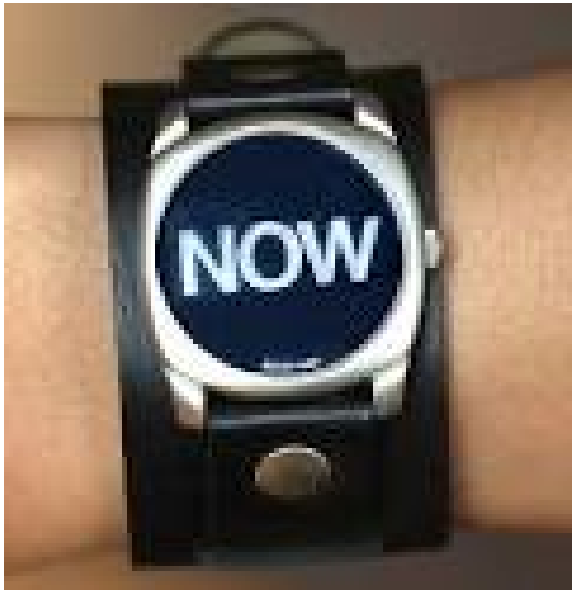
AGGIORNAMENTI NEL CONTESTO EUROPEO (PARTE I)

P.Brizio

RECENTI E FUTURI SVILUPPI DELLA LEGISLAZIONE EUROPEA IN MATERIA DI METALLI PESANTI NEI MANGIMI

IL PRESENTE...



REGOLAMENTO (UE) 2015/186 DELLA COMMISSIONE

del 6 febbraio 2015

che modifica l'allegato I della direttiva 2002/32/CE del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio per quanto riguarda i livelli massimi di arsenico, fluoro, piombo, mercurio, endosulfan e semi di Ambrosia

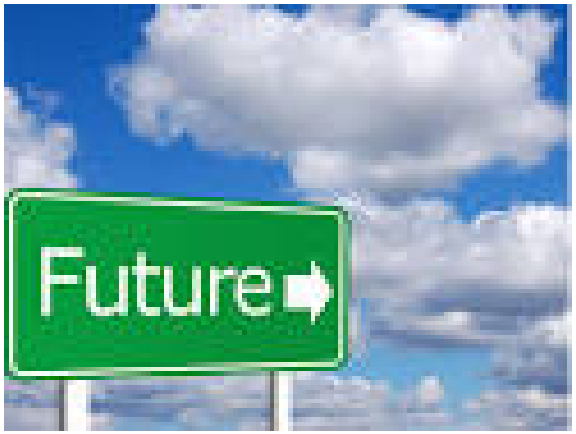
Livelli massimi in conchiglie marine calcaree:

- arsenico: 15 ppm (12% umidità)
- fluoro: 500 ppm (12% umidità)
- piombo: 15 ppm (12% umidità)

5. Mercurio (4)	Materie prime per mangimi ad eccezione di:	0,1
	– pesce, altri animali acquatici e loro prodotti	0,5 (13)

«(13) Il livello massimo è applicabile, sulla base del peso umido, ai pesci, agli altri animali acquatici e ai loro prodotti destinati alla produzione di mangimi composti per cani, gatti, pesci ornamentali e animali da pelliccia.»

IL FUTURO...



ARSENICO TOTALE → ARSENICO INORGANICO

MODIFICA REGOLAMENTO CE 152/2009: METODI OBSOLETI NICHEL, NITRITI E NITRATI

FLUORO NELLE ALGHE MARINE CALCAREE (MAERL) E NEI MAMGIMI COMPLEMENTARI

NOTIFICHE RASFF SUI MANGIMI 1/09/2014-28/09/2015

PIOMBO: 0 NOTIFICHE
CADMIO: 1 NOTIFICA
MERCURIO: 4 NOTIFICHE
FLUORO: 1 NOTIFICA
ARSENICO: 3 NOTIFICHE

ATTIVITA' EFSA
BIOCONTAM UNIT

efsa
European Food Safety Authority

NICHEL

efsa
European Food Safety Authority
EFSA Journal 2015;13(4):4074

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on the risks to animal and public health and the environment related to the presence of nickel in feed[1]

EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM)[2,3]

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy

CALL OF DATA:

CIRCA 1800 RISULTATI ANALITICI SUI MANGIMI FORNITI SOLAMENTE DA 2 NAZIONI DAL 2007 AL 2011
ASSENZA DI DATI DI SPECIAZIONE

ESPOSIZIONE:

5.1 – 61.7 µg/kg b.w. per day
(mean upper bound concentrations)

CARATTERIZZAZIONE DEL RISCHIO:

BASSA PROBABILITA' CHE LA PRESENZA DI NICHEL NEL MANGIME MINI LA SALUTE DI:

BOVINI, SUINI, CONIGLI, ANATRE, PESCI, CANI, POLLI, TACCHINI, CAPRE, PECORE, CAVALLI E GATTI

CRITICITA':

Table 18: Summary of qualitative evaluation of the impact of uncertainties on the risk assessment of the nickel (Ni) in feed

Sources of uncertainty	Direction[(a)]
Occurrence data in feed stemmed mainly from one country thus they may not well represent the general situation in the European Union	+/–
Representativeness of feed consumption data in livestock is limited	+/–
In the absence of information on Ni content in compound feed highest permitted maximum levels of Ni were assumed for animal exposure assessment	+
Ni levels in water and soil have not been considered for animal risk assessment although they might contribute to total Ni intake in animals	–
Occurrence in feed is only reported as total Ni	+/–
Only limited information on Ni toxicity is available for livestock animals, fish and cats	+/–
Lack of reproduction toxicity studies in certain livestock species	+/–
Lack of data on Ni in manure and environmental fate of Ni in soil	+/–

(a): +: uncertainty with potential to cause over-estimation of exposure/risk; –: uncertainty with potential to cause under-estimation of exposure/risk.

Overall, the CONTAM Panel concluded that the impact of the uncertainties on the animal health risk assessment is small and that the risk assessment is more likely to overestimate than to underestimate the risks.

RACCOMANDAZIONI:

- In humans, for the estimation of chronic and acute dietary exposure to Ni, considering only food of animal origin, occurrence data were mainly represented in three groups, in terms of the number of available data, namely 'Meat and meat products' (n = 2 169), 'Fish and other seafood' (n = 718) and 'Milk and dairy products' (n = 584).

- The highest chronic dietary exposure to Ni, considering only food of animal origin, was estimated in 'Toddlers', with values that ranged between 0.9–3.8 µg/kg b.w. per day (lower bound (LB)–UB) for mean dietary exposure and between 1.6–5.5 µg/kg b.w. per day (LB–UB) in the highly exposed population (95th percentile).

- When compared to the whole diet, 'Milk and dairy products' was one of the main contributors to the chronic dietary exposure to Ni in the young population, in particular in 'Toddlers'.

- From the available data it was not possible to determine carry-over rates from feed to food of animal origin.

- Studies are needed to enable determination of carry-over of Ni from feed to food products of animal origin.

ATTIVITA' DEL COMITATO EUROPEO DI NORMAZIONE (Trace elements in feed)

WORKING GROUP: CEN TC 327/WG4 (Trace Elements in Feed)

ONGOING REVISION:

EN 15510:2007 (ICP-AES)

EN 15550:2007 (GF-AAS after pressure digestion)

EN 15621:2012 (ICP-AES after pressure digestion)

IN PROGRESS

TRACE ELEMENTS, HEAVY METALS AND OTHER INORGANIC ELEMENTS BY ICP-MS

IODINE

INORGANIC ARSENIC & NITRITE

EURL-HM-21
Determinazione di As totale, Cd, Hg, iAs & ex-Pb in argilla caolinitica

ARGILLA CAOLINITCA SETACCIATA E OMOGENEIZZATA

35 NRLs da 29 nazioni (tutti tranne Lussemburgo)

11 OCL da 6 nazioni

4 parteipanti non hanno riportato i risultati (1 NRL)

4 LABORATORI ESPERTI

COMMENTI

LE PRESTAZIONI MIGLIORI SI SONO OTTENUTE PER GLI NRL'S

GLI NRL'S HANNO STIMATO MEGLIO LA LORO INCERTEZZA DI MISURA

GLI Z SCORE > 2 SI OTTENGONO PIU' CON L'ICP CHE CON L'AAS
GLI NRL SONO PIU' ESPERTI NEL VALUTARE LA CONFORMITA'

tAs HA EVIDENZIATO STESSI PROBLEMI extPb → proposta di modifica al regolamento similmente a extPb

ATTIVITA' FUTURE

PROFICIENCY TEST

PANELLO DI PALMISTI
TotAs, iAs, Cd, Pb, (Hg)

GRAZIE DELL'ATTENZIONE!