Food Safety Leader
Danone
Danone Food Safety Centre
Route Departementale 128
91767 Palaiseau
FRANCE
Tel: 33623763973
Fax: 33169357697
E-mail: herve.lafforgue@danone.com

Mr CEDRIC PREVOST
Conseiller pour les affaires agricoles
AMBASSADE de FRANCE EN INDE
E-mail: cedric.prevost@dgtresor.gouv.fr

GERMANY - ALLEMAGNE – ALEMANIA

Ms Ute GALLE-HOFFMANN
Head of Unit Contaminants in Food
Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture
Division 313
Rochusstrasse 1
D-53123 Bonn
GERMANY
Tel: 0049 228 99 5293677
E-mail: 313@bmel.bund.de

Ms Angelika PREISS-WEIGERT
Head of Unit Contaminants
Federal Institute for Risk Assessment
Safety in the Food Chain
Max-Dohrn-Str. 8-10
10589 Berlin
GERMANY
Tel: + 49 (0) 30 18412 3352
Fax: + 49 (0) 30 18412 3457
E-mail: angelika.preiss-weigert@bfr.bund.de

GHANA

Mr WILLIAM AZALEKOR
DEPUTY QUALITY CONTROL MANAGER
GHANA COCOA BOARD
QUALITY CONTROL COMPANY LTD
P. O. BOX M. 54
ACCRA
GHANA
Tel: +233 244 267242
E-mail: wewinky2001@yahoo.com

Ms GENEVIEVE OFOSUHEMAA BAAH
HEAD, FOOD LABORATORY
GHANA STANDARDS AUTHORITY
FOOD AND AGRIC
P. O. BOX MB 245
ACCRA
GHANA
Tel: +233 244 662735
E-mail: obaah@yahoo.com

Mr JOHN OPOKU DANQUAH
STANDARDS OFFICER
GHANA STANDARDS AUTHORITY
TESTING DIVISION
P.O.BOX MB 245
ACCRA
GHANA
Tel: +233 244 626 214
E-mail: kofidanguahjnr@yahoo.com,
jdanguah@gsa.gov.gh

Mr EBENEZER KOFI ESSEL
Head of Food Inspectorate Department
Food and Drugs Board
Food Division
P.O. Box CT 2783 Cantonments
+233 Accra
GHANA
Tel: +233244655943/ +233244337251
Fax: +233 302 225502
E-mail: kooduntu@yahoo.co.uk

Mr JONATHAN AKWEI PAPPOE
SENIOR REGULATORY OFFICER
FOOD AND DRUGS AUTHORITY
FOOD EVALUATION AND REGISTRATION
DEPARTMENT
P. O. BOX CT 2783 , CANTONMENTS
+233 ACCRA
GHANA
Tel: +233 243602601
E-mail: jonathanakweipappoe@yahoo.com

INDIA - INDE

Mr Sunil BAKSHI
Deputy General Manager
National Dairy Development Board
Quality Assurance Group
Anand
388001 Gujarat
INDIA
Tel: +91 2692 226435
Fax: +91 2692 260157
E-mail: sbakshi@nddb.coop

Ms PURNIMA .
Research Assistant
Export Inspection Council of India
E-mail: kash.p21@gmail.com

Ms PINKI AGGARWAL
Research Associate
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and
Industry (FICCI)
E-mail: pinki.aggarwal@ficci.com

Ms KANIKA AGGARWAL
Technical Officer
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
Quality Assurance
FSSAI, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, FDA
Bhawan, Kotla Road, New Delhi
110002 Delhi
INDIA
E-mail: kanika.aggarwal31@gmail.com

Mr KAUSHIK BANERJEE
ICAR National Fellow and Principal Scientist
National Research Centre for Grapes
INDIA
E-mail: kbgape@yahoo.com

Ms DEEKSHA BHATT
Research Associate
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
E-mail: deeksha.bhatt@ficci.com

Mr DINESH SINGH BISHT
Scientist 'B'
Spices Board
Quality Evaluation
Spices Board (Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India), Quality Evaluation Laborat
110040 Delhi
INDIA
Tel: 011-27785379
E-mail: sbqelnarela@gmail.com

Mr Pranjib K. CHAKRABARTY
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
PLANT PROTECTION
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI
1100001 NEW DELHI
INDIA
E-mail: adqpp.icar@nic.in

Mr ANIRUDHA CHHONKAR
Corporate Regulatory Advocacy Manager
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
INDIA
E-mail: Anirudha.Chhonkar@IN.nestle.com

Mr ARNAB HAZRA
FICCI
INDIA
E-mail: arnab.hazra@ficci.com

Ms SHOBHITA KALRA
Research associate
I.A.R.I
E-mail: shobhitonk@gmail.com

Mr Perumal KARTHIKEYAN
Assistant Director
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
Quality Assurance & Standards
FSSAI, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, FDA
Bhawan, Kotla Road, New Delhi
110002 Delhi
INDIA
E-mail: karthik@fssai.gov.in

Mr BHOOPATHI L
CODEX TRAINEE
Spices Board
E-mail: codextrainees@gmail.com

Mr Jb MISRA
TECHNICAL ADVISER
Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC)
E-mail: misrajb@iopepc.org

Ms SONAL K MOHAN
CODEX TRAINEE
Spices Board
E-mail: codextrainees@gmail.com

Mr P.S. NAIN
Deputy Director (PP)
Central Insecticides Laboratory
E-mail: chemcil@nic.in

Mr KESAVAN NAMBOOTHIRI
SENIOR CHEMIST
Spices Board
E-mail: ccsch.kesavan@gmail.com

Mr DEVENDRA PRASAD
Assistant General Manager
Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India
3rd Floor, NCUI Auditorium Building, 3, Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, Opp.
110016 New Delhi
INDIA
Tel: 011-26534175
Fax: 011-26519259
E-mail: dprasad@apeda.gov.in

Ms VANDANA SETH
Deputy Director (Med. Tox.)
CENTRAL INSECTICIDE LABORATORY
E-mail: chemcil@nic.in

Mr ARUN KUMAR SHARMA
CONSULTANT IV
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
E-mail: mail.ksarun@gmail.com

Mr K.K. SHARMA
NETWORK COORDINATOR
INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
ALL INDIA NETWORK PROJECT ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES
INDIA
E-mail: kksaicrp@yahoo.co.in

Mr J.N. SINGH
National Convenor
Cripan International
Food Safety
110092 Delhi
INDIA
Tel: +90 13861868
E-mail: jnsingh@outlook.com

Mr Kaman SINGH
Associate referee: ICUMSAR
University of Lucknow
Department of Chemistry, Centre of Excellence and PURSE (DST), Faculty of Science
University of Lucknow, Lucknow
226007 Lucknow
INDIA
Tel: 91-9415409189
E-mail: drkamansingh@yahoo.com

Ms Ila SINGH
Sr. Policy Advisor - Political Public Diplomacy & Culture
Embassy of the Netherlands
6/50 - F Shantipath, Chanakyapuri
110021 New Delhi
INDIA
Tel: 11-24197636
E-mail: ila.singh@minbuza.nl

Mr ARCHANA SINHA
Deputy Director (Chem.)
CENTRAL INSECTICIDE LABORATORY
E-mail: chemcil@nic.in

Mr AK SINHA
ADDITIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ADVISOR
CIL
E-mail: vandana_seth123@yahoo.co.in

Mr PARMOD SIWACH
 Assistant Director (Tech.)
 Export Inspection Council of India
 Ministry of Commerce & Industry
 3rd Floor, NDYMCA Cultural Centre Building, 1, Jai
 Singh Road
 110001 New Delhi
 INDIA
 Tel: +91 11 2374 8189
 Fax: +91 11 2374 8024
 E-mail: tech5@eicindia.gov.in

Mr KISHORE TANNA
 Chairman
 Indian Oilseeds and produce export promotion council
 78/79, Bajaj Bhawan, Nariman Point, Mumbai
 400021 Mumbai
 INDIA
 Tel: (91-22)22023225
 Fax: (91-22)22029236
 E-mail: chairman@iopepc.org

Mr PSS THAMPI
 DEPUTY DIRECTOR
 SPICES BOARD INDIA
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NH BYPASS, COCHIN
 682025 COCHIN
 INDIA
 Tel: +91 9447435059
 Fax: +914842333606
 E-mail: drpssthampi2000@gmail.com

INDONESIA - INDONÉSIE

Mr JONI MUNARSO
 Principal Researcher
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and
 Development
 Jl. Tentara Pelajar 12, Cimanggu
 16114 BOGOR
 INDONESIA
 Tel: +62 251 8321762
 Fax: +62 251 8350920
 E-mail: joni_munarso@yahoo.co.id

Ms Triyani Dewi -
 Researcher
 Indonesian Agricultural Environment Research Institute
 Jl. Jakenan-Jaken Km 5
 59182 PATI
 INDONESIA
 Tel: +62 295 3351277
 Fax: +62 295 3351399
 E-mail: triyanidewi@yahoo.com

Ms Pratiwi Yuniarti MARTOYO
 Head of Food Raw Material Standardization Section
 National Agency of Drug and Food Control
 Directorate Food Product Standardization
 JL. Percetakan Negara No. 23
 10560 JAKARTA
 INDONESIA
 Tel: +62-21-42875584
 Fax: +62-21-42875780
 E-mail: subdit.bb_btp@yahoo.com

Ms Ati Widya PERANA
 Head of Codex Section
 National Agency of Drug and Food Control
 Directorate Food Product Standardization
 JL. Percetakan Negara No. 23
 10560 JAKARTA
 INDONESIA
 Tel: +62-21-42875584
 Fax: +62-21-42875780
 E-mail: athee77@yahoo.com

Ms RENI ZULIQA
 Staff Laboratory
 Ministry of Trade
 Laboratory of Quality Testing
 Raya Bogor street Km. 26 Ciracas
 13740 JAKARTA
 INDONESIA
 Tel: +6285730902825
 Fax: +6221 8710477
 E-mail: zuliquae_e@yahoo.com

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) - IRAN (RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE D') - IRÁN (REPÚBLICA ISLÁMICA DEL)

Ms Azamsadat MESHKANI
 E-mail: ameshkani@yahoo.com

Ms Mansooreh MAZAHERY
 Codex Secretariat of Iran food contaminants
 Institute of Standard and Industrial Research of Iran
 Food Department
 Institute of Standard and Industrial Research of
 Iran, Industrial city
 31585-163 Karaj
 IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
 Tel: ++98-9125474843
 Fax: ++98-261-2803889
 E-mail: man2r2001@yahoo.com

JAMAICA - JAMAÏQUE - JAMAICA

Ms Linnette PETERS
 Policy & Programme Director
 Ministry of Health
 Veterinary Public Health
 10-16 Grenada Way
 Kingston
 JAMAICA
 Tel: 1-876-317-7872
 Fax: 1-876-967-1280
 E-mail: petersl@moh.gov.jm;
Impeters2010@hotmail.com

JAPAN - JAPON - JAPÓN

Ms Yukiko YAMADA
 Advisor to MAFF
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
 100-8950 Tokyo
 JAPAN
 Tel: 81-3-3501-6869
 E-mail: jppsdccef@nm.maff.go.jp

Mr Hidetaka KOBAYASHI
 Associate Director
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan
 Plant Products Safety Division
 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-ku
 100-8950 Tokyo
 JAPAN
 Tel: +81 3 3592 0306
 Fax: +81 3 3580 8592
 E-mail: hidetaka_kobayashi@nm.maff.go.jp

Mr Hirohide MATSUSHIMA
Section Chief
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries,
Government of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
100-8950 Tokyo
JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-3591-5613
Fax: +81-3-3591-6867
E-mail: hirohide_matsushima@nm.maff.go.jp

Mr Sho NAGATA
Deputy Director
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Government of
Japan
Standards and Evaluation division, Department of Food
Safety
1-2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
100-8916 Tokyo
JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-3595-2341
Fax: +81-3-3501-4868
E-mail: codexi@mhlw.go.jp

Mr Yohsuke TAKASAKI
Director for Risk Assessment Coordination
Food Safety Commission Secretariat, Cabinet Office
First Risk Assessment Division
22F Akasaka Park Bld., 5-2-20, Akasaka, Minato-ku
107-6122 Tokyo
JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-6234-1084
Fax: +81-3-3584-7391
E-mail: yosuke.takasaka@cao.go.jp

Ms Mio TODA
Senior Scientist
National Institute of Health Sciences
Division of Safety Information on Drug, Food and
Chemicals
1-18-1, Kamiyoga, Setagaya-ku
154-8501 Tokyo
JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-3700-1141
Fax: +81-3-3700-1483
E-mail: miou@nihs.go.jp

Mr Yusuke UEDA
Technical Official
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Government of
Japan
Standards and Evaluation division, Department of Food
Safety
1-2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
100-8916 Tokyo
JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-3595-2341
Fax: +81-3-3501-4868
E-mail: codexi@mhlw.go.jp

Mr Tetsuo URUSHIYAMA
Associate Director, Scientific adviser
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Plant Products Safety Division, Food safety and
Consumer Affairs Bureau
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
100-8950 Tokyo
JAPAN
Tel: 81-3-3592-0306
Fax: 81-3-3580-8592
E-mail: tetsuo_urushiyama@nm.maff.go.jp

KENYA

Ms Alice Akoth Okelo ONYANGO
Manager Kenya National Codex Contact Point
Kenya Bureau of Standards
B.O. Box 54974
00200 Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +25420 6948303
Fax: +25420609660
E-mail: dereda.onyango1@gmail.com;
akothe@kebs.org

Ms Margaret Pennie Wanyanga ALEKE
Manager-- Food and Agriculture
Kenya Bureau of Standards
Standard Development
54974
00200 NAIROBI
KENYA
Tel: +254 020 6948000
E-mail: alekem@kebs.org

Mr Samuel OGOLA
Manager
Agriculture Fisheries and Food Authority
Tea Directorate
Naivasha Road
NAIROBI
KENYA
Tel: 0714734489
E-mail: ogolas@teaboard.or.ke

LEBANON - LIBAN - LÍBANO

Mr Joseph TOUMA
Head of department
Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute
Microbiology
FANAR – JDEIDEH – EL MATEN – LEBANON
90-1965 fanar
LEBANON
Tel: +961 3 090629
Fax: +961 1 681822
E-mail: toumajoseph@hotmail.com

LUXEMBOURG – LUXEMBURGO

Mr Danny ZUST
Ministère de la Santé
Direction de la Santé –Secualim
2361 Strassen
LUXEMBOURG
E-mail: danny.zust@ms.etat.lu

MALI – MALÍ

Mr Sako MAHADOU
Directeur Général Adjoint, Vice Président CAC
Agence Nationale de la Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments
Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique
Centre Commercial, Rue 305 Quartier du Fleuve BPE
:2362
BPE 2362 Bamako
MALI
Tel: +223 20220754
Fax: +223 20220747
E-mail: mahamadousako@yahoo.fr

Mr Dolo SOMINE
 Directeur Général Adjoint
 Ministère de la Santé
 Laboratoire National de la Santé
 BP: E4559, Dar Salam, Bamako/Mali
 MLI Bamako
 MALI
 Tel: +223 20 224770
 E-mail: somine.dolo@yahoo.fr

MEXICO - MEXIQUE - MÉXICO

Ms Jessica GUTIÉRREZ ZAVALA
 Enlace de alto Nivel de Responsabilidad en Inocuidad
 Alimentaria
 Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos
 Sanitarios, COFEPRIS
 Dirección Ejecutiva de Operación Internacional
 MEXICO
 E-mail: jgutierrez@cofepris.gob.mx

Ms Juana NUNEZ
 Juana Nunez
 Head Economic Affairs
 Embassy of Mexico
 C-8 Anand Niketan
 110021 New Delhi
 MEXICO
 E-mail: jnunez@sre.gob.mx

MOROCCO - MAROC – MARRUECOS

Mr Nabil ABOUCHOAI B
 Directeur de laboratoire
 Office National de Sécurité Sanitaire des Produits
 Alimentaires
 Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la pêche Maritime
 Rue Cherkaoui Agdal
 10000 Rabat
 MOROCCO
 Tel: +212 673997844
 Fax: +212 537682049
 E-mail: nabilabouchoaib@gmail.com

Mr Mohammed BOUJNAH
 Chercheur
 Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique
 Département de Technologie Agro-Alimentaire
 Inra BP 415 Agdal
 10000 Rabat
 MOROCCO
 Tel: 2,13E+11
 Fax: 2,12E+12
 E-mail: boujnahm@hotmail.com

Ms Soumia OULFRACH
 Responsable of pesticide formulation
 Officiel Laboratory Analysis and Research Chemical
 Casablanca
 Agriculture
 25 Rue Nichakra Rahal (Ex Rue de tours)
 20110 Casablanca
 MOROCCO
 Tel: +212 522 302 007/+212 522 302
 Fax: +212 522 301 972|
 E-mail: soumialoarc@yahoo.fr

Mr EL HASSANE ZEROUALI
 Responsable of the regional laboratory EACCE
 BERKANE
 EACCE
 AGRICULTURE
 NR 7 Hay El Ouahda
 63300 Berkane
 MOROCCO
 Tel: 0618532319
 E-mail: hassane_zerouali@yahoo.fr

MOZAMBIQUE - MOZAMBIQUE - MOZAMBIQUE

Ms Ana Paula Viana dos Santos BALOI
 Director
 Ministry of Sea, Inland Water and Fisheries
 National Institute for Fish Inspection
 Rua de Bagamoyo 143
 Maputo
 MOZAMBIQUE
 Tel: +258 823272860
 Fax: +258 21315230
 E-mail: anapaulabaloi@yahoo.com.br

Mr Carlos RIQUIXO
 Quality Manager of Fish Inspection Laboratories
 Ministry of Sea, Inland water and Fisheries
 National Institute for Fish Inspection
 Rua Bagamoyo 143
 Maputo
 MOZAMBIQUE
 Tel: +258 829754620
 Fax: +258 21315230
 E-mail: criquixo@yahoo.co.uk

NETHERLANDS - PAYS-BAS - PAÍSES BAJOS

Ms Ana VILORIA
 Senior Policy Officer
 Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport
 Nutrition, Health Protection and Prevention Department
 PO Box 20350
 2500 EJ The Hague
 NETHERLANDS
 Tel: +31 70 3406482
 E-mail: ai.viloria@minvws.nl

Ms Astrid BULDER
 Senior Risk Assessor
 National Institute for Public Health and the Environment
 (RIVM)
 Centre for Nutrition, Prevention and Health Services
 (VPZ)
 P.O. Box 1
 3720 BA Bilthoven
 NETHERLANDS
 Tel: +31 30 274 7048
 E-mail: astrid.bulder@rivm.nl

Mr Kees PLANKEN
 Senior Policy Officer
 Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport
 Nutrition, Health Protection and Prevention Department
 P.O. BOX 20350
 2500 EJ The Hague
 NETHERLANDS
 Tel: +31703407132
 E-mail: k.planken@minvws.nl

NEW ZEALAND - NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE - NUEVA ZELANDIA

Mr John REEVE
Principal Advisor (Toxicology)
Ministry for Primary Industries
Regulation & Assurance
P.O. Box 2526
6011 Wellington
NEW ZEALAND
Tel: +64 4 8942533
Fax: +64 4 8942530
E-mail: john.reeve@mpi.govt.nz

NIGERIA – NIGÉRIA

Mr Abimbola ADEGBOYE
Deputy Director
NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD AND DRUG
ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL
3/4 OSHODI APAPA EXPRESSWAY, OSHODI LAGOS
Lagos
NIGERIA
Tel: +2348053170810
E-mail: adegboye.a@nafdac.gov.ng
Ms Nelly Chimezie ANSELM-ONUWA
Assistant Chief Regulatory officer
National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and
Control
445, Herbert Macaulay Way, Yaba, Lagos
Lagos
NIGERIA
Tel: +2348034375040
E-mail: nelansel@yahoo.com

Mr Hussaini Anthony MAKUN
Chairman of University Board of Research
Federal University of Technology Minna
Biochemistry
Federal University of Technology P.M.B 65, Minna,
Nigeria
Niger State
NIGERIA
Tel: +2348035882233
E-mail: hussaini.makun@futminna.edu.ng

NORWAY - NORVÈGE - NORUEGA

Ms Kirstin FAERDEN
Senior Adviser
Norwegian Food Safety Authority
P.O.Box 383
N-2381 Brumunddal
NORWAY
Tel: +47 959 94 157
E-mail: Kirstin.Faerden@mattilsynet.no
Ms An-Katrin EIKEFJORD
Senior Adviser
Norwegian Food Safety Authority
P.O Box 383 N-2381 Brumunddal
NORWAY
Tel: +47 95276165
E-mail: An-Katrin.Eikefjord@mattilsynet.no

PERU - PÉROU – PERÚ

Ms Milagros Jovana BAILETTI FIGUEROA
Punto de Contacto del Comité Nacional del Codex
Ministerio de Salud
Dirección General de Salud Ambiental
Calle Las Amapolas N° 350 Urb. San Eugenio
14 Lima
PERU
Tel: +511 631-4430, anexo 4400
Fax: +511 422-6404
E-mail: mbailetti@digesa.minsa.gob.pe

POLAND - POLOGNE - POLONIA

Mr Tomasz LUKASZUK
Ambassador of the Republic of Poland
The Embassy of the Republic of Poland in New Delhi
50-M Shantipath, Chanakyapuri
110 021 New Delhi
INDIA
Tel: + 91 11 414-96-850/901
Fax: + 91 11 268-71-914
E-mail: newdelhi.polemb.info@msz.gov.pl

Ms Maria LUKASZUK
First Counsellor
Embassy of Poland
Economic Section
50-M, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri
110021
POLAND
Tel: +97 11991627
E-mail: maria.lukaszuk@mzl.gov.pl

Mr Tomasz WINIEWSKI
Counsellor
Embassy of Poland
Economic Section
50-M, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri
110021 New Delhi/India
POLAND
Tel: +91 11 414 96949
E-mail: tomasz.wisniewski@mzl.gov.pl

REPUBLIC OF KOREA - RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE - REPÚBLICA DE COREA

Ms HAEJUNG YOON
Director
Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
Osong Health Technology Administration Complex, 187
Osongsangmyeong2(i)-ro, Osong-eup,
Cheongwon-gun
363-700 Chungcheongbuk-do
REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Tel: +82-43-719-4251
Fax: +82-43-719-4250
E-mail: hjyoon@korea.kr

Mr An JAEMIN
Researcher
National Agricultural Products Quality Management
Service (NAQS)
5-3, Gimcheon innocity, Nam-myeon, Gimcheon City,
Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Korea
740-871 Gimcheon innocity
E-mail: ahjm@korea.kr

Mr YOUNGWOON KANG
 Scientific officer
 Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
 Osong Health Technology Administration Complex, 187
 Osongsaengmyeong2(i)-ro, Osong-eup,
 Cheongwon-gun
 363-700 Chungcheongbuk-do
 REPUBLIC OF KOREA
 Tel: 043-719-4257
 Fax: 043-719-4250
 E-mail: youngcloud@korea.kr

Mr SEONG JU KIM
 Scientific officer
 Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
 Osong Health Technology Administration Complex, 187
 Osongsaengmyeong2(i)-ro, Osong-eup,
 Cheongwon-gun
 363-700 Chungcheongbuk-do
 REPUBLIC OF KOREA
 Tel: 043-719-2421
 Fax: 043-719-2400
 E-mail: foodeng78@korea.kr

Mr WON-IL KIM
 Senior Researcher
 National Academy of Agricultural Science
 Chemical Safety Division
 166 Nongsaeongeong-ro, Wanju-gun, Jeollabuk-do,
 KOREA
 565-851 Wanju-gun
 REPUBLIC OF KOREA
 Tel: 82-63-238-3221
 Fax: 82-63-238-3837
 E-mail: yabb@korea.kr

Mr Yangil KIM
 Deputy Director
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
 Dietary Life & Consumer Policy Division
 94 Dasom2-ro, Government Complex-Sejong,
 Sejong-si, Republic of Korea
 339-012, Sejong-si
 E-mail: yangil@korea.kr

Mr Kyujin NOH
 Assistant Director
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, 94
 Dasom2-ro, Government Complex-Sejong,
 339-012
 E-mail: nh5685@korea.kr

Ms Min YOO
 Codex researcher
 Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
 Osong Health Technology Administration Complex, 187
 Osongsaengmyeong2(i)-ro, Osong-eup,
 Cheongwon-gun
 363-700 Chungcheongbuk-do
 REPUBLIC OF KOREA
 Tel: 043-719-2435
 Fax: 043-719-2400
 E-mail: minyoo83@korea.kr

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION - FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE -
 FEDERACIÓN DE RUSIA**

Ms Anna MISHINA
 Deputy Head of Division
 Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights
 Protection and Human Well-being (Rosпотребнадзор)
 Legal Department
 E-mail: mishina_al@gsen.ru

Ms Arevik AIVAZOVA
 Consultant
 Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
 (RUIE)
 Kotelnicheskaya nab., 17
 109240 Moscow
 RUSSIAN FEDERATION
 Tel: +7 495 663-04-04
 E-mail: arevikaivazova@eas-cis.com

Ms Irina SEDOVA
 Scientific researcher
 National Research Institute of Nutrition of the Russian
 Academy of Medical Sciences
 Laboratory of Enzymology of Nutrition
 Ustinskij pereulok 2/14
 109240 Moscow
 RUSSIAN FEDERATION
 Tel: +74956985365
 Fax: +74956985379
 E-mail: isedova@ion.ru

SINGAPORE - SINGAPOUR – SINGAPUR

Mr Kwok Onn WONG
 Director/Regulatory Programmes Department
 Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore
 Regulatory Administration Group
 52, Jurong Gateway Road, #14-01
 608550 Singapore
 SINGAPORE
 Tel: +65 6805 2895
 E-mail: wong_kwok_onn@ava.gov.sg

Ms Shoo Peng KOH
 Principal Scientist
 Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore
 VPHL Chemistry Dept
 10, PERAHU ROAD
 718837 SINGAPORE
 SINGAPORE
 Tel: +65 67952 814/ +65 67952 885
 Fax: +65 68619491
 E-mail: KOH_SHOO_PENG@AVA.GOV.SG

Ms Angela LI
 Senior Analytical Scientist
 Health Sciences Authority
 Food Safety Division / Food Safety Laboratory
 11 Outram Road Singapore
 169078
 SINGAPORE
 Tel: +65 62130735
 Fax: +65 62130749
 E-mail: angela_li@hsa.gov.sg

SPAIN - ESPAGNE - ESPAÑA

Ms Ana LÓPEZ-SANTACRUZ SERRALLER
 Head of the Food Contaminants Service
 Spanish Agency for Consumer Affairs, Food Safety and
 Nutrition
 Subdirectorato-General for Food Safety Promotion
 C/Alcala 56
 28071 Madrid
 SPAIN
 Tel: 34913380017
 Fax: +34 913380169
 E-mail: alopezasantacruz@msssi.es

SUDAN - SOUDAN - SUDÁN

Mr Gafar BABIKIR
National Expert (mycology) Cochair National Codex
Committee
Sudanese Standard and Metrology Organisation
nese Standard and Metrology Organisation
+11111 Khartoum
SUDAN
Tel: +249912888440
E-mail: gaafaribrahim80@hotmail.com

Mr Gaafar MOHAMED ALI
National Expert (Mycology)Cochair National Codex
Committee
Sudanese Standard &Metrology Organization
Mycology
Aljaama street
+11111 Khartoum
SUDAN
Tel: +249912888440
E-mail: gaafaribrahim80@hotmail.com

Ms HODA ABASS
CHEMIST OF FOOD
Sudanese Standard and Metrology Organisation
Industrial Inspection
Khartoum/ Aljamaa St.
+11111 Khartoum
SUDAN
Tel: +249125132584
E-mail: hudaaw14@gmail.com

Ms Nafisa AHMED ALKHALIFA
profesor of plant pathology
Ministry of Agriculture &irrigation
Agric. Reseach Corporation
+11111 Khartoum
SUDAN
Tel: +249923002323
E-mail: anafeesa34@yahoo.com

Ms SWSAN BALLA
Head of Food Laboratory
Federal Ministry of Health
Food Lab.
National lab.
+11111 Khartoum
SUDAN
Tel: +249915801538
E-mail: sawsan_balla@yahoo.com

Ms IBTIHAG ELTOM
manager of Mycotoxin center
Sudanese Standard and Metrology Organisation
Mycotoxin center
Baladia street .P.O.Box 13573 /Sudan /Khartoum
+11111 Khartoum
SUDAN
Tel: +249915388777
E-mail: ibthagelmustafa@gmail.com

Mr Adil ISMAIL
food inspector
Federal Ministry of Health
Food control
Federal Ministry of Health
+11111 Khartoum
SUDAN
Tel: +249911486187
Fax: +24983780353
E-mail: adelsigada@gmail.com

Ms Sawsan OSMAN
Head of Food Safety and Quality control
Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
Food Safety and Quality control
Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
+11111 Khartoum
SUDAN
Tel: +249114635299
E-mail: saniaosman13@hotmail.com

SWEDEN - SUÈDE - SUECIA

Ms Carmina IONESCU
Codex Coordinator
National Food Agency
Food Standards Division
P.O. Box 622
SE-75126 Uppsala
SWEDEN
Tel: +4618175500
Fax: +4618175310
E-mail: Codex.Sweden@slv.se

SWITZERLAND - SUISSE - SUIZA

Mr Mark STAUBER
Head Food Hygiene
Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office FSVO
Food and Nutrition Division
3003 Bern
SWITZERLAND
E-mail: Mark.Stauber@blv.admin.ch

THAILAND - THAÏLANDE - TAILANDIA

Mr Pisan PONGSAPITCH
Deputy Secretary General
National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food
Standards
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
50 Paholyothin Road, Lad Yao, Chatuchak
10900 Bangkok
THAILAND
Tel: 662-561-3707
Fax: 662-561-3712
E-mail: pisan@acfs.go.th

Ms Chutiwan JATUPORN PONG
Standards Officer
Office of Standard Development
National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food
Standards
50 Paholyothin Rd., Ladyao, Chatuchak
10900 Bangkok
THAILAND
Tel: +662 561 2277 Ext. 1414
Fax: +662 561 3357
E-mail: chutiwan@acfs.go.th

Ms Kwanta MEEGLIN
Science Specialist
Plant Standard and Certification Division
Department of Agriculture
50 Paholyothin Road, Lad Yao, Chatuchak
10900 Bangkok
THAILAND
Tel: +662 940 6339
Fax: +662 940 6340
E-mail: kwanta_ceicap@hotmail.com

Ms Kwantawee PAUKATONG
Member of Food Processing Industry Club
The Federation of Thai Industries
Queen Sirikit National Convention Center, Zone C, 4th
Floor, 60 New Rachadapisek Rd., Klom
10110 Bangkok

THAILAND

Tel: +662 955 0777

Fax: +662 955 0708

E-mail: kwantawee.paukatong@th.nestle.com

Ms Sutthiporn PHIRIYAYON

Director of Feed Quality Control Laboratory Division

Bureau of Quality Control of Livestock Products

Department of Livestock Development

91 Moo. 4, Tiwanon Rd., Bangkadee, Muang

12000 Pathumthani

THAILAND

Tel: +662 967 9759

Fax: +662 967 9753

E-mail: phiriyayon@gmail.com

Ms Savarin SINAVIWAT

Scientist (Professional Level)

Department of Science Service

75/7 Rama VI Road, Ratchathewi

10400 Bangkok

THAILAND

Tel: +662 201 7193

Fax: +662 201 7181

E-mail: savarin@dss.go.th

Ms Chanikan THANUPITAK

TRADE AND TECHNICAL MANAGER OF FISHERIES

PRODUCTS

THAI FOOD PROCESSORS' ASSOCIATION

170/21-22 9th Fl Ocean Tower 1 Bld., New

Ratchadapisek Road

10110 Bangkok

THAILAND

Tel: 662 261 2684-6

Fax: 662 261 2996-7

E-mail: fish@thaifood.org; chanikan@thaifood.org

Ms Jiraratana THESASILPA

Food and Drug Technical Officer, Senior Professional Level

Food and Drug Administration

Tiwanon Road, Muang District

11000 Nonthaburi

THAILAND

Tel: 6625907209

Fax: 6625907011

E-mail: jirarate@fda.moph.go.th/jiratanat@gmail.com

Ms Piromporn TUANTUMKAEW

Scientist of Feed Toxicology & Biochemistry Laboratory

Bureau of Quality Control of Livestock Products

Department of Livestock Development

91 Moo. 4, Tiwanon Rd., Bangkadee, Muang

12000 Pathumthani

THAILAND

Tel: +662 967 9750

Fax: +662 967 9753

E-mail: tuantumkaew.p@gmail.com

Ms Ladda VIRIYANGKURA

Expert on Rice Inspection and Certification

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Rice Department

50 Phaholyothin Road, Lad Yao, Chatuchak

10900 Bangkok

THAILAND

Tel: +66 2561 3960

Fax: +66 2561 5286

E-mail: Laviri@hotmail.com**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - TRINITÉ-ET-TOBAGO - TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO**

Mr Farz KHAN

Food and Drugs Inspector II

Ministry of Health

Chemistry Food and Drugs Division

92 Frederick Street Port-of-Spain

Port-of Spain

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Tel: +868 623-5242

Fax: + 868 623-2477

E-mail: farz_khan@hotmail.com**UNITED KINGDOM - ROYAUME-UNI - REINO UNIDO**

Ms Christina BASKARAN

UK Food Standards Agency

125 Kingsway

WC2B 6NH London

UNITED KINGDOM

Tel: 020 7276 8661

E-mail: Christina.Baskaran@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA -****RÉPUBLIQUE-UNIE DE TANZANIE - REPÚBLICA UNIDA DE TANZANÍA**

Mr Martin Epafras KIMANYA

Senior Lecturer

Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and

Technology

447 Arusha

TZA

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Tel: +255 754 317 687

E-mail: martin.kimanya@nm-aist.ac.tz**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE - ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA**

Mr Nega BERU

Director, Office of Food Safety

Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition

Food and Drug Administration

5100 Paint Branch Parkway

20740 College Park, Maryland

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel: +1 240 403 2021

Fax: +1 3014362632

E-mail: nega.beru@fda.hhs.gov

Mr Mohammed ABDUL MABUD

Director

Scientific Services Division Alcohol and Tobacco Tax

and Trade Bureau

Department of Treasury

6000 Ammendale Road

20705 Beltsville, Maryland

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel: +1 240-264-1661

Fax: +1 202-453-7369

E-mail: Md.Mabud@ttb.gov

Ms Doreen CHEN-MOULEC

Analyst

U.S. Codex Office

U.S. Department of Agriculture

1400 Independence Avenue SW Room 4851, South

Building

20250 Washington DC

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel: 202 205 7760

Fax: 202 720 3157

E-mail: doreen.chen-moulec@fsis.usda.gov

Mr Kerry DEARFIELD
 Chief Scientist
 Office of Public Health Science
 USDA, Food Safety and Inspection Service
 1400 Independence Avenue, SW
 20250 Washington, DC
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Tel: +12026906451
 Fax: +12026906337
 E-mail: kerry.dearfield@fsis.usda.gov

Mr Paul GREEN
 International Trade Consultant
 North American Millers Association
 600 Maryland Avenue SW Suite 825
 20024 Washington DC
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Tel: 202 236 3732
 Fax: 202 488 7416
 E-mail: pbgreendc@gmail.com

Mr Paul HANLON
 Associate Director of Regulatory Affairs
 Abbott Nutrition
 3300 Stezler Road Dept. 104070, Bldg. RP3-2
 43219 Columbus, OH
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Tel: +1 614 624 3213
 Fax: +1 614 727 3213
 E-mail: paul.hanlon@abbot.com

Ms Wu LI
 Director, Food Safety
 PepsiCo Corp
 Frito-Lay, Inc.
 7701 Legacy Drive 3T-218
 Plano, TX, 75024
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Tel: +19723344204
 Fax: +19723346830
 E-mail: wu.li@pepsico.com

Ms Kendra PFEIFER
 Senior Manager
 The Hershey Company
 Scientific and Regulatory Affairs
 1025 Reese Avenue
 17033 Hershey, PA
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Tel: +1 717 535 5073
 Fax: +1 717 534 7854
 E-mail: kpfeifer@hersheys.com

Mr Lynn POST
 Adjunct Professor
 Texas A&M University System
 Office of the Texas State Chemist
 PO Box 3160
 77841 College Station, TX
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Tel: +1 979 845 1121
 Fax: +1 979 845 1389
 E-mail: Lynn@otsc.tamu.edu

Ms Lauren ROBIN
 Senior Chemist
 Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
 US Food & Drug Administration
 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy
 20740 College Park, MD
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Tel: +1 301-436-1639
 Fax: +1 301-436-2651
 E-mail: lauren.robin@fda.hhs.gov

Mr Paul SOUTH
 Senior Chemist
 Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
 U.S. Food and Drug Administration
 5100 Paint Branch Parkway
 College Park, MD 20740
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Tel: +12404021640
 Fax: +13014362632
 E-mail: paul.south@fda.hhs.gov

VIET NAM

Mr THANH TRUNG PHAN
 Official
 Quality Assurance and Testing Center 3
 49 Pasteur, District 1
 088 Ho Chi Minh city
 VIET NAM
 Tel: 0912310812
 E-mail: tn-moitruong@quatest3.com.vn

ZAMBIA - ZAMBIE

Ms Clevinah Ilambe MIZANDA
 Chief Environmental Health Officer
 Ministry of Health
 P.O. Box 30138
 Lusaka
 ZAMBIA
 E-mail: cimizanda11@gmail.com

Mr Mike SAKALA
 Laboratory Technologist
 Ministry of Health
 Food and Drugs Control Laboratory
 P.O.Box 30138
 Lusaka
 ZAMBIA
 E-mail: vchisomo@gmail.com

INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ ORGANISATIONS GOUVERNEMENTALES INTERNATIONALES/ ORGANIZACIONES GUBERNAMENTALES INTERNACIONALES

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY - AGENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ÉNERGIE ATOMIQUE - ORGANISMO INTERNACIONAL DE ENERGÍA ATÓMICA

Mr James Jacob SASANYA
 Food Safety Specialist (Veterinary Drugs)
 International Atomic Energy Agency
 Nuclear Sciences and Application, Joint FAO/IAEA
 Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture,
 Food and Environmental Protection Section
 Vienna International Center
 Po Box 100, 1400 Vienna
 AUSTRIA
 Tel: 00431260026058
 E-mail: j.sasanya@iaea.org

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS- ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE - ORGANIZACIÓN DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA ALIMENTACIÓN Y LA AGRICULTURA

Mr Vittorio FATTORI
Food Safety and Quality Unit,
Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department, FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome
ITALY
Tel: +39 06570 56951
Fax: +39 06570 54593
E-mail: vittorio.fattori@fao.org

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE - INSTITUT INTERAMÉRICAIN DE COOPÉRATION POUR L'AGRICULTURE - INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE COOPERACIÓN PARA LA AGRICULTURA

Ms Alejandra DíAZ
Especialista Internacional en Sanidad Agropecuaria e Inocuidad de Alimentos
IICA
600 m Norte del Cruce Ipís-Coronado
San Isidro de Coronado, San José
COSTA RICA
Tel: (+506) 2216 0302
Fax: (+506) 2216-0221
E-mail: alejandra.diaz@iica.int

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION - ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ - ORGANIZACIÓN MONDIAL DE LA SALUD

Ms Angelika TRITSCHER
Food Safety and Zoonoses
World Health Organization
Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27 Geneva
SWITZERLAND
Tel: +41227913569
Fax: +41227914807
E-mail: tritschera@who.int

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS - ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES INTERNATIONALES - ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES NO GUBERNAMENTALES

AACC INTERNATIONAL

Ms Anne BRIDGES
Director of Technical Resources
AACC Intl
AACCI Headquarters
3340 Pilot Knob Road
55121 St Paul, MN
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tel: +1.651.454.7250
E-mail: annebridges001@earthlink.net

FOODDRINKEUROPE

Mr Helmut GÜNTHER
Mondelēz Deutschland Services GmbH & Co. KG
Scientific Affairs EU
GERMANY
Tel: +49 421 599 3274
E-mail: hguenther@mdlz.com

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSUMER FOOD ORGANIZATIONS

Mr Bejon KUMAR MISRA
International Consumer Policy Expert
Consumer Online Foundation
F 9, 2nd Floor, Kailash Colony
110048 New Delhi
INDIA
Tel: +91-9311044424, +91-9811044424
Fax: +91-11-40537140
E-mail: bejonmisra@gmail.com

INTERNATIONAL BABY FOOD ACTION NETWORK

Mr Jai Prakash DADHICH
National Coordinator
Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India (BPNI)
BP-33, Pitampura, Delhi 110034, India
110034 Delhi
INDIA
Tel: +91-11-27343608
Fax: +91-11-27343606
E-mail: jpdadhich@bpni.org

INTERNATIONAL CONFECTIONERY ASSOCIATION

Ms ALICE TEMPEL COSTA
Regulatory & Scientific Manager
ICA/IOCCC
Boulevard Saint-Michel 47
1040 BRUXELLES
BELGIUM
E-mail: caobisco@caobisco.eu

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF BEVERAGES ASSOCIATIONS

Ms Paivi JULKUNEN
Chair, ICBA Committee for Codex
International Council of Beverages Associations
1101 16th Street NW
20036 Washington
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tel: +14046762677
Fax: +14045982677
E-mail: pjulkunen@coca-cola.com

Mr Sunil ADSULE
Director, Scientific & Regulatory Affairs
The Coca-Cola Company
Enkay Towers, UdyogVihar V Gurgaon
122016 Gurgaon
INDIA
Tel: +91 9899998134
E-mail: sadsule@coca-cola.com

Mr Arvind VARMA
Secretary General
Indian Beverage Association (IBA)
PHD House, 5th Floor, August Kranti Marg
110016 New Delhi
INDIA
Tel: (011) 4650 8722
E-mail: sg@in-beverage.org

Mr Cody WILSON
Senior Director, Food Safety Center of Excellence
The Coca-Cola Company
Global Scientific and Regulatory Affairs
One Coca-Cola Plaza
30313 Atlanta
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tel: +1 404 676 2138
E-mail: CodyWilson@coca-cola.com

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF GROCERY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATIONS

Mr Martin SLAYNE
Global Head, Scientific and Regulatory Affairs
The Hershey Company
1025 Reese Ave
17033 Hershey, PA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tel: 17175345007
E-mail: mshayne@hersheys.com

Mr Rene VINAS
Toxicologist
Grocery Manufacturers Association
Science and Regulatory Affairs
1350 I Street, NW
20005 Washington, DC
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tel: 202 639 8064
E-mail: rvinas@gmaonline.org

INTERNATIONAL LIFE SCIENCES INSTITUTE

Mr A. S. BAWA
Vice President
Amity University
RBES, 103 Vagonia, Sankalp Central Park, Main Road
Jawa, Yadhavgiri
570020 Mysore
INDIA
Tel: 91-88-26856222
E-mail: amarubderbawa@yahoo.co.in

Mr Rajendra DOBRIYAL
Senior Regulatory Affairs Manager (India)
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.
Plot B, Block A, South City-1; Delhi-Japur Highway
122001 Gurgaon
INDIA
Tel: 91-2-124-3994258
Fax: 91-0-124-2384278-80
E-mail: rajendra.dobriyal@unilever.com

Ms Debabrata KANUNGO
Consultant
Government of India
CIB and RC
Nityakshetra, House No. 294, Sector-21D
121005 Faridabad
INDIA
Tel: 91-99-68287294
E-mail: kanungo294@gmail.com

Ms Parmeet KAUR
Senior Dietician
All India Institute of Medical Sciences
110029 New Dehli
INDIA
Tel: 91-11-26593025
E-mail: parjaskaur@yahoo.com

Mr Amber SHARMA
Mondelez India Foods Ltd.
Unit No. 2001, 20th Floor, Tower-3 (Wing C), Indiabulls
Finance Centre, Parel
400013 Mumbai
INDIA
Tel: 91-67090331
E-mail: amber.sharma@mdlz.com

Ms Rekha SINHA
Executive Director
ILSI-India
G-7 (Second Floor), Lajpat Nagar III
110024 New Dehli
INDIA
Tel: 91-11-29848752
Fax: 91-11-41654722
E-mail: rsinha@ilsi-india.org

Mr Ryuji YAMAGUCHI
Executive Director
ILSI Japan
Nishikawa Building 5F, 3-5-19, Kojimachi,
Chiyoda-ku
102-0083 Tokyo
JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-5215-3535
Fax: +81-3-5215-3537
E-mail: ryamaguchi@ilsijapan.org

INTERNATIONAL NUT AND DRIED FRUIT COUNCIL FOUNDATION

Ms JULIE ADAMS
Vice Chairman INC Scientific and Government Affairs
Comm
International Nut and Dried Fruit Council Foundation
Scientific and Government Affairs Committee
Carrer de la Fruita Seca 4, Polígon Tecnoparc
43204 Reus
SPAIN
Tel: 34977331416
Fax: 34977315028
E-mail: jadams@almondboard.com

**SECRETARIATS – SECRÉTARIATS- SECRETARÍAS
CODEX SECRETARIAT – SECRÉTARIAT DU CODEX
– SECRETARÍA DEL CODEX**

Ms Gracia BRISCO
Food Standards Officer
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome
ITALY
Tel: +39065 7052700
Fax: +39065 7054593
E-mail: gracia.brisco@fao.org

Ms Verna CAROLISSEN-MACKAY
Food Standards Officer
FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme Head
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome
ITALY
Tel: +39065 7055629
Fax: +39065 7054593
E-mail: verna.carolissen@fao.org

Ms Takako YANO
Food Standards Officer
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
(FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome
ITALY
Tel: +39 06 5705 5868
E-mail: takako.yano@fao.org

Mr KyoungMo KANG
Food Standards Officer
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome
ITALY
Tel: +39 06570 54796
Fax: +39 06570 54593
E-mail: KyoungMo.Kang@fao.org

DUTCH HOST GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
SECRETARIAT HOLLANDAIS DU GOUVERNEMENT
HÔTE
SECRETARÍA HOLANDESA DEL GOBIERNO
ANFITRIÓN

Ms Marie-Ange DENLE
Coordinator Codex Alimentarius Commission
Netherlands
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Plant Supply Chain and Food Quality Department
P.O. Box 20401
2500 EK The Hague
NETHERLANDS
Tel: +31 6 4615 2167
E-mail: m.a.delen@minez.nl

Ms Tanja ÅKESSON
Codex Contact Point
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Plant Supply Chain and Food Quality Department
P.O. Box 20401
2500 EK The Hague
NETHERLANDS
Tel: +31 627249788
E-mail: t.z.j.akesson@minez.nl

Ms Judith AMATKARIJO
Ministry of Economic Affairs
European Agricultural Policy and Food Security
Department
PO Box 20401
2500 EK The Hague
NETHERLANDS
Tel: +31 70 379 8962
E-mail: info@codexalimentarius.nl

INDIAN HOST GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
SECRETARIAT INDIEN DU GOUVERNEMENT HÔTE
SECRETARÍA INDIANA DEL GOBIERNO ANFITRIÓN

Mr Y.S. MALIK
CEO
FOOD SAFETY & STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF INDIA
E-mail: ceo@fssai.gov.in

Ms VINOD KOTWAL
DIRECTOR
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
NCCP
INDIA
E-mail: vinod.kotwal@nic.in

Mr Rakesh KULSHRESTHA
Joint Director (General Administration / Training)
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
E-mail: rakesh@fssai.gov.in

Ms PUSHPINDER JEET KAUR
TECHNICAL OFFICER
CODEX DIVISION
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
E-mail: pushpinder5711@gmail.com

Ms SUKHMANI SINGH
TECHNICAL OFFICER|
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
CODEX DIVISION
E-mail: sukhmax@googlemail.com

Ms SAKSHI GROVER
TECHNICAL OFFICER
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
CODEX DIVISION
E-mail: sakshi.gambhir@yahoo.co.in

APPENDIX II

RESPONSES OF CCCF9 TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Replies of CCCF9 is shown in **and Underlined** font.

Strategic Goal	Objective	Activity	Expected Outcome	Measurable Indicators/Outputs
1: Establish international food standards that address current and emerging food issues.	1.1: Establish new and review existing Codex standards, based on priorities of the CAC.	1.1.1: Consistently apply decision-making and priority-setting criteria across Committees to ensure that the standards and work areas of highest priority are progressed in a timely manner.	New or updated standards are developed in a timely manner.	- Priority setting criteria are reviewed, revised as required and applied. - # of standards revised and # of new standards developed based on these criteria.
<p>Question to the Committee: Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee? Yes. Does the Committee use any specific criteria for standards development? Yes, the Committee has specific criteria to develop standards that are laid down in the Procedural Manual and in the Preamble and Annex I to the GSCTFF. Does the Committee intend to develop such criteria? No. The current criteria are sufficient.</p>				
	1.2: Proactively identify emerging issues and Member needs and, where appropriate, develop relevant food standards.	1.2.1: Develop a systematic approach to promote identification of emerging issues related to food safety, nutrition, and fair practices in the food trade.	Timely Codex response to emerging issues and to the needs of Members.	- Committees implement systematic approaches for identification of emerging issues. - Regular reports on systematic approach and emerging issues made to the CCEXEC through the Codex Secretariat.
<p>Question to the Committee: Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee? Yes. How does the Committee identify emerging issues and members needs? Is there a systematic approach? Is it necessary to develop such an approach? Emerging issues can be reported by the members directly to the CCCF or by other committees. This process may lead to the revision or the development of Standards where necessary. No, current procedures are sufficient.</p>				
		1.2.2: Develop and revise international and regional standards as needed, in response to needs identified by Members and in response to factors that affect food safety, nutrition and fair practices in the food trade.	Improved ability of Codex to develop standards relevant to the needs of its Members.	- Input from committees identifying and prioritising needs of Members. - Report to CCEXEC from committees on how standards developed address the needs of the Members as part of critical review process.
<p>Included in question to 1.2</p>				

Strategic Goal	Objective	Activity	Expected Outcome	Measurable Indicators/Outputs
2: Ensure the application of risk analysis principles in the development of Codex standards.	2.1: Ensure consistent use of risk analysis principles and scientific advice.	2.1.1: Use the scientific advice of the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies to the fullest extent possible in food safety and nutrition standards development based on the “ <i>Working Principles of Risk Analysis for Application in the Framework of the Codex Alimentarius</i> ”.	Scientific advice consistently taken into account by all relevant committees during the standard setting process.	- # of times the need for scientific advice is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identified, - requested and, - utilised in a timely manner.
<p>Question to the Committee:</p> <p>Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee? Yes.</p> <p>Does the Committee request scientific advice in course of its work, how often does it request such advice? Yes, when necessary.</p> <p>Does the Committee always use the scientific advice, if not, why not?</p> <p><u>The Committee uses systematically the scientific advice that it has requested.</u></p>				
		2.1.2: Encourage engagement of scientific and technical expertise of Members and their representatives in the development of Codex standards.	Increase in scientific and technical experts at the national level contributing to the development of Codex standards.	- # of scientists and technical experts as part of Member delegations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of scientists and technical experts providing appropriate input to country positions.
<p>Question to the Committee:</p> <p>Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee?</p> <p><u>Yes. Scientific and technical expertise is required to develop draft standards and to justify positions supported by the Members.</u></p> <p>How do members make sure that the necessary scientific input is given into country positions and that the composition of the national delegation allows to adequately present and discuss this position?</p> <p><u>Prior to developing and advancing a country’s position, Members typically seek and engage national scientific and technical expertise from within their government and from those outside of government.</u></p> <p>What guidance could be given by the Committee or FAO and WHO?</p> <p><u>The Committee does not believe that a specific guidance is needed on this point.</u></p>				
		2.1.3: Ensure that all relevant factors are fully considered in exploring risk management options in the context of Codex standard development.	Enhanced identification, and documentation of all relevant factors considered by committees during the development of Codex standards.	- # of Committee documents identifying all relevant factors guiding risk management recommendations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of Committee documents clearly reflecting how those relevant factors were considered in the context of standards development.

Strategic Goal	Objective	Activity	Expected Outcome	Measurable Indicators/Outputs
<p>Question to the Committee: Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee? Yes. In its capacity of risk manager, the Committee ensures that all relevant factors in exploring risk management options are considered. How does the Committee ensure that all relevant factors have been taken into account when developing a standard and how are these documented? The Committee follows the Working Principles for Risk Analysis in the Procedural Manual and the specific criteria for setting MLs for contaminants in the GSCTFF.</p>				
		2.1.4: Communicate the risk management recommendations to all interested parties.	Risk management recommendations are effectively communicated and disseminated to all interested parties.	- # of web publication/communications relaying Codex standards. - # of media releases disseminating Codex standards.
<p>Question to the Committee: Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee? Yes. currently this is mainly done through the publication of standards and related texts on the Codex website. The development of the Codex communication strategy would have a positive impact on this activity. When taking a risk management decision, does the Committee give guidance to members how to communicate this decision? Would more consideration of this be helpful to members? No. Once the Codex general communication strategy will be developed, more consideration could be given to this issue.</p>				
3: Facilitate the effective participation of all Codex Members.	3.1: Increase the effective participation of developing countries in Codex.	3.1.5: To the extent possible, promote the use of the official languages of the Commission in committees and working groups.	Active participation of Members in committees and working groups.	- Report on number of committees and working groups using the languages of the Commission.
<p>Question to the Committee: Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee? Yes. Is the use of official languages in working groups of the Committee sufficient? The Committee uses English as common language in the Working Groups, and uses other official languages when possible. What are the factors determining the choice of languages? This depends on the Members chairing and co-chairing the working groups. How could the situation be improved? A suggestion could be to promote co-chairing arrangements by countries with different languages.</p>				
	3.2: Promote capacity development programmes that assist countries in creating sustainable national Codex structures.	3.2.3: Where practical, the use of Codex meetings as a forum to effectively conduct educational and technical capacity building activities.	Enhancement of the opportunities to conduct concurrent activities to maximise use of the resources of Codex and Members.	- # of activities hosted on the margins of Codex meetings.

Strategic Goal	Objective	Activity	Expected Outcome	Measurable Indicators/Outputs
<p>Question to the Committee: Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee? <u>Yes, the promotion of such capacity development programs is of interest for all committees, including CCCF.</u> Does the Committee organise technical capacity activities or other activities in the margins of Committee sessions? If yes – how many and with which topics have been organised in the past. If no – could this be useful and what topics could be addressed? <u>The Committee previously had a Workshop on Risk Analysis organised by JECFA during the 4th Session of CCCF, Workshop on the International Workshop on Feed Risk Assessment for Chemicals at the last session. The Committee intends to have a side event on the use of the GEMS/Food data base at the next session.</u></p>				
<p>4: Implement effective and efficient work management systems and practices.</p>	<p>4.1: Strive for an effective, efficient, transparent, and consensus based standard setting process.</p>	<p>4.1.4: Ensure timely distribution of all Codex working documents in the working languages of the Committee / Commission.</p>	<p>Codex documents distributed in a more timely manner consistent with timelines in the Procedural Manual.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline Ratio (%) established for documents distributed at least 2 months prior to versus less than 2 months prior to a scheduled meeting. - Factors that potentially delay the circulation of documents identified and addressed. - An increase in the ratio (%) of documents circulated 2 months or more prior to meetings.
<p>Question to the Committee: Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee? <u>Yes.</u> Does the Committee have a mechanism in place to ensure timely distribution of documents? What could be done to further improve the situation? <u>The requirement for timely distribution of documents already exists and is included in the Procedural Manual. However, all members should be more disciplined in ensuring its implementation.</u></p>				
		<p>4.1.5: Increase the scheduling of Work Group meetings in conjunction with Committee meetings.</p>	<p>Improved efficiency in use of resources by Codex committees and Members.</p>	<p>- # of physical working group meetings in conjunction with Committee meetings, where appropriate.</p>
<p>Question to the Committee: Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee? <u>Yes. CCCF schedules Working Group meetings in conjunction with Committee meetings, if necessary.</u> Does the Committee hold physical working groups independent of Committee sessions? If yes – why is this necessary? <u>The Committee believes that in general the system in place today, i.e. EWG preparing the draft documents for the Committee, is sufficient to ensure the efficiency of the work of the Committee. Currently there does not seem to be any added value in CCCF to organise working group meetings independent of Committee sessions, however the Committee may look into the opportunity as necessary.</u></p>				

Strategic Goal	Objective	Activity	Expected Outcome	Measurable Indicators/Outputs
	4.2: Enhance capacity to arrive at consensus in standards setting process.	4.2.1: Improve the understanding of Codex Members and delegates of the importance of and approach to consensus building of Codex work.	Members and delegates awareness of the importance of consensus in the Codex standard setting process improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training material on guidance to achieve consensus developed and made available in the languages of the Commission to delegates. - Regular dissemination of existing material to Members through Codex Contact Points. - Delegate training programs held in association with Codex meetings. - Impediments to consensus being achieved in Codex identified and analysed and additional guidance developed to address such impediments, if necessary.

Question to the Committee:

Is this activity relevant to the work of the Committee?

Yes. The Committee strongly believes that it is essential to maintain consensus-based decision making in the framework of Codex Alimentarius. This is necessary to ensure the legitimacy, credibility and worldwide acceptance of Codex standards. The obligation to strive for consensus-based decision making is clearly spelled out in Rule XII of the Rules of Procedure of the CAC. It is the role of the chair to explore all possible means to reach consensus. Efforts are also required from Members to achieve consensus.

Are there problems with finding consensus in the Committee? If yes – what are the impediments to consensus? What has been attempted and what more could be done?

Problems may arise in this Committee, as well as in any other Committees. All efforts should be made to ensure that all decisions of the Committee are taken on the basis of consensus, or the standard should not be forwarded to the CAC.

APPENDIX III**SAMPLING PLAN FOR
FUMONISINS (FB1 + FB2) IN MAIZE GRAIN AND MAIZE FLOUR AND MAIZE MEAL****(for endorsement by CCMAS)****ANNEX I****SAMPLING PLANS FOR FUMONISINS IN MAIZE GRAIN AND MAIZE FLOUR AND MAIZE MEAL****Maize grain, unprocessed**

Maximum level	4 000 µg/kg FB1 + FB2
Increments	increments of 100 g, depending on the lot weight (≥ 0.5 tonnes)
Sample preparation	dry grind with a suitable mill (particles smaller than 0.85 mm - 20 mesh)
Laboratory sample weight	≥ 1 kg
Number of laboratory samples	1
Test portion	25 g test portion
Method	HPLC
Decision rule	If the fumonisin-sample test result for the laboratory samples is equal or less than 4 000 µg/kg, accept the lot. Otherwise, reject the lot.

Maize flour and maize meal

Maximum level	2 000 µg/kg FB1 + FB2
Increments	10 x 100 g
Sample preparation	None
Laboratory sample weight	≥ 1 kg
Number of laboratory samples	1
Test portion	25 g test portion
Method	HPLC
Decision rule	If the fumonisin-sample test result is equal or less than 2000 µg/kg, accept the lot. Otherwise, reject the lot.

DEFINITION

Lot - an identifiable quantity of a food commodity delivered at one time and determined by the official to have common characteristics, such as origin, variety, type of packing, packer, consignor, or markings.

Sublot - designated part of a larger lot in order to apply the sampling method on that designated part. Each sublot must be physically separate and identifiable.

Sampling plan - is defined by a fumonisin test procedure and an accept/reject level. A fumonisin test procedure consists of three steps: sample selection, sample preparation and analysis or fumonisin quantification. The accept/reject level is a tolerance usually equal to the Codex maximum level (ML).

Incremental sample – the quantity of material taken from a single random place in the lot or sublot.

Aggregate sample - the combined total of all the incremental samples that is taken from the lot or sublot. The aggregate sample has to be at least as large as the laboratory sample or samples combined.

Laboratory sample – the smallest quantity of shelled maize comminuted in a mill. The laboratory sample may be a portion of or the entire aggregate sample. If the aggregate sample is larger than the laboratory sample(s), the laboratory sample(s) should be removed in a random manner from the aggregate sample in such a way to ensure that the laboratory sample is still representative of the subplot sampled.

Test portion – a portion of the comminuted laboratory sample. The entire laboratory sample should be comminuted in a mill. A portion of the comminuted laboratory sample is randomly removed for the extraction of the fumonisin for chemical analysis.

SAMPLING PLAN DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Material to be sampled

1. Each lot of maize, which is to be examined for fumonisin, must be sampled separately. Lots larger than 50 tonnes should be subdivided into sublots to be sampled separately. If a lot is greater than 50 tonnes, the lot should be subdivided into sublots according to Table 1.

Table 1. Subdivision of maize sublots according to lot weight

Lot weight (t)	Maximum Weight or minimum number of sub lots	Number of incremental sample	Minimum laboratory Sample Weight (kg)
≥ 1500	500 tonnes	100	1
> 300 and < 1500	3 sublots	100	1
≥ 100 and ≤ 300	100 tonnes	100	1
≥ 50 and < 100	2 sublots	100	1
< 50	-	3-100*	1

* see table 2

2. Taking into account that the weight of the lot is not always an exact multiple of the weight of sublots, the weight of the subplot may exceed the mentioned weight by a maximum of 20%.

Incremental Sample

3. The suggested minimum weight of the incremental sample should be 100 grams for lots ≥0.5 tonnes.
4. For lots less than 50 tonnes, the sampling plan must be used with 3 to 100 incremental samples, depending on the lot weight. For very small lots (≤ 0.5 tonnes) a lower number of incremental samples may be taken, but the aggregate sample uniting all incremental samples shall be also in that case at least 1 kg. Table 2 may be used to determine the number of incremental samples to be taken.

Table 2. Number of incremental samples to be taken depending on the weight of the lot

Lot weight (t)	Number of incremental sample	Minimum Laboratory Sample Weight (kg)
≤ 0.05	3	1
> 0.05 - ≤ 0.5	5	1
> 0.5 - ≤ 1	10	1
> 1 - ≤ 3	20	1
> 3 - ≤ 10	40	1
> 10 - ≤ 20	60	1
> 20 - < 50	100	1

Static Lots

5. A static lot can be defined as a large mass of shelled maize contained either in a large single container such as a wagon, truck or railcar or in many small containers such as sacks or boxes and the maize is stationary at the time a sample is selected. Selecting a truly random sample from a static lot can be difficult because all containers in the lot or subplot may not be accessible.
6. Taking incremental samples from a static lot usually requires the use of probing devices to select product from the lot. The probing devices should be specifically designed for the commodity and type of container. The probe should (1) be long enough to reach all products, (2) not restrict any item in the lot from being selected, and (3) not alter the items in the lot. As mentioned above, the aggregate sample should be a composite from many small incremental samples of product taken from many different locations throughout the lot.
7. For lots traded in individual packages, the sampling frequency (SF), or number of packages that incremental samples are taken from, is a function of the lot weight (LT), incremental sample weight (IS), aggregate sample weight (AS) and the individual packing weight (IP), as follows:

$$SF = (LT \times IS) / (AS \times IP).$$
8. The sampling frequency (SF) is the number of packages sampled. All weights should be in the same mass units such as kg.

Dynamic Lots

9. Representative aggregate samples can be more easily produced when selecting incremental samples from a moving stream of shelled maize as the lot is transferred from one location to another. When sampling from a moving stream, take small incremental samples of product from the entire length of the moving stream; composite the incremental samples to obtain an aggregate sample; if the aggregate sample is larger than the required laboratory sample(s), then blend and subdivide the aggregate sample to obtain the desired size laboratory sample(s).
10. Automatic sampling equipment such as a cross-cut sampler is commercially available with timers that automatically pass a diverter cup through the moving stream at predetermined and uniform intervals. When automatic sampling equipment is not available, a person can be assigned to manually pass a cup through the stream at periodic intervals to collect incremental samples. Whether using automatic or manual methods, incremental samples should be collected and composited at frequent and uniform intervals throughout the entire time the maize flow past the sampling point.
11. Cross-cut samplers should be installed in the following manner: (1) the plane of the opening of the diverter cup should be perpendicular to the direction of the flow; (2) the diverter cup should pass through the entire cross sectional area of the stream; and (3) the opening of the diverter cup should be wide enough to accept all items of interest in the lot. As a general rule, the width of the diverter cup opening should be about two to three times the largest dimensions of items in the lot.
12. The size of the aggregate sample (S) in kg, taken from a lot by a cross cut sampler is:

$$S = (D \times LT) / (T \times V),$$

where D is the width of the diverter cup opening (cm), LT is the lot size (kg), T is interval or time between cup movement through the stream (seconds), and V is cup velocity (cm/sec).
13. If the mass flow rate of the moving stream, MR (kg/sec), is known, then the sampling frequency (SF), or number of cuts made by the automatic sampler cup can be computed as a function of S, V, D, and MR.

$$SF = (S \times V) / (D \times MR).$$

Packaging and Transportation of Samples

14. Each laboratory sample shall be placed in a clean, inert container offering adequate protection from contamination, sunlight, and against damage in transit. All necessary precautions shall be taken to avoid any change in composition of the laboratory sample, which might arise during transportation or storage. Samples should be stored in a cool dark place.
15. Each laboratory sample taken for official use shall be sealed at the place of sampling and identified. A record must be kept of each sampling, permitting each lot to be identified unambiguously and giving the date and place of sampling together with any additional information likely to be of assistance to the analyst.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

16. Sunlight should be excluded as much as possible during sample preparation, since fumonisin may gradually break down under the influence of ultra-violet light. Also, environmental temperature and relative humidity should be controlled and not favor mold growth and fumonisin formation.
17. As the distribution of fumonisin is extremely non-homogeneous, laboratory samples should be homogenised by grinding the entire laboratory sample received by the laboratory. Homogenisation is a procedure that reduces particle size and disperses the contaminated particles evenly throughout the comminuted laboratory sample.
18. The laboratory sample should be finely ground and mixed thoroughly using a process that approaches as complete homogenisation as possible. Complete homogenisation implies that particle size is extremely small and the variability associated with sample preparation approaches zero. After grinding, the grinder should be cleaned to prevent fumonisin cross-contamination.

Test portion

19. The suggested weight of the test portion taken from the comminuted laboratory sample should be approximately 25 g
20. Procedures for selecting the test portion from the comminuted laboratory sample should be a random process. If mixing occurred during or after the comminuting process, the test portion can be selected from any location throughout the comminuted laboratory sample. Otherwise, the test portion should be the accumulation of several small portions selected throughout the laboratory sample.
21. It is suggested that three test portions be selected from each comminuted laboratory sample. The three test portions will be used for enforcement, appeal, and confirmation if needed.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

22. A criteria-based approach, whereby a set of performance criteria is established with which the analytical method used should comply, is appropriate. The criteria-based approach has the advantage that, by avoiding setting down specific details of the method used, developments in methodology can be exploited without having to reconsider or modify the specific method. A list of possible criteria and performance levels are shown in Table 3). Utilising this approach, laboratories would be free to use the analytical method most appropriate for their facilities.

Table 3. Performance criteria for Fumonisin B1+ B2.**Maize Grain**

Analyte	ML (mg/Kg)	LOD (mg/Kg)	LOQ (mg/Kg)	RSD _R	Recovery (%)
FB1 + FB2	4.0	-	-	-	-
FB1		≤ 0.3*	≤ 0.6*	HorRat ≤ 2 (< 27%)	80 - 110
FB2		≤ 0.15*	≤ 0.3*	HorRat ≤ 2 (< 32%)	80 - 110

* - The LOD and LOQ were derived based upon typical B1:B2 ratio of 5:2 in naturally-contaminated samples

Maize Flour/Meal

Analyte	ML (mg/Kg)	LOD (mg/Kg)	LOQ (mg/Kg)	RSD _R	Recovery (%)
FB1 + FB2	2.0	-	-	-	-
FB1		≤ 0.15*	≤ 0.3*	HorRat ≤ 2 (< 30%)	80 – 110
FB2		≤ 0.06*	≤ 0.15*	HorRat ≤ 2 (< 34%)	80 – 110

* - The LOD and LOQ were derived based upon typical B1:B2 ratio of 5:2 in naturally-contaminated samples

APPENDIX IV**DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR LEAD****(Step 8)**

Product name	Maximum level (mg/kg)	Portion of the Commodity/Product to which the ML Applies	Notes/Remarks
Canned fruits	0.1	The ML applies to the product as consumed.	The ML does not apply to canned berries and other small fruits. Relevant Codex commodity standards are CODEX STAN 242-2003, CODEX STAN 254-2007, CODEX STAN 78-1981, CODEX STAN 159-1987, CODEX STAN 42-1981, CODEX STAN 99-1981.
Canned vegetables	0.1	The ML applies to the product as consumed.	The ML does not apply to canned brassica vegetables, canned leafy vegetables and canned legume vegetables. Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 297-2009 (except annexes on canned green beans and canned wax beans and canned green peas).
Fruit juices	0.03	Whole commodity (not concentrated) or commodity reconstituted to the original juice concentration, ready to drink. The ML applies also to nectars, ready to drink.	The ML does not apply to juices exclusively from berries and other small fruit. The ML does not apply to passion fruit juice and nectar. Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 247-2005.
Fruit juices exclusively from berries and other small fruits	0.05	Whole commodity (not concentrated) or commodity reconstituted to the original juice concentration, ready to drink. The ML applies also to nectars, ready to drink.	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 247-2005.

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR LEAD**(Step 5/8)**

Product name	Maximum level (mg/kg)	Portion of the Commodity/Product to which the ML Applies	Notes/Remarks
Berries and other small fruits	0.1	Whole commodity after removal of caps and stems.	The ML does not apply to cranberry, currant and elderberry.
Elderberry	0.2	Whole commodity after removal of caps and stems.	
Cranberry	0.2	Whole commodity after removal of caps and stems.	
Currants	0.2	Fruit with stem.	
Brassica vegetables	0.1	Head cabbages and kohlrabi: whole commodity as marketed, after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves. Cauliflower and broccoli: flower heads (immature inflorescence only). Brussels sprouts: "buttons" only.	The ML does not apply to kale and leafy Brassica vegetables.
Fruiting vegetables	0.05	Whole commodity after removal of stems Sweet corn and fresh corn: kernels plus cob without husk.	The ML does not apply to fungi and mushrooms.
Legume vegetables	0.1	Whole commodity as consumed. The succulent forms may be consumed as whole pods or as the shelled product.	

**REVOCAION OF MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR LEAD FOR INDIVIDUAL STANDARDS FOR CANNED
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
IN THE GENERAL STANDARD FOR CONTAMINANTS AND TOXINS IN FOOD AND FEED**
(following the establishment of maximum levels for lead in in the above-mentioned commodities)
(for adoption by CAC)

Product name	Maximum level (mg/kg)	Notes/Remarks
Canned fruit cocktail	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 78-1981.
Canned grapefruit	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 254-2007.
Canned mandarin oranges	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 254-2007.
Canned mangoes	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 159-1987.
Canned pineapples	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 42-1981.
Canned tropical fruit salad	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 99-1981.
Canned asparagus	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 297-2009.
Canned carrots	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 297-2009.
Canned mature processed peas	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 297-2009.
Canned mushrooms	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 297-2009.
Canned palmito (palm hearts)	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 297-2009.
Canned sweet corn	1	Relevant Codex commodity standard is CODEX STAN 297-2009.

APPENDIX V

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVEL FOR INORGANIC ARSENIC IN HUSKED RICE

(Step 5)

ARSENIC

Commodity / Product Name	Maximum Level (ML) mg/kg	Portion of the commodity to which the ML applies	Notes/remarks
Rice, husked	0.35	Whole commodity	<p>The ML is for inorganic arsenic (As-in).</p> <p>Countries or importers may decide to use their own screening when applying the ML for As-in in rice by analysing total arsenic (As-tot) in rice. If the As-tot concentration is below the ML for As-in, no further testing is required and the sample is determined to be compliant with the ML. If the As-tot concentration is above the ML for As-in, follow-up testing shall be conducted to determine if the As-in concentration is above the ML.</p>

APPENDIX VI

**DRAFT MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR DEOXYNIVALENOL (DON) IN CEREAL-BASED FOODS FOR
INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN;
IN FLOUR, MEAL, SEMOLINA AND FLAKES DERIVED FROM WHEAT, MAIZE OR BARLEY;
AND IN CEREAL GRAINS (WHEAT, MAIZE AND BARLEY) DESTINED FOR FURTHER PROCESSING**

(Step 8)

DEOXYNIVALENOL (DON)

Commodity / Product Name	Maximum Level (ML) mg/kg	Portion of the commodity to which the ML applies	Notes/remarks
Cereal-based foods for infants and young children	0.2	ML applies to the commodity on a dry matter basis.	For sampling plan, see Annex below. All cereal-based foods intended for infants (up to 12 months) and young children (12 to 36 months)
Flour, meal, semolina and flakes derived from wheat, maize or barley	1		For sampling plan, see Annex below.
Cereal grains (wheat, maize and barley) destined for further processing	2		For sampling plan, see Annex below. “Destined for further processing” means intended to undergo an additional processing/treatment that has proven to reduce levels of DON before being used as an ingredient in foodstuffs, otherwise processed or offered for human consumption. Codex members may define the processes that have been shown to reduce levels

DRAFT SAMPLING PLANS FOR DEOXYNIVALENOL (DON) IN CEREALS**(Step 8)****Cereal grains (wheat, cereal and barley) destined for further processing**

Maximum level	2000 µg/kg DON
Increments	increments of 100 g, depending on the lot weight (≥ 0.5 tonnes)
Sample preparation	dry grind with a suitable mill (particles smaller than 0.85 mm - 20 mesh)
Laboratory sample weight	≥ 1 kg
Number of laboratory samples	1
Test portion	25 g test portion
Method	HPLC
Decision rule	If the DON-sample test result for the laboratory samples is equal or less than 2000 µg/kg, accept the lot. Otherwise, reject the lot.

Cereal-based foods for infants and young children

Maximum level	200 µg/kg DON
Increments	10 x 100 g
Sample preparation	None
Laboratory sample weight	1 kg
Number of laboratory samples	1
Test portion	25 g test portion
Method	HPLC
Decision rule	If the DON sample test result is equal or less than 200 µg/kg, accept the lot. Otherwise, reject the lot.

Flour, semolina, meal and flakes derived from wheat, cereal or barley

Maximum level	1000 µg/kg DON
Increments	10 x 100 g
Sample preparation	None
Laboratory sample weight	1 kg
Number of laboratory samples	1
Test portion	25 g test portion
Method	HPLC
Decision rule	If the DON sample test result is equal or less than 1000 µg/kg, accept the lot. Otherwise, reject the lot.

DEFINITION

Lot - an identifiable quantity of a food commodity delivered at one time and determined by the official to have common characteristics, such as origin, variety, type of packing, packer, consignor, or markings.

Sublot - designated part of a larger lot in order to apply the sampling method on that designated part. Each sublot must be physically separate and identifiable.

Sampling plan - is defined by a DON test procedure and an accept/reject level. A DON test procedure consists of three steps: sample selection, sample preparation and analysis or DON quantification. The accept/reject level is a tolerance usually equal to the Codex maximum level (ML).

Incremental sample – the quantity of material taken from a single random place in the lot or sublot.

Aggregate sample - the combined total of all the incremental samples that is taken from the lot or sublot. The aggregate sample has to be at least as large as the laboratory sample or samples combined.

Laboratory sample – the smallest quantity of shelled cereal comminuted in a mill. The laboratory sample may be a portion of or the entire aggregate sample. If the aggregate sample is larger than the laboratory sample(s), the laboratory sample(s) should be removed in a random manner from the aggregate sample in such a way to ensure that the laboratory sample is still representative of the sublot sampled.

Test portion – a portion of the comminuted laboratory sample. The entire laboratory sample should be comminuted in a mill. A portion of the comminuted laboratory sample is randomly removed for the extraction of the DON for chemical analysis.

SAMPLING PLAN DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS***Material to be sampled***

1. Each lot of cereal, which is to be examined for DON, must be sampled separately. Lots larger than 50 tonnes should be subdivided into sublots to be sampled separately. If a lot is greater than 50 tonnes, the lot should be subdivided into sublots according to Table 1.

Table 1. Subdivision of cereal sublots according to lot weight

Lot weight (t)	Maximum Weight or minimum number of sub lots	Number of incremental sample	Minimum laboratory Sample Weight (kg)
≥ 1500	500 tonnes	100	1
> 300 and < 1500	3 sublots	100	1
≥ 100 and ≤ 300	100 tonnes	100	1
≥ 50 and < 100	2 sublots	100	1
< 50	-	3-100*	1

* see table 2

2. Taking into account that the weight of the lot is not always an exact multiple of the weight of sublots, the weight of the sublot may exceed the mentioned weight by a maximum of 20%.

Incremental Sample

3. The suggested minimum weight of the incremental sample should be 100 grams for lots ≥ 0.5 tonnes.
4. For lots less than 50 tonnes, the sampling plan must be used with 3 to 100 incremental samples, depending on the lot weight. For very small lots (≤ 0.5 tonnes) a lower number of incremental samples may be taken, but the aggregate sample uniting all incremental samples shall be also in that case at least 1 kg. Table 2 may be used to determine the number of incremental samples to be taken.

Table 2. Number of incremental samples to be taken depending on the weight of the lot of

Lot weight (t)	Number of incremental sample	Minimum Laboratory Sample Weight (kg)
≤ 0.05	3	1
> 0.05 - ≤ 0.5	5	1
> 0.5 - ≤ 1	10	1
> 1 - ≤ 3	20	1
> 3 - ≤ 10	40	1
> 10 - ≤ 20	60	1
> 20 - < 50	100	1

Static Lots

5. A static lot can be defined as a large mass of shelled cereal contained either in a large single container such as a wagon, truck or railcar or in many small containers such as sacks or boxes and the cereal is stationary at the time a sample is selected. Selecting a truly random sample from a static lot can be difficult because all containers in the lot or subplot may not be accessible.
6. Taking incremental samples from a static lot usually requires the use of probing devices to select product from the lot. The probing devices should be specifically designed for the commodity and type of container. The probe should (1) be long enough to reach all products, (2) not restrict any item in the lot from being selected, and (3) not alter the items in the lot. As mentioned above, the aggregate sample should be a composite from many small incremental samples of product taken from many different locations throughout the lot.
7. For lots traded in individual packages, the sampling frequency (SF), or number of packages that incremental samples are taken from, is a function of the lot weight (LT), incremental sample weight (IS), aggregate sample weight (AS) and the individual packing weight (IP), as follows:

$$SF = (LT \times IS) / (AS \times IP).$$
8. The sampling frequency (SF) is the number of packages sampled. All weights should be in the same mass units such as kg.

Dynamic Lots

9. Representative aggregate samples can be more easily produced when selecting incremental samples from a moving stream of shelled cereal as the lot is transferred from one location to another. When sampling from a moving stream, take small incremental samples of product from the entire length of the moving stream; composite the incremental samples to obtain an aggregate sample; if the aggregate sample is larger than the required laboratory sample(s), then blend and subdivide the aggregate sample to obtain the desired size laboratory sample(s).
10. Automatic sampling equipment such as a cross-cut sampler is commercially available with timers that automatically pass a diverter cup through the moving stream at predetermined and uniform intervals. When automatic sampling equipment is not available, a person can be assigned to manually pass a cup through the stream at periodic intervals to collect incremental samples. Whether using automatic or manual methods, incremental samples should be collected and composited at frequent and uniform intervals throughout the entire time the cereal flow past the sampling point.
11. Cross-cut samplers should be installed in the following manner: (1) the plane of the opening of the diverter cup should be perpendicular to the direction of the flow; (2) the diverter cup should pass through the entire cross sectional area of the stream; and (3) the opening of the diverter cup should be wide enough to accept all items of interest in the lot. As a general rule, the width of the diverter cup opening should be about two to three times the largest dimensions of items in the lot.

12. The size of the aggregate sample (S) in kg, taken from a lot by a cross cut sampler is:

$$S=(D \times LT) / (T \times V),$$

where D is the width of the diverter cup opening (cm), LT is the lot size (kg), T is interval or time between cup movement through the stream (seconds), and V is cup velocity (cm/sec).

13. If the mass flow rate of the moving stream, MR (kg/sec), is known, then the sampling frequency (SF), or number of cuts made by the automatic sampler cup can be computed as a function of S, V, D, and MR.

$$SF = (S \times V) / (D \times MR).$$

Packaging and Transportation of Samples

14. Each laboratory sample shall be placed in a clean, inert container offering adequate protection from contamination, sunlight, and against damage in transit. All necessary precautions shall be taken to avoid any change in composition of the laboratory sample, which might arise during transportation or storage. Samples should be stored in a cool dark place.
15. Each laboratory sample taken for official use shall be sealed at the place of sampling and identified. A record must be kept of each sampling, permitting each lot to be identified unambiguously and giving the date and place of sampling together with any additional information likely to be of assistance to the analyst.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

16. Sunlight should be excluded as much as possible during sample preparation, since DON may gradually break down under the influence of ultra-violet light. Also, environmental temperature and relative humidity should be controlled and not favour mould growth and DON formation.
17. As the distribution of DON is extremely non-homogeneous, laboratory samples should be homogenised by grinding the entire laboratory sample received by the laboratory. Homogenisation is a procedure that reduces particle size and disperses the contaminated particles evenly throughout the comminuted laboratory sample.
18. The laboratory sample should be finely ground and mixed thoroughly using a process that approaches as complete homogenisation as possible. Complete homogenisation implies that particle size is extremely small and the variability associated with sample preparation approaches zero. After grinding, the grinder should be cleaned to prevent DON cross-contamination.

Test portion

19. The suggested weight of the test portion taken from the comminuted laboratory sample should be approximately 25 g
20. Procedures for selecting the test portion from the comminuted laboratory sample should be a random process. If mixing occurred during or after the comminuting process, the test portion can be selected from any location throughout the comminuted laboratory sample. Otherwise, the test portion should be the accumulation of several small portions selected throughout the laboratory sample.
21. It is suggested that three test portions be selected from each comminuted laboratory sample. The three test portions will be used for enforcement, appeal, and confirmation if needed.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

22. A criteria-based approach, whereby a set of performance criteria is established with which the analytical method used should comply, is appropriate. The criteria-based approach has the advantage that, by avoiding setting down specific details of the method used, developments in methodology can be exploited without having to reconsider or modify the specific method. A list of possible criteria and performance levels are shown in Table 3). Utilising this approach, laboratories would be free to use the analytical method most appropriate for their facilities.

Table 3. Proposed method criteria for DON in cereals.

Commodity	ML (mg/kg)	LOD (mg/kg)	LOQ (mg/kg)	Precision on HorRat	Minimum applicable range (mg/kg)	Recovery
Cereal grains (wheat, cereal and barley) destined for further processing	2.0	≤ 0.2	≤ 0.4	≤ 2	1-3	80 - 110%
Cereal-based foods for infants and young children	0.2	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.04	≤ 2	0.1 – 0.3	80 – 110%
Flour, semolina, meal and flakes derived from wheat, cereal or barley	1.0	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.2	≤ 2	0.5 – 1.5	80 – 110%

APPENDIX VII**PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE
PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF
MYCOTOXIN CONTAMINATION IN CEREALS (CAC/RCP 51-2003)****(Step 5)****INTRODUCTION**

1. Mycotoxigenic fungi are prevalent in regions in climatic zones which allow for small and large scale cereal grain production. Although the species and strains may differ among grain producing regions, these fungi are present in soils, in wild host plant species, in the residues of cultivated crops and stored grains and in the dust in drying and/or storage facilities. The fungi are associated with both pre-harvest and post-harvest mycotoxin contamination in cereals.
2. The severity of pre-harvest fungal propagation is highly dependent upon weather conditions varying greatly from year to year in grain-producing regions. The severity of pre-harvest infection and propagation of toxigenic fungi can also vary with the degree of damage caused by insects and other non-toxigenic fungi. Because of these factors, mycotoxin concentrations observed in grains at harvest vary widely from year to year. Reliable prevention of pre-harvest fungal infection has proven to be elusive, even with application of good agricultural practices (GAP) and commercially available fungicides. Cereal breeding has resulted in only modest gains in genetic resistance to the *Fusarium* ear blight (*Fusarium* head blight) of cereals in cultivars with acceptable quality, yield and tolerance to other important cereal diseases.
3. The severity of post-harvest fungal infection and propagation during prolonged periods of grain storage can be managed more predictably through GAP and good manufacturing practices (GMP) that ensure that moisture levels in stored grain remain below levels that are conducive to germination of spores of common post-harvest fungal species specific to the environmental conditions present in the region. However, research has confirmed that spores of such species are ubiquitous in soils, equipment, and storage structures despite diligent cleaning. Consequently, germination of mycotoxigenic species can occur within certain temperature ranges if even a small amount of stored grain develops elevated moisture levels from exposure to precipitation or insect infestation. The size and design of large grain storage structures and the limited availability of technology often make precise monitoring of moisture and temperature impractical.
4. Risk of post-harvest fungal infection and production of mycotoxins in stored grain increases with the duration of storage. However, for reasons of food security and a continuous supply of cereal grains for direct consumption, processing and/or animal feed, long term storage, generally throughout an entire crop year or for even longer periods, may be a necessity depending on the grain needs of the specific production region where the commodity is being stored.
5. The complete prevention of dissemination by pre-harvest and post-harvest mycotoxigenic fungal species is not practically achievable, even when GAP and GMP are followed. Therefore, the intermittent presence of mycotoxins in cereal grains destined for food and animal feed use is to be expected.
6. The General Code of Practice by Codex provides current and relevant information for all countries to consider in their efforts to control and reduce mycotoxin contamination in cereal grains, grain-derived foods and animal feeds. In order for this Code of Practice to be effective, it will be necessary for the national authorities, producers, marketers, and processors in each country to consider the general principles and examples of GAP and GMP provided in the Code, taking into account their local crops, climate, and agronomic practices to enable and facilitate adoption of these practices where relevant and feasible. This Code of Practice applies to all cereal grains and cereal products relevant to human dietary intake and health as well as international trade.
7. It is important for grain producers to realise that GAP, including storage and handling methods, represent the primary line of defence against contamination of cereals with mycotoxins, followed by the implementation of GMP during the handling, storage, processing and distribution of cereals for human food and animal feed. Processing industries also have a role to implement GMP where required, mainly during grain sorting, cleaning and processing.
8. Cereal grain producers should be trained to follow GAP and maintain a close relationship with agricultural advisors, extension services and national authorities to obtain information and advice regarding the choice of appropriate cereal grain cultivars and plant protection products suitable for use in their respective production regions so as to reduce incidence and levels of mycotoxins.
9. This General Code of Practice contains general principles for the reduction of various mycotoxins in cereals. For the education of producers and providing information on testing to relevant parties, the following should be observed:

a) National authorities and/or other organisations should educate producers regarding the environmental factors that cause infection and growth of the mycotoxigenic fungi, and mycotoxin production in cereal crops at the farm level. Emphasis should be placed on the fact that the planting, preharvest and postharvest strategies for a particular crop will depend on the climatic conditions of that particular region and year, taking into account the local crops, and traditional production methods for that particular country or region. National authorities should support scientific research on methods and techniques to prevent fungal growth in the field and during harvest and storage.

b) It is necessary to make available affordable and accurate test kits and associated sampling plan for producers/handlers/processors to quickly access the mycotoxins levels to allow testing of grain shipments without undue disruption of operations plans. The proper use and implementation of any such test kits or tools is critical to their provision of accurate information and data. Procedures should be in place to properly handle, through segregation, reconditioning, recall or diversion, cereal crops that may pose a threat to human and/or animal health.

10. This Code for the prevention and reduction of mycotoxins in cereal grains and grain-derived foods and feeds recommends practices based on GAP and GMP and are generally consistent with Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) principles which are incorporated into current food safety practices and certification schemes now in global use in production, storage, handling, transportation, processing, distribution and trade. The implementation of HACCP principles will minimise mycotoxin contamination through applications of preventive control measures to the extent feasible mainly during storage and processing of cereals.

I. RECOMMENDED PRACTICES BASED ON GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAP) AND GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES (GMP)

Planting

11. Consider developing and maintaining a crop rotation/sequence schedule appropriate to avoid planting the same crop in the same field, for two consecutive seasons in order to reduce the inoculum in the field. Some crops have been found to be particularly susceptible to certain species of mycotoxigenic fungi and the use in rotation with each other should be evaluated. Table 1 shows the most susceptible crops to mycotoxigenic fungi and the mycotoxins that can be produced. Some of these crops are infected after harvest, but the seeds can carry mycotoxigenic fungal spores. Crops of low susceptibility to mycotoxigenic fungi such as clover, alfalfa, beans and other legumes can be used in rotation to reduce the inoculums in the field. Wheat and maize have been found to be particularly susceptible to *Fusarium* species and they should not be used at very close positions in rotation with each other if possible. When used in the same rotation, inclusion of soybeans, oilseeds and pulses may reduce the incidence and severity of pre-harvest infection.

Table 1. Susceptible rotation crops to mycotoxigenic fungi associated with production of mycotoxins (not exhaustive).

Crops	Fungi	Potential of Mycotoxins
Peanuts	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i> <i>A. parasiticus</i> <i>A. nomius</i> And other related species	Aflatoxins
Maize	<i>A. flavus</i> <i>A. parasiticus</i> and other related species	Aflatoxins
	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> <i>F. culmorum</i>	deoxynivalenol, nivalenol, zearalenone
	<i>F.verticillioides</i> , <i>F. proliferatum</i>	<i>fumonisin</i>

Crops	Fungi	Potential of Mycotoxins
Sorghum	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i>	deoxynivalenol, nivalenol, zearalenone
	<i>Alternaria</i> spp.	alternariol, methyl ether alternariol, tenuazonic acid
	<i>F.verticillioides</i> , <i>F. proliferatum</i>	<i>fumonisin</i> s
	<i>A. flavus</i> <i>A. parasiticus</i> and related species	<i>aflatoxins</i>
	<i>P.verrucosum</i> <i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i> and related species <i>A. carbonarius</i> <i>A. niger</i>	<i>ochratoxin A</i>
	<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> <i>C. Africana</i> <i>C. sorghi</i> and related species	ergot alkaloids
Wheat	<i>Alternaria</i> spp.	alternariol, methyl ether alternariol, tenuazonic acid
	<i>F. graminearum</i> <i>F. culmorum</i> <i>F.asiaticum</i>	deoxynivalenol, nivalenol, zearalenone
Barley	<i>F. graminearum</i> <i>F. culmorum</i> <i>F.asiaticum</i>	deoxynivalenol, nivalenol, zearalenone
Oats	<i>F. graminearum</i> <i>F. culmorum</i> <i>F. langsethii</i>	deoxynivalenol, nivalenol, zearalenone, T-2 and HT-2 toxin
Rye	<i>F. graminearum</i> <i>Claviceps purpurea</i>	deoxynivalenol, ergot alkaloids
Cotton	<i>A. flavus</i> <i>A. parasticus</i>	aflatoxins
Millet	<i>F. graminearum</i>	deoxynivalenol
Triticale	<i>F. graminearum</i>	deoxynivalenol

Tillage and Preparation for Seeding (Planting)

12. When possible and practical, use certified seeds as free from mycotoxin, prepare the seed bed for each new crop by plowing under or by destroying or removing old seed heads, stalks, and other debris that may have served, or may potentially serve as substrates for the growth of mycotoxin-producing fungi. However, tilling may not be appropriate with respect to other economic and environmental benefits, such as moisture conservation, maintenance of soil organic matter, reduced erosion, and lower fuel and water use, hence its costs and benefits should be considered prior to application.

13. Utilise the results of soil tests to determine if there is need to apply fertilizer and/or soil conditioners to assure adequate soil pH and plant nutrition to avoid plant stress, especially during seed development stage of crop growth.

14. When available, grow varieties (cultivars) developed and selected for their traits of providing at least partial resistance to both non-toxigenic and toxigenic fungi and insect pests and for lower mycotoxin accumulation. It is important to plant only those varieties recommended for use in a particular area of a country by virtue of their specific physiological and agronomic traits.

15. As far as practical, crop planting should be timed to avoid high temperature and drought stress during the period of seed development and maturation. Predictive models, when available, could be used as a tool to plan for the best planting period.

16. Ensure appropriate density of planting by maintaining the recommended row and intra- plant spacing for the species/varieties grown. Information concerning plant- spacing may be provided by seed companies, national authorities or extension services.

Pre-harvest

17. Where possible, minimise insect damage and fungal infection in the vicinity of the crop by proper use of registered and approved insecticides and fungicides and other appropriate practices within an integrated pest management program. Predictive models could be used to plan the best application timing and mode of pesticide application.

18. As certain weed species can be host plant for toxigenic fungi and competition of weed species during crop development can increase plant stress, it is important to control weeds in the crop by using mechanical methods, registered herbicides or other safe and suitable weed eradication practices utilising an integrated pest management program.

19. Minimise mechanical damage to plants during cultivation, irrigation and pest management practices. Minimise lodging of plants to prevent contact of the aerial parts of the plants with soil, particularly at the flowering stage of the crop. Soil and soil water are sources of inoculum (spores) of toxigenic fungal species.

20. If irrigation is used, ensure that it is applied evenly and that all plants in the field have an adequate supply of water. Irrigation is a valuable method of reducing plant stress in some growing situations. Excess precipitation during anthesis (flowering) makes conditions favourable for dissemination and infection by *Fusarium spp.*; thus irrigation during anthesis and during the ripening of the crops, specifically wheat, barley, and rye, should be avoided.

21. Plan to harvest grain at low moisture content and full maturity, unless allowing the crop to continue to full maturity would subject it to extreme heat, rainfall or drought conditions. Delayed harvest of grain already infected by *Fusarium* species may cause a significant increase in the mycotoxin content of the crop. If mechanical drying equipment is available, earlier harvest may be helpful in limiting mycotoxin production during the final stages of crop maturation. Models could be used to predict the mycotoxin production based on environmental conditions, such as climate conditions and agricultural production conditions, being a guide to timely monitoring and surveying of mycotoxin levels.

22. Before harvest ensure that all equipment, to be used for harvesting, drying, cleaning and storage of crops, is in a good working order and cleaned of crop residues, grain and dust as much as possible. A breakdown of equipment during this critical period may cause grain quality losses and enhance mycotoxin formation. Keep important spare parts available on the farm to minimise time loss from repairs. Make sure that the equipment needed for moisture content measurements is available and calibrated.

Harvest

23. Containers and conveyances (e.g. wagons, trucks) to be used for collecting and transporting the harvested grain from the field to drying facilities, and to storage facilities after drying, should be clean, dry and free of crop residues, old grain, grain dust, insects and visible fungal growth before use and re-use.

24. As far as possible, avoid mechanical damage to the grain and avoid contact with soil during the harvesting operation. Steps should be taken to minimise the spread of infected seed heads, chaff, stalks, and debris (crop residues) onto the ground where spores may inoculate future crops. Mechanised harvest methods such as the use of combines result in large amounts of this crop residue being left in the field. Where crop rotation/ sequence and related tillage practices permit, it is preferable to incorporate this crop residue into the soil by ploughing or cultivation by other means.

25. During the harvesting operation, the moisture content should be determined in several spots of each load of the harvested grain since the moisture content may vary considerably within the same field. As far as possible, avoid harvesting grain with high moisture contents due to precipitation or morning dew and late afternoon as it takes a longer time to dry. If possible, harvest grain in such field(s) as shown to have a higher infection rate by *Fusarium* ear blight through preharvest monitoring or surveying of grain separate from fields with a lower infection rate.

26. Harvested grain that has not been dried to a safe storage moisture level should not be stored or transported in bins, wagons or trucks for prolonged periods of time. Transit time for movement from field to drying facility should be minimised unless the grain is already at acceptable storage moisture levels before harvest. When necessary it is recommended that the trucks and containers to be opened, to increase aeration and minimise the condensation effects.

Drying and cleaning

27. Avoid piling or heaping high-moisture, freshly harvested commodities for more than a few hours prior to drying or threshing to lessen the risk of fungal growth. If it is not possible to dry the commodities immediately, aerate them by forced air circulation.

28. When necessary pre-cleaning before drying can be carried out to remove large amounts of straw or other plant material that can carry mould or mould spores. Sorting and washing methods can be utilised to clean the grain. However it is important that the grain is not damaged during the procedure and that it is dried thoroughly if washing is used.

29. It is very important to ensure that moisture levels in harvested grains are low enough to permit safe storage for even relatively short periods of time ranging from a few days to a few months. A maximum level of 15% moisture is generally considered to be low enough to prevent further growth of pre-harvest fungi and germination of spores of fungi that typically infected grain and impart mycotoxins during storage, such as *Penicillium* and similar toxigenic moulds

30. Freshly harvested cereals should be dried immediately in such a manner that damage to the grain is minimised and moisture levels are lower than those needed for fungal growth during storage. It is preferable to reduce grain moisture content to an acceptable level prior to transfer to storage bins and other storage structures. If it is not possible dry the commodities immediately, aerate them by forced air circulation and kept the period before drying as short as possible. Mechanical drying is preferred. Flat bed and re-circulating batch driers are adequate for small scale operations while using a continuous flow-dryer is preferred for large scale drying for long storage periods. Grains should not be excessively dried or at excessively high temperatures to avoid deterioration in nutritional quality and suitability for milling or other processing. Avoid accumulating too much grain in the pre-drier storage or "wet tank", especially when field conditions are warm. Store only enough that can be easily dried in a suitable time period.

31. If mechanical means of drying are not available, sun and open air drying should be done on clean surfaces; grains should be protected from rain, dew, soil, pests, droppings from birds during this process. For even and faster drying, mix or stir grains frequently in thin layers to dry evenly and quickly.

32. After drying, cereal grain should be cleaned to remove damaged and immature kernels and other foreign matter. Kernels containing symptomless infections cannot be removed by standard cleaning methods. Seed cleaning procedures, such as gravity tables and optical sorting, may remove broken kernels that are susceptible to infection

Storage after drying and cleaning

33. It is important that bins, silos, sheds and other buildings intended for grain storage are dry, well-vented structures that provide protection from rain, snow, ground water, moisture condensation, and the entry of rodents, birds and insects that can not only contaminate grain but damage grain kernels to make them susceptible to mould infection. Ideally, storage structures should be designed so as to minimise wide fluctuations in the temperature of the stored grain.

34. Storage facilities should be cleaned prior to receiving grain to remove dust, grain, crop residues, animal and insect excreta, insects, foreign material and other source of contamination.

35. For bagged commodities, ensure that bags are clean, dry and stacked on pallets or incorporate a water impermeable layer between the bags and the floor. The bags should facilitate aeration and be made of non-toxic food-grade materials, that do not attract insects and rodents and are sufficiently strong to resist storage for longer periods. When stored by the conventional system bagged grains should enter storage with moisture content less than 1% of the reference moisture held by the bulk storage system.

36. Determine moisture content of the lot, and if necessary, dry the crop to the moisture content recommended for storage. Fungal growth in grain is closely related with water activity (a_w). Although the appropriate moisture content for fungal growth on various grains is different, the a_w is basically the same. Researchers have shown that recommended a_w to avoid fungal growth is generally less than 0.70. In general, the moisture content of grains during storage should not be higher than 15%. Appropriate level of moisture content of grain should be determined based on cereal variety, kernel size, grain quality, storage period and storage condition (e.g. temperature). In addition, safe storage guidance may be provided to reflect the environmental situation in each region. Table 2 shows values of moisture content in relation to different water activities at 25°C for some cereals.

Table 2. Values of grain moisture content in relation to water activities at 25°C for some cereals.

Cereal	Moisture content (%) at various water activity			
	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75
Rice	13.2	13.8	14.2	15.0
Oat	11.2	12.2	13.0	14.0
Rye	12.2	12.8	13.6	14.6
Barley	12.2	13.0	14.0	15.0
Maize	12.8	13.4	14.2	15.2
Sorghum	12.0	13.0	13.8	14.8
Wheat	13.0	13.6	14.6	15.8

37. The mycotoxin level in in-bound and out-bound grain should be monitored when relevant, using appropriate sampling and testing programs that are appropriate to the mycotoxin system.

38. To more effectively monitor the condition of stored grain, it is advisable, if possible, to measure the temperature and humidity of the storage facilities and the stored grain at regular time intervals during storage. A grain temperature rise of 2-3°C may indicate microbial growth and/or insect infestation. If temperature or moisture becomes unacceptably high, where possible, aerate the grain by circulation of air through the storage area to maintain proper and uniform temperature levels. Aeration should be conducted, if possible, during periods of low ambient relative humidity of air being forced through the mass of stored grain. Aeration during periods of high relative humidity can actually increase condensation and water activity in stored grain whose temperature is below ambient air temperature. Grain can also be transferred from one storage container to another to promote aeration and disruption of potential hot spots during storage. If grain spoilage or mould growth in grain is observed, separate the apparently infected portions of the grain and send samples for analysis for the presence of mycotoxins. When spoiled grain is removed, it is extremely important to minimise the mixing of the spoiled grain with the remaining portion of grain that appears to be in good condition. Small quantities of highly contaminated grain can greatly increase mycotoxin levels in grain that is otherwise in good condition. When spoiled grain has been removed, it may be necessary to aerate the remaining grains to lower the temperature to acceptable levels.

39. For cold climate countries, it is important to note that reduction of grain temperature below 15 degrees Celsius that can occur during colder months of temperate grain producing regions will contribute to safe storage and prevention of mould growth and mycotoxin production. Extremely cold temperatures will also inhibit insect growth and reproduction, reducing risk of insect damage in turn facilitating mould growth.

40. Use good housekeeping procedures to minimise the levels of rodent pests, insects and fungi in storage facilities. This may include the use of suitable, registered insecticides and fungicides or appropriate alternative methods within an integrated pest management program. Care should be taken to select and use only those pest control products that will not create a safety concern based on the intended end use of the grains and the maximum levels of pesticide residue dictated by regulation or buyer specifications. Since rodent pests can damage the crop during storage, the storage facility must be kept free of rodents such as rats and mice to the extent possible.

41. The use of a suitable, approved preservative (e.g. organic acids such as propionic acid) may be beneficial. These acids are effective in killing various fungi and thus prevent the production of mycotoxins in grains intended only for animal feed. The salts of the acids are usually more effective for long-term storage. Care must be taken because these compounds can negatively affect the taste and odour of the grain.

42. Document the harvesting, drying, cleaning and storage procedures implemented each season by making notes of measurements (e.g. temperature, moisture, and humidity) and any deviation or changes from traditional practices. This information may be very useful for explaining the cause(s) of fungal growth and mycotoxin formation during a particular crop year and help to avoid similar occurrences in the future. Validated predictive models, when available, could be used to control fungal growth and mycotoxin production during these procedures.

Transport from storage

43. Transport containers, vehicles such as trucks and railway cars and vessels (boats and ships) should be dry and free of old grain, grain dust, visible fungal growth, insects and any contaminated material that could contribute to mycotoxin levels in lots and cargoes of grain. As necessary, transport containers should be cleaned and disinfected with appropriate substances (which should not cause off-odours, flavour or contaminate the grain) before use and re-use and be suitable for the intended cargo. The use of registered fumigants or insecticides may be useful. At unloading, the transport container should be emptied of all cargo and cleaned as appropriate.

44. Shipments of grain should be protected from additional moisture by using covered or airtight containers or tarpaulins. Minimise temperature fluctuations and measures that may cause condensation to form on the grain, which could lead to local moisture build-up and consequent fungal growth and mycotoxin formation.

45. Avoid insect, bird and rodent infestation during transport by the use of insect-and rodent proof containers or insect and rodent repellent chemical treatments if they are approved for the intended end use of the grain.

Processing

46. Sorting and cleaning are effective processes to remove contaminated grains and reduce mycotoxin content in cereals. Visibly mouldy infected and/or damaged kernels should be discarded in order to prevent their entry into the food and livestock feed supply chains. This is particularly important if the grain is intended for direct human consumption rather than industrial processing.

47. Analytical testing can be used as a tool to monitor mycotoxin concentrations in cereal grains. It is important that the cereal grains removed from storage for transport are tested at loading or unloading for mycotoxin concentrations before going into storage at grain processing facilities, especially when the risk of mycotoxin contamination is high. Lots containing higher levels of mycotoxin should undergo processing that significantly decreases mycotoxin levels to guarantee a safe product to consumers.

48. Brushing, scouring and peeling to remove hulls and bran layers of the grain can significantly reduce mycotoxin content as the outer parts of the kernel of most cereal grains typically contains higher mycotoxin levels or adhering contaminated dust. Such redistribution of the mycotoxins present in unprocessed grains can result in unacceptably high levels of mycotoxins such as DON in the separated hulls and seed coat (bran layers) fractions. Where these fractions are to be used for food use rather than being discarded, it is also important to monitor mycotoxin levels to ensure food safety in the products as consumed.

49. Industrial dry milling of grain to produce whole grain products containing all portions of the unprocessed kernels in their naturally occurring relative proportions will not reduce mycotoxin levels from those observed in the unprocessed grain. Dry milling processes that segregate some or all of the hull and bran layers of the grain can significantly reduce the mycotoxin content of milled products derived from grain endosperm (inner portions of kernels) used as food ingredients to levels below those present in the unprocessed grain. Wet milling of maize grain isolates most mycotoxins from the starch fraction used as food ingredients.

50. Milled grain products that are stored for long periods of time are also susceptible to mould growth and increased in mycotoxin levels imparted by the mould species. It is therefore important to avoid storing flour and other milled grain products for long periods of time, but if it is unavoidable then the products should be stored in proper storage containers and conditions at safe moisture levels with minimum temperatures changes. Such containers must deter insect and rodent infestation and should be subject to integrated pest control measures.

51. For grain products and grain-derived foods that pass through a fermentation step, poorly preserved starter cultures are significant sources of mycotoxin contamination. The starter cultures should be maintained pure, viable and sealed to prevent water entrance and other contamination.

52. The beer steeping process (soaking and germination phases) raises the seed moisture level to about 45% which is favourable for fungal growth and mycotoxin production. The situation is problematic if the process is done under open, poor sanitary conditions. Therefore, steeping should be carried out in weatherproof containers under controlled atmosphere.

53. All grain processing activities should follow good hygiene practices and HACCP-based (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) good manufacturing practices.

APPENDIX VIII**PROJECT DOCUMENT****PROPOSAL FOR NEW WORK ON “CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF MYCOTOXIN CONTAMINATION IN SPICES”****(for approval by CAC)****1- Purpose and Scope of the new work**

The purpose of the proposed new work is to provide to member countries and the food and feed producing industries a guidance to prevent and reduce mycotoxin contamination of spices. The Code and annexes will cover different types of management practices for control mycotoxins in different spices.

2- Relevance and timeliness

Several mycotoxins have been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Aflatoxins have been classified as Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans) while OTA has been classified as Group 2B (possible human carcinogen).

Mycotoxins are fungal secondary metabolites that have been associated with severe toxic effects to vertebrates. They are produced by many important phytopathogenic and food spoilage fungi including *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Fusarium*, and *Alternaria* species. The contamination of foods and animal feeds with mycotoxins is a worldwide problem.

Human exposure to mycotoxins may can be high due to the fact that they are present in a wide variety of foodstuffs, such as spices, cereals, oilseeds, some fruits and vegetables, nuts, coffee, wine, etc. Besides their presence in food, they are stable compounds and therefore they cannot be removed completely from those foodstuffs. Thus, it is important to maintain the level contamination of mycotoxins in food at the lowest achievable level (ALARA principle).

It was recognised by FAO that the most efficient way to approach the problem of mycotoxins contamination in foodstuffs is the prevention or minimising their concentrations by means of following a code of good practices

3- Main aspects to be covered

The proposed new work will focus on good practices that will prevent or reduce contamination of spices with mycotoxins. The Code will cover Good Agricultural Practices, Good Manufacturing Practices and Good Storage practices, since mycotoxin contamination can develop during any of this steps.

4- Assessment against the criteria for the establishment of work priorities

a) Consumer protection from the point of view of health, food safety, ensuring fair practice in the food trade and taking into account the identified needs of the developing countries.

The Code will provide additional guidance for countries in order to preventing and reducing mycotoxins contamination of spices and consequently minimise consumer dietary exposure to mycotoxins.

b) Diversification of national legislations and apparent resultant or potential impediments to international trade.

The Code would provide internationally recognised scientific and technical guidance in order to improve the enhancement of international trade.

c) Work already undertaken by other organisations in this field

There are some practical recommendations to avoid mycotoxin producing moulds during harvest and processing of several spices in the FAO Diversification Booklet 20 on Spices and herbs for home and market.

5- Relevance to Codex Strategic Goals

The work proposed falls under all five Codex Strategic Goals:

Goal 1: Promoting Sound Regulatory Frameworks

The result of this work will assist in promoting sound regulatory frameworks in international trade by using scientific knowledge and practical experience for prevention and reduction of mycotoxins contamination of spices.

This work will harmonise procedures for developed and developing countries with a view to promoting maximum application of Codex standards for fair trade.

Goal 2: Promoting widest and consistent application of scientific principles and risk analysis.

This work will help in establishing risk management options and strategies to control mycotoxins in spices.

Goal 3: Strengthening Codex work-management capabilities

The Code will provide a general framework for the management of food safety risks associated with the prevention and reduction of mycotoxins contamination of spices that can be used by countries to prevent and reduce mycotoxin contamination in spices.

Goal 4: Promoting cooperation between seamless linkages between Codex and other multilateral bodies.

The work will supplement the information already provided by FAO on moulds control measures and thus contribute to FAO's work.

Goal 5: Promoting maximum application of Codex standards

Due to the international nature of this problem, this work will support and embrace all aspects of this objective by requiring participation of both developed and developing countries to conduct the work.

6- Information on the relationship between the proposal and other existing Codex documents

This new work is recommended by the Committee following discussion on the feasibility to develop a Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in spices based on a discussion paper (CX/CF 15/9/16) presented at its 9th Session (2015).

The Code of hygienic practice for spices and dried aromatic plants (CAC/RCP 42-1995) contains general provisions to prevent mycotoxin contamination in spices, such as certain precautions to be utilised during the drying process and the inclusion of the mycotoxin control of the raw material. This COP has been amended recently by the Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH, 2013) and adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC, 2014).

7- Identification of any requirement for and availability of expert scientific advice

Mycotoxins have been assessed by JECFA on several occasions and aflatoxins is currently present on the Priority List for Evaluation by JECFA. The outcome will give further evidence on the effectivity of management practices for the control of mycotoxins contamination of food and feed.

8- Identification of any need for technical input to the standard from external bodies

Currently, there is no need for additional technical input from external bodies.

9- The proposed timeline for completion of the new work, including the starting date, proposed date of adoption at Step 5 and the proposed date for the adoption by the Commission, the timeframe for developing a standard should not normally exceed 5 years.

Subject to approval by the Commission in 2015, the Code will be submitted for consideration by CCCF in 2016. Final adoption by the Commission is foreseen for 2018.

APPENDIX IX**PRIORITY LIST OF CONTAMINANTS AND NATURALLY OCCURRING TOXICANTS
FOR EVALUATION BY JECFA**

Contaminants and Naturally Occurring Toxicants	Background and Question(s) to be Answered	Data Availability (When, What)
Sterigmatocystin	Safety assessment	EU: Survey data 2014 -2015 EFSA risk assessment
Diacetoxyscirpenol	Safety assessment	Unknown
Fumonisin	Update exposure assessment	After new occurrence data have been collected
Aflatoxins	(1) Update the risk assessment (2) Impact assessment of different MLs in RTE peanuts, effect on exposure and health, and assessment of violation rates with these different MLs ¹	New data available in public literature and occurrence data in GEMS/Food
3-MCPD esters	Full evaluation (toxicological assessment and exposure assessment)	Germany: occurrence data and data on hydrolysis (humans – in vivo) available, additional occurrence data using new methods; study to improve analytical methods on-going Japan: sub-chronic toxicity data and occurrence data available; China: Total Diet Study on 3-MCPD esters available Canada: surveillance data including recent surveillance in infant formula, temporal trend data EU: occurrence data USA: occurrence data for oils used in infant formula, study on data gaps Netherlands: occurrence data
Glycidyl ester	Full evaluation (toxicological assessment and exposure assessment) Bioavailability of free compounds	Japan: Surveillance in fats and oils, and sub-chronic toxicity studies available; risk assessment with exposure assessment and MoE USA: occurrence data for oils used in infant formula, study on data gaps EU: occurrence data available Canada: occurrence data, trend data
Scopoletin ¹	Full evaluation (toxicological assessment and exposure assessment) in fermented Noni juice	
Inorganic arsenic ^{1,2}	Evaluation of non-cancer effects (neurodevelopmental, immunological and cardiovascular)	
Dioxins ^{1,3}	Full evaluation (toxicological assessment and exposure assessment)	EFSA evaluation and other assessments

¹ Proposals from CCCF9 for new contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants for JECFA Priority List.

² Request to be addressed by FAO/WHO in the most appropriate way.

³ Lower priority: JECFA evaluation to build on the ongoing work at national and regional re-assessment of dioxins.

APPENDIX X**NOMINATION OF NEW SUBSTANCES FOR THE PRIORITY LIST OF CONTAMINANTS
AND NATURALLY OCCURRING TOXICANTS FOR EVALUATION BY JECFA****1. Basic information**

- 1) Proposal for inclusion submitted by:
- 2) Name of compound; chemical name(s):
- 3) Identification of (additional) data (toxicology, metabolism, occurrence, food consumption) which could be provided to JECFA:
- 4) List of countries where surveillance data are likely to be available, and if possible list of contact person who could provide such data, including quality assurance information on the data.
- 5) Timeline for data availability:

2. Detail information

- 1) Whether or not the occurrence of the compound in commodities will have potential to cause public health and/or trade problems;
- 2) Whether or not commodities containing the compound are in international trade and represent a significant portion of the diet; and,
- 3) Commitment that a dossier (as complete as possible) will be available for evaluation by the JECFA.
- 4) Relevant justification and information on the following prioritisation criteria¹
 - Consumer protection from the point of view of health and prevention of unfair trade practices;
 - Compliance with CCCF's Terms of Reference;
 - Compliance with JECFA's Terms of Reference;
 - Compliance with the Codex Alimentarius Commission's Strategic Plan, its relevant plans of work and Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities;
 - The quality, quantity, adequacy, and availability of data pertinent to performing a risk assessment, including data from developing countries;
 - The prospect of completing the work in a reasonable period of time;
 - The diversity of national legislation and any apparent impediments to international trade;
 - The impact on international trade (i.e. magnitude of the problem in international trade);
 - The needs and concerns of developing countries; and,
 - Work already undertaken by other international organisations.

¹ Section 3, para.10 of the Risk Analysis Principles Applied by the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (See Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission).