

FEDIOL code of practice on the safety of vegetable oils and fats products for feed and food with regard to dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs

FEDIOL published its code on the safety of feed with regard to dioxin in March 2011 so as to respond to the call by the Commission services to develop an approach on enhanced monitoring of dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs in oils and fats products for feed application. One year later, in March 2012, Commission Regulation 225/2012 amending Annex II to Regulation 183/2005 as regards dioxin in oils and fats products for feed was published. This was followed by Regulation 2015/1905 that amended Regulation 183/2005 for the second time as regards dioxin testing in feed.

This FEDIOL voluntary code covers the crushing of oilseeds and refining of vegetable oils and fats, the latter process which is outlined in the chart under Annex I. FEDIOL represents 85% of EU's crushing and refining capacities.

This code consists of the following elements:

1. Monitoring scheme on dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs

The monitoring scheme for the analysis on dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs of oils and fats products from the oilseeds processing and vegetable oils and fats refining industry is contained in Annex II.

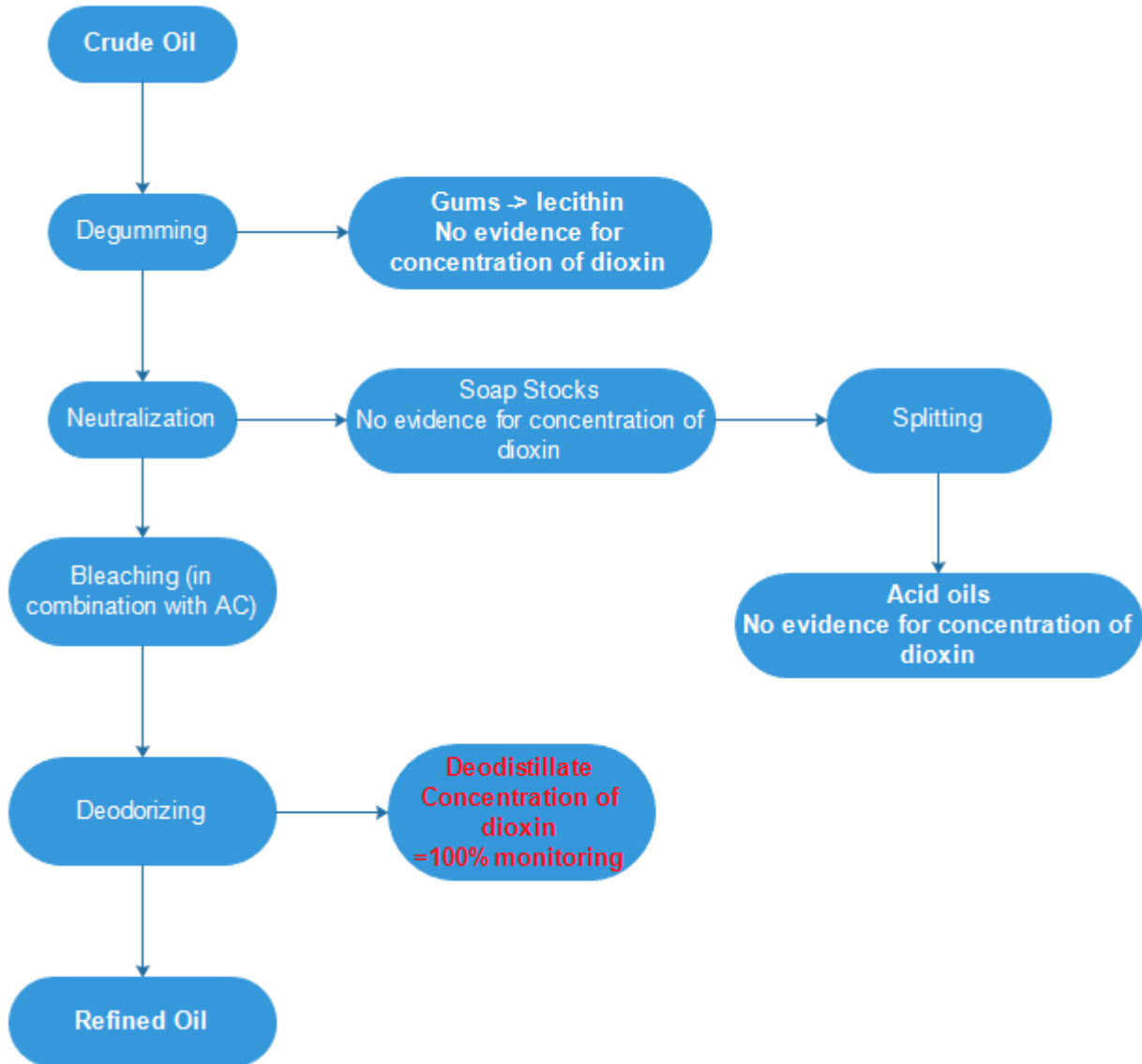
2. Clear product labelling

FEDIOL proposes a uniform and clear approach to the labelling of vegetable oils and fats (/products) in order to ensure proper handling in the supply chain and to minimize risk (Annex III).

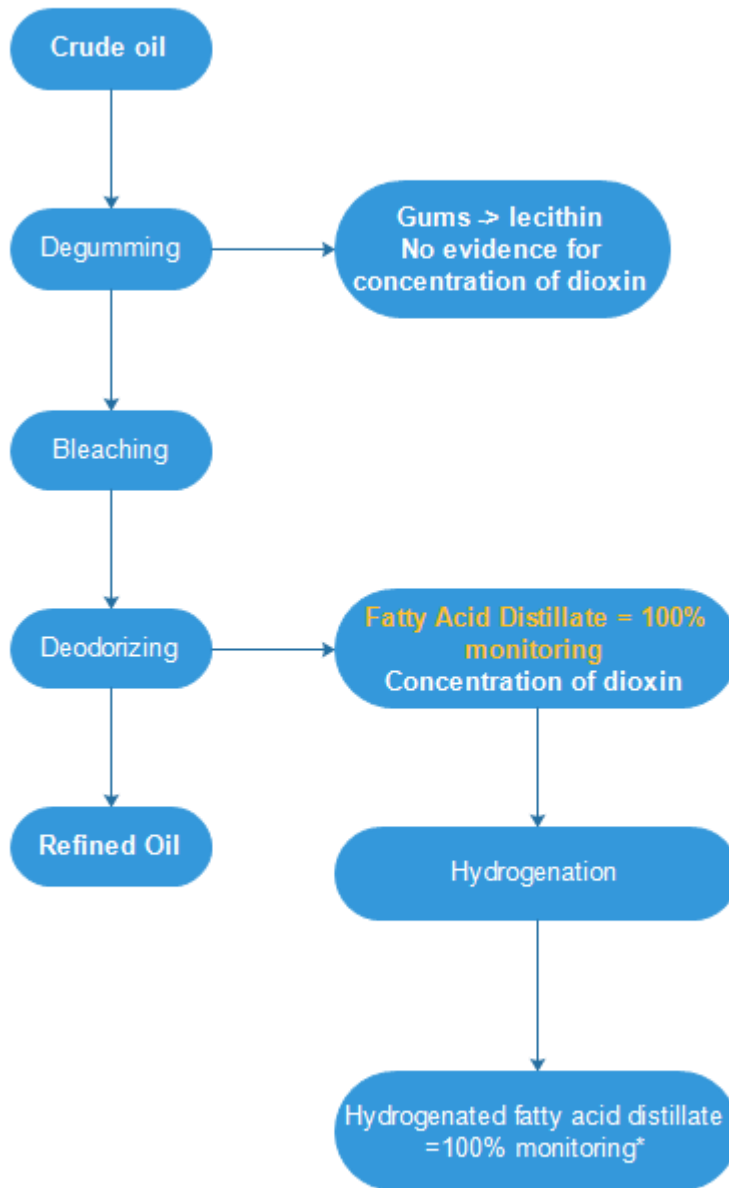
This revised code is applying as of 26 March 2016.

Annex I Flow charts refining; chemical and physical

Refinery - Chemical



Refinery - Physical



*** when a full batch of FAD is hydrogenated prior to placing on the market as feed testing of the FAD itself is not compulsory**

Annex II: Monitoring dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs

1.0 Scope

The monitoring scheme covers the oils and fats products from oilseeds processing and vegetable oils and fats refining applied for feed and food.

2.0 Analysis

For feed products: Analysis should be performed by ISO 17025 accredited laboratories with officially recognized methods of analysis as laid down in Commission Regulation 278/2012 (amending Regulation 152/2009), as regards the determination of the levels of dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls in feed products.

For foodstuffs: Analysis should be performed by official recognized methods of analysis as laid down in Commission Regulation (EU) 252/2012, laying down methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of levels dioxins, dioxin-like PCB's and non-dioxin-like PCB's in certain foodstuffs (repealing Regulation (EC) 1883/2006).

3.0 Monitoring frequency

Companies shall conduct analyses at a frequency that is dictated by site-specific HACCP plan. In addition, the companies are advised as follows:

- Companies may want to analyse on dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs all of the batches ("100% monitoring") of the products in which dioxins may have concentrated during processing.
- Additional information on the dioxin risk of particular feed products can be found in the Fediol Risk Assessment for the individual products.
- When the analysis is performed on the seeds, the concentration from the seeds to the crude oil should be taken into account.
- The influence of drying practices in certain origins should be considered as well. For instance, crude coconut oil may contain high levels of dioxin and dioxin-like PCB's as a result of the direct drying of copra, whereby 100 % monitoring is advised for those at-risk products derived of coconut oil refining that are applied for food and or feed.
- Keeping in mind the higher possible concentration of dioxin and dioxin-like PCB's in crude coconut oil, the 100 % monitoring for the derived soapstocks or acid oils is advised, even given that this is not required by Regulation (EU) 2015/1905.
- Fresh bleaching earth and fresh filter aid: see Fediol code on the purchase of fresh bleaching earth and fresh filter aid.

The above results in recommended monitoring frequencies per type of vegetable oils and fats product as outlined in the table on page 6.

4.0 Batch size

The batch size of the products that are subject to batch-wise testing according to the revised Annex II to Regulation 183/2005 is max 1,000 mtons (section Quality Control, point 2a), unless it can be demonstrated that a homogeneous consignment is bigger than this size (section Quality control, point 3). If such consignment has been sampled in a representative way, then the results of the analysis of the appropriately drawn and sealed sample will be considered accepted.

5.0 Submission of proof of analysis to the customer

The customer shall have a certificate of analysis of products that are subject to batch-wise testing according to Annex II to Regulation 183/2005 as amended by Regulation 2015/1905.

| Crushing of oil seeds and refining of oils | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-------------|
| Processes and products¹ | Description | Palm | Palm kernel | Rape seed | Soya bean | Sunflower seed | Coconut | Groundnut | Linseed | Maize | Shea kernel | Safflower | Sesame | Walnut | Cottonseed | Castor bean |
| | | Crude oil/fat | Oils and fats from pressing/extraction | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 / 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| (partially) degummed oil/fat | Oils treated to remove gums/lecithin | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Lecithin | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Fresh bleaching earth or fresh filter aid | Used product added to meal at integrated crushing refining | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Used bleaching earth or used filter aid | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical refining | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refined oil/fat and products derived thereof | Oils/fats treated to remove colour, odour and off taste | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Fatty acid distillates, including hydrogenated ones | Distillate from deodorization of physical refining | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chemical refining | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refined oil/fat and products derived thereof | Oils/fats treated to remove colour, odour and off taste | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Soap stock and acid oils | Product resulting from caustic soda refining and soap stock splitting | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Deodistillates | Deodistillate from chemical refining | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Products derived from vegetable oils, other than those mentioned in this table | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

¹ In case of mixing of products (for instance by products from physical and chemical refining) the monitoring regime of the fraction with the highest monitoring frequency applies

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|
| Monitoring frequency: | 1 = 100% monitoring according regulation 2015/1905 | 2= 100 % monitoring if supplied as feed material | 3 Analysis according the site specific HACCP plan |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|

Annex III Labelling of vegetable oils and fats (/products) sold to third parties by oilseed crushing and vegetable oils and fats refining companies

The labelling of oils and fats products as referred to below is to appear on all relevant documents, including contracts and shipping documents.

A. Products not suitable for food or feed use

An example of the labelling can be the following:

"Name of Product" and in addition the notice "not suitable for use in the Food or Feed Chain" and at a minimum batch/lot number & Manufacturer's name and address.

Contracts should refer to the following: The goods described under and sold pursuant to this contract of sale are not for "food" or "feed" purposes. The Buyer hereby agrees not to use the goods in any food or feed application, either directly or after any further processing of the goods. In case of resale of the goods, buyer agrees to include this clause in any contract for the sale of all or any of such goods including this obligation.

The requirements under REACH and CLP regulations when selling products for non-food, non-feed applications are to be met as well.

B. Further processing required to comply with Food/Feed Law

An example of the labelling can be the following:

"Name of Product" and in addition the notice "requires further processing to meet EU Feed/Food Law requirements".

Contracts should refer to the following: The goods described under and sold pursuant to this contract of sale are not "food" or "feed". The Buyer hereby agrees not to use the goods in any food or feed application, either directly or without further processing of the goods. In case of resale of the goods, buyer agrees to include this clause in any contract for the sale of all or any of such goods including this obligation.

C. Feed

"Name of Product" as listed under the EU Feed Catalogue and in addition the term "Feed Material" plus all relevant labelling information required under Regulation N° 767/2009