
New applications.

Documents were distributed.


Discussion on EFSA Scientific Opinions on :

A.2.1. the safety and efficacy of Bactocell (Pediococcus acidilactici) when used as a feed additive for fish - Annex

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.

A.2.2. the safety and efficacy of Bactocell (Pediococcus acidi lactici) as a feed additive for use in water for drinking for weaned piglets, pigs for fattening, laying hens and chickens for fattening - Annex

Following the discussion a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.2.3. the safety and efficacy of Lactobacillus buchneri (NCIMB 30139) as a silage additive for all species - Annex

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.

A.2.4. the safety and efficacy of Lactobacillus salivarius (CNCM I-3238) and Lactobacillus casei (ATTC PTA-6135) as silage additives for all species - Annex

Following the discussion, supplementary information will be requested from the applicant and if appropriate a supplementary evaluation will be asked of EFSA on Lactobacillus salivarius (CNCM I-3238). A draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting on Lactobacillus casei (ATTC PTA-6135).
A.2.5. the safety and efficacy of VevoVitall® (benzoic acid) as feed additive for pigs for reproduction - Annex.

Following the discussion, supplementary information will be requested from the applicant and if provided a new evaluation will be asked of EFSA.


A Commission representative clarified several concrete questions with respect to the application of the ‘dioxin decision’ that emerged recently. It was agreed that the implementation in practice should be as harmonised as possible. However, the competent authorities, in line with the principles laid down in the feed control and hygiene legislation, should act according to the mandated responsibilities. In order to achieve harmonisation of the implementation, Member States are encouraged to send further queries to the Commission. A coordinated approach on such queries will then be made available to all competent authorities.

A.4 Exchange of views on the work of the Task Force on Animal Feeding of the Codex Alimentarius.

Draft comments to the two documents object of the discussion in the Task Force were discussed and a number of changes were considered. Consolidated versions of the documents following the discussions were to be circulated in order to seek comments by Member States with a view to collate final versions to meet the Codex deadline for comments.

A.5 Update and exchange of views on recent RASFF notifications related to undesirable substances in feed.

A.5.1. Recent RASFF notifications

Information was provided on following RASFF notifications as regards non-compliant levels of
- arsenic and mercury in complementary feed for shrimp from Belgium;
- aflatoxins in sunflower seeds from Egypt, in maize gluten from Switzerland, in corn from Serbia;
- dichlorvos in maize from Argentina.

A.5.2. Updated guidelines as regards Didelcyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride (DDAC) and benzalkoniumchloride (BAC) feed

The Committee was informed that the guidelines as regards measures to be taken as regards the presence of DDAC or BAC have been updated at the Standing Committee on 5 October 2012. The update concerned the application of the enforcement level of 0.5 mg/kg to processed and/or composite products. It was agreed that the in case of the processed and/or composite products, the provisions of Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 have to be taken into account. That article provides that the changes of the levels of the DDAC or BAC residues
caused by processing and/or mixing have to be taken into account. Furthermore after request of clarification by a delegation, it was confirmed again that all feed, including premixtures, containing a level of DDAC or BAC above 0.5 mg/kg, after eventually having taken into account processing factors (see paragraph above), has to be withdrawn from the market. It was furthermore clarified that, in accordance with the provisions of article 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) 882/2012 on the official control in feed and food, the analysis of DDAC have to be performed in an laboratory accredited according EN ISO/IEC 17025 and having these kind of analysis within the scope of their accreditation. The method used for the analysis has to be fit for the purpose or developed in accordance with scientific protocols and has been at least in-house validated according to an internationally accepted protocol.

A.5.3. Extraction method for the analysis of heavy metals in feed containing kaolinitic clay.

Reference was made to information provided to the Committee at the meeting of 21-22 June 2012 as regards the difference in lead content in kaolinitic clay and feed containing kaolinitic clay by applying different extraction methods (partial versus total extraction);

The Committee was informed of following initiatives that the Commission has and will take in the near future to remediate the situation.

- The European Standardisation Committee (CEN) has already been contacted to initiate the procedure for defining more precisely the scope and to introduce the necessary changes to EN standards EN 15510 and EN 15550 to avoid obtaining contradictory analytical results by using EN 15510 for the premixtures and EN 15550 for compound feed in which the premixtures are used.

- It is evident that the maximum levels for lead refer to the extractable lead and not to "total lead". Indeed in the period between 2005 and 2011 it was explicitly established that the maximum of lead refers to an extraction method which determines the extractable lead and not the total lead. As according to the information provided by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) Heavy metals, there was no difference to be observed between the different extraction methods, the explicit reference to the extraction method was deleted in 2011. In most cases there is indeed no significant difference between "total lead" and "extractable lead" but afterwards, it was found out that in the case of presence of kaolinitic clay, the difference between the extraction methods is very large and very significant (a factor of 4 to 10 according to a recent report of the EURL heavy metals). Consequently the services of the Commission will do the necessary as a matter of urgency to remediate the situation as a matter of urgency. In the meantime, the Committee agreed to use, as was foreseen in EU legislation in the period 2005-2011, the extraction method "5% nitric acid", for the control of the presence of lead in kaolinitic clay, premixtures containing kaolinitic clay and compound feed containing kaolinitic clay. One delegation made a comment on this conclusion but did not object to it.
A.5.4. Other issues related to undesirable substances

One delegation asked for the guidelines to provide guidance to which extent products should be withdrawn from the market in case it concerns a very fragmented market with many retail selling points of small quantities (cf. discussions at the meeting on 21-22 June 2012). The Commission indicated to put it on the agenda of the next meeting of the Committee.

Another delegation asked the Commission to provide information on the safety of the metabolites after the detoxification of an aflatoxin contaminated feed by ammonium. The Commission representative indicated that it is generally acknowledged that these metabolites do not endanger animal or public health in the case of food producing animals but that specific information on the toxicity of the metabolites might not be readily available.

Vote taken: Unanimity

B.1 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of preparations of Pediococcus acidilactici CNCM MA 18/5M DSM 11673, Pediococcus pentosaceus (DSM 23376, NCIMB 12455 and NCIMB 30168), Lactobacillus plantarum (DSM 3676 and DSM 3677) and Lactobacillus buchneri DSM 13573 as feed additives for all animal species.

Vote taken: Unanimity

B.2 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation on the withdrawal from the market of certain feed additives belonging to the group of flavouring and appetising substances.

The purpose of the draft measure is to withdraw from the market certain feed additives belonging to the group of flavouring and appetising substances, for which no applications for re-evaluation were submitted within the prescribed period, as required by Article 10(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. A discussion took place on document SANCO/11288/2012 and the vote was taken on the text with minor amendments.

Vote taken: Unanimity

M.1 Any Other Business.

On the request of a Member State, a Commission representative clarified that sodium and potassium ferrocyanide (authorized by Regulation (EC) No 1810/2005) must be declared with their added amount in the labelling of any feed material or compound feed to which they had been added.