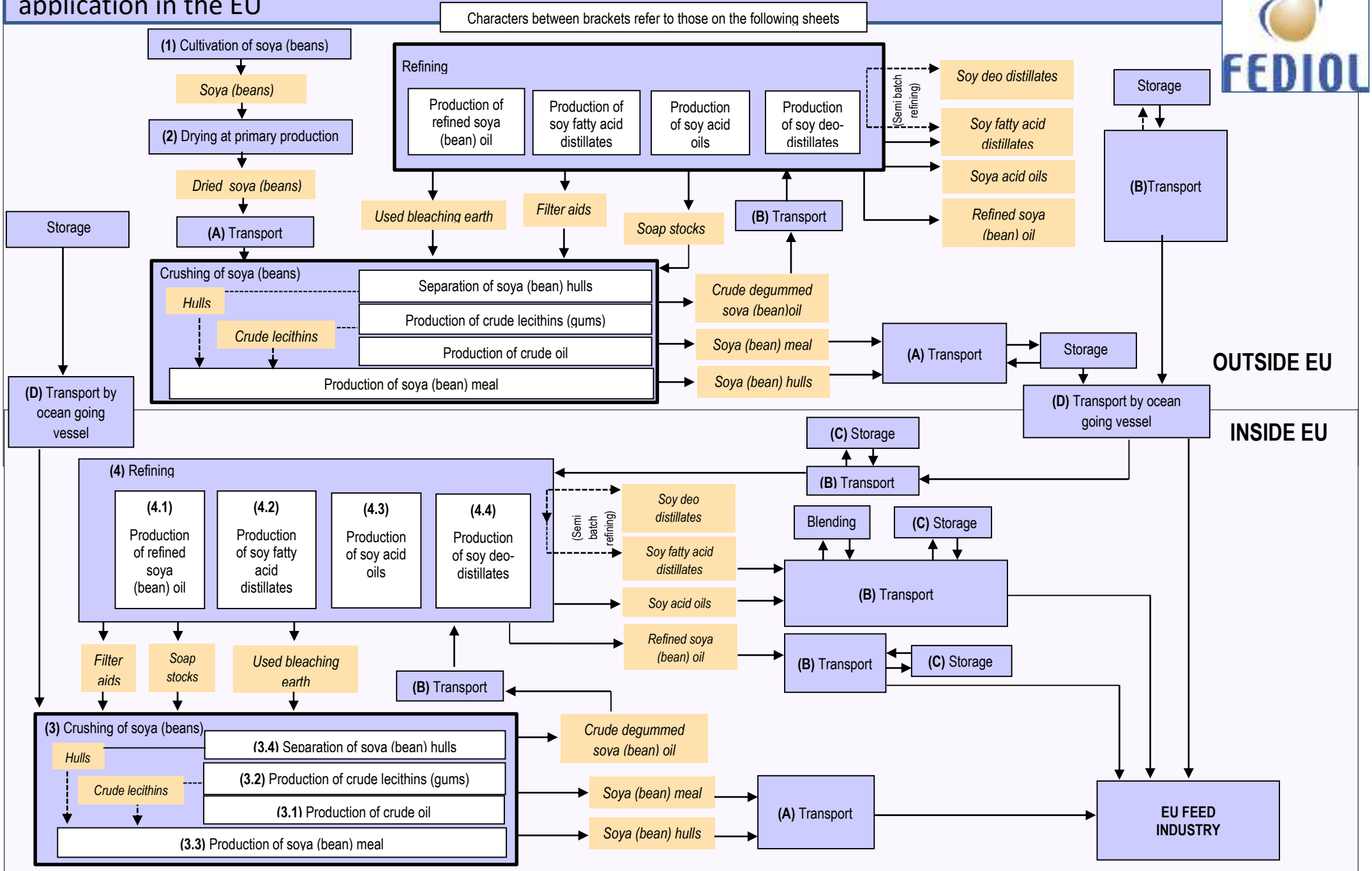


Flow chart of the production chain of soya (bean) meal and oil products for feed application in the EU



6. Risk assessment of the chain of soybean meal and oil products

			1. Cultivation of soya (beans)*					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Pesticide residues above the MRL, i.e. residues of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or rodenticides above the MRL.	C				The countries of export of soya (beans) (USA, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) work with positive lists for the use of pesticides during cultivation which, for some substances, may conflict with European pesticide residue legislation. Regular monitoring of pesticides on soya (beans) shows that residue levels remain within legal limits.	EC Regulation 396/2005 prohibits putting into circulation commodities that do not comply with the MRLs set in the annexes. EC Regulation No. 178/2006 establishes Annex I that lists the food and feed products for which pesticide residue limits apply. Regulation 149/2008 establishes Annexes II, III and IV that sets the MRLs for the products listed in Annex I.		
Non-EU-authorized GMOs	B				Different pace of approval of new GMOs between EU and third countries from which oilseeds are imported. Risk of traces of non-EU-authorized GMOs ending up in EU imported oilseeds.			This is an issue of legal compliance, rather than one on food safety.
Phytotoxins	C				Soya (beans) may contain weeds.	Directive 2002/32/EC limits the maximum content of toxic weed seeds.		Visual inspection of soya (beans) is recommended as a control measure.

* Assessment of risks outside the EU is out of the scope of this document. See Methodology document paragraph 2.3 for more information.

			2. Drying of soya (beans) at primary production*					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Contaminants caused by drying								
- dioxin	C				Burning of waste may result in dioxin formation. Up to now the crushers have found dioxin levels in crude soya (bean) oil to be lower than detection limit.	Code of Practice for the prevention and reduction of dioxin and dioxin-like PCB contamination in foods and feeds (Codex CAC/RCP 62-2006).		<p>Good Manufacturing Practices recommend using fuels which are not generating dioxins and dioxin-like compounds and other harmful contaminants.</p> <p>In case of direct heating, proper burners should be used. Monitoring is regarded necessary to ensure that drying or heating processes do not result in elevated levels of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs. No use of waste products as a fuel for direct drying.</p> <p>Feed materials derived from</p> <p>soya (beans) have to comply with the limits for dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs of the Directive 2002/32/EC.</p>

* Assessment of risks outside the EU is out of the scope of this document. See Methodology document, paragraph 2.3 for more information.

			Utilities: soya (beans) crushing, oil refining and processing					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Hydraulic oils or lubricants from equipment	C	Low	High	3	Hydraulic oils and lubricants may contain toxic compounds.		The prerequisite programme should assure that the contamination of product with non-food grade hydraulic oils or lubricants is avoided and that the risk of contamination of the product with food grade hydraulic oils and lubricants is minimised. The prerequisite programme could involve recording of the quantities used.	
Contaminants in water such as PFOS and PFOA	C	Low	Medium	2	Water is used in the crushing and refining process.	For manufacture of feed, according to Regulation 183/2005/EC water used shall be of suitable quality.		
Cleaning agents and boiler chemicals	C	Medium	Medium	3	Cleaning agents and steam (using boiler chemicals) come into contact with the product.		Cleaning agents used in the production system should be flushed. Cleaning agents and boiler chemicals must be suitable for use in the food industry.	
Thermal heating fluids (THF) from equipment	C	Medium	High	4	THF may still be used by non-FEDIOL members.	According to the FEDIOL Code of Practice on the Heating of Edible Oils during Processing , the use of THF is not allowed.	Use hot water or steam heating. Otherwise, a control measure should assure that the contamination of product with thermal heating fluids is avoided.	

			3. Crushing of soya (beans)					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Toxins from pest control materials	C	Low	High	3	Poisoned grain from open boxes could end up in the food chain.		A pest control programme must be applied that is suitable for use in the food chain.	
Toxic compounds from hexane such as benzene	C	Low	High	3	Industrial hexane may contain toxic compounds.	Directive 2009/32/EC sets purity criteria for the use of hexane during the crush of oilseeds.	Food grade hexane must be used.	
Foreign material like glass, wood, metals, etc.	P	Medium	Medium	3	Foreign material may be present.		A system should be in place that removes foreign material.	

			3.1 Production of crude oil					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Contaminants from filter aids	C	Low	High	3	The crude oil can potentially wash contaminants out of the filter aid.		Use of filter aids that are suitable for the food industry.	
Mineral oils from a failing recovery system	C	Medium	Medium	3	Food grade low-medium viscosity mineral oils are used for hexane recovery. It is in the interest of the crusher to recover as much hexane as possible, and to thus maintain the recovery system well.		Mineral oil of the recovery system must be of food grade quality. The prerequisite programme should assure that the contamination of product with non-food grade oils is avoided and that the risk of contamination of the product with food grade oils is minimised. The prerequisite programme could involve recording of the quantities used.	The Dutch GMP-limit for C (10-40) in oils is 400 mg/kg.
Pesticide residues above the MRL, i.e. residues of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or rodenticides above the MRL.	C	Low*	Medium	2	Regular monitoring of pesticide residues on soya (beans) shows that residue levels remain within legal limits.	Regulation 396/2005 sets limits for residues of pesticides. This regulation allows using a processing/concentration factor for pesticides into processed products, providing food safety is assured. The FEDIOL position (11SAF181) concludes that based on the average oil content in soybeans ranging from 18%-21%, a processing factor of 5 should be used to		*Certain origins of soybeans can have a medium chance of exceeding the MRL for particular pesticide residues.

						establish the MRL in soybean oil.		
Pesticides residues as listed in EU Directive 2002/32 for undesirable substances in feeding stuff	C	very low	High	2	Some of the banned pesticides may be present in the environment. The chance of finding them in crude soya (bean) oil, however, is very low. The use of endosulfan is allowed on soya (beans). Monitoring data show that its residue in crude oil remains within the legal limit.	Directive 2002/32/EC sets limits for a number of pesticides residues in feeding stuff.		
Hexane that resides in the crude oil after recovery	C	High	little	3	After hexane extraction of the oil and subsequent hexane recovery from the oil, traces of hexane will reside in the crude oil.	Feed Marketing Regulation 767/2009 stipulates that feed materials shall be free from chemical impurities resulting from the manufacturing process and from processing aids, unless a maximum content is fixed in the Catalogue. The Catalogue of Feed Materials, Regulation 68/2013 introduces a threshold for the setting of max contents for these chemical impurities of 0.1% (1000 ppm).	Toxicological assessments show that crude soya oil with hexane levels of up to 1000 ppm is feed safe. FOSFA has a flash point limit at 121°C, which is related to transport and storage safety.	

			3.2 Production of crude lecithins					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Mineral oils from a failing recovery system	C	Medium	Medium	3	Food grade low-medium viscosity mineral oils are used for hexane recovery. It is in the interest of the crusher to recover as much hexane as possible, and to thus maintain the recovery system well.		Mineral oil of the recovery system must be of food grade quality. The prerequisite programme should assure that the contamination of product with non-food grade oils is avoided and that the risk of contamination of the product with food grade oils is minimised. The prerequisite programme could involve recording of the quantities used.	The Dutch GMP-limit for C (10-40) in oils is 400 mg/kg.
Pesticide residues above the MRL, i.e. residues of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or rodenticides above the MRL.	C	Low*	Medium	2	Regular monitoring of pesticide residues on soya (beans) shows that residue levels may exceed legal limits.	Regulation 396/2005 sets limits for residues of pesticides. This regulation allows using a processing/concentration factor for pesticides into processed products, providing food safety is assured.	Check incoming soybeans or the crude lecithins. In case of a pesticide residue level exceeding the limit, a feed safety assessment should be carried out.	*Certain origins of soybeans can have a medium chance of exceeding the MRL for particular pesticide residues.
Pesticides residues as listed in EU Directive 2002/32 for undesirable substances in feeding stuff	C	very low	High	2	Some of the banned pesticides may be present in the environment. The chance of finding them in crude soya (bean) oil, however, is very low. The use of endosulfan is allowed on soya (beans). Monitoring data show that its residue in crude oil remains within the legal limit.	Directive 2002/32/EC sets limits for a number of pesticides residues in feeding stuff.		

Hexane that resides in the crude lecithins after recovery	C	High	little	3	After hexane extraction of the oil and subsequent hexane recovery from the oil, traces of hexane will reside in the crude oil.	Feed Marketing Regulation 767/2009 stipulates that feed materials shall be free from chemical impurities resulting from the manufacturing process and from processing aids, unless a maximum content is fixed in the Catalogue. The Catalogue of Feed Materials, Regulation 68/2013 introduces a threshold for the setting of max contents for these chemical impurities of 0.1% (1000 ppm).		Toxicological assessments show that feed materials with hexane levels of up to 1000 ppm are feed safe. FOSFA has a flash point limit at 121° C, which is related to transport and storage safety.
Pathogens	B	Low	Medium	2	Microbiological growth as a result of condensation of water evaporated from the wet gums.			

			3.3 Production of soya (bean) expeller and meal					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Dioxin from anti-caking agent	C	Low	High	3	Anti-caking agent is of mineral origin and may contain dioxin by nature. Dioxin is toxic to humans and animals.	Regulation 2439/1999/EC sets quality criteria for anti-caking agents.	Purchase anti-caking agent of feed grade quality.	
Salmonella	B	High	High	4	Salmonella is the major hazard for microbiological contamination of feed. Salmonella are widespread in the environment and each link in the food chain, from the producers up to and including the consumers has a role to play in reducing the risk of Salmonella harming animals or humans. FEDIOL together with three other associations representing the suppliers and consumers of feed, ie FEFAC, COCERAL and COPA-COGECA have accepted responsibility for issuing guidance for industry to help it control Salmonella and have published the "Common principles for the management of the Salmonella risk in the feed chain" in June 2011. The European Guide to good practice for the industrial manufacture of safe feed materials has been amended so as to comply with these principles.	FEDIOL, FEFAC, COCERAL, COPA-COGECA Common principles for the management of the Salmonella risk in the feed chain.	<p>The operator's PRP programme is to cover the following measures:</p> <p>a) Preserving feed materials from contamination during processing and storage eg by closed systems, hygiene practices, or by separating the premises into hygienic zones as appropriate.</p> <p>b) Applying time and temperature control on the Desolventiser Toaster (DT).</p> <p>c) Apply moisture control of the meals/expellers</p> <p>If the monitoring system indicates that Salmonella is found in the finished feed material, the following actions shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Carry out serotyping and traceability to 	<p>The operator shall introduce line monitoring with samples to be taken from the whole line, from where the product leaves the DT, from when it enters the storage silo up to and including the load out area.</p> <p>The operator is to set realistic targets for reduction of the incidence of Salmonella contamination of his meals/expellers basis historic data.</p>

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify the source of contamination; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Review processing conditions and relevant pre-requisite programs o Additional cleaning of storage and vehicles (where appropriate); o Additional cleaning of plant and equipment; o Review previous monitoring results o Consider additional training or changes in process or procedures o Applying chemical treatment with the aim to reduce Salmonella to acceptable levels. 	
Dioxin from used bleaching earth	C	Low	High	3	Bleaching clay is of mineral origin and may contain dioxin by nature. Dioxin is toxic to humans and animals.	<p>Directive 2002/32/EC limits the dioxin content in feed material of vegetable origin to 0.75 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ) and limits the sum of dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs to 1,5 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ).</p> <p>FEDIOL has developed a Code of Practice on the purchase conditions of fresh bleaching earth for oil refining, which includes a maximum limit for dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs of 1,5 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ) as upperbound value.</p>	Purchase fresh bleaching earth from suppliers that fulfil the FEDIOL specifications as listed in the FEDIOL Code of Practice on the purchase conditions of fresh bleaching earth for oil refining.	The risk only applies to integrated crushing and refining plants.
Hexane residue	C	High	little	3	Hexane residue is present in oilseed meals.	Feed Marketing Regulation 767/2009 stipulates that feed materials shall be free from		Toxicological assessments show that oilseed meals with

Feed

Risk assessment of the chain of soya (bean) meal and oil products



						chemical impurities resulting from the manufacturing process and from processing aids, unless a maximum content is fixed in the Catalogue. The Catalogue of Feed Materials, Regulation 68/2013 introduces a threshold for the setting of max contents for these chemical impurities of 0.1% (1000 ppm).		hexane levels of up to 1000 ppm are feed safe. Germany has contractual specifications of max 300 ppm hexane in soybean meal for explosion prevention during barge transport.
Cadmium	C	Low	Medium	2	Depending on origin soybeans can contain elevated levels of Cd as a result of fertiliser basis Cd contaminated phosphorus.			This risk is applying to certain geographical origins.

			3.4 Separation of soya (bean) hulls					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Salmonella	B	High	High	4	Salmonella is the major hazard for microbiological contamination of feed. Salmonella are widespread in the environment and each link in the food chain, from the producers up to and including the consumers has a role to play in reducing the risk of Salmonella harming animals or humans. FEDIOL together with three other associations representing the suppliers and consumers of feed, ie FEFAC, COCERAL and COPA-COGECA have taken their responsibility and have published the "Common principles for the management of the Salmonella risk in the feed chain" in June 2011. The European Guide to good practice for the industrial manufacture of safe feed materials has been amended so as to comply with these principles.	FEDIOL, FEFAC, COCERAL, COPA-COGECA Common principles for the management of the Salmonella risk in the feed chain.	<p>The operator's PRP programme is to cover the following measures:</p> <p>a) Preserving feed materials from contamination during processing and storage eg by closed systems, hygiene practices, or by separating the premises into hygienic zones as appropriate.</p> <p>b) Apply moisture control</p> <p>If the monitoring system indicates that Salmonella is found in the finished feed material, the following actions shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Carry out serotyping and traceability to identify the source of contamination; o Review processing conditions and relevant pre-requisite programs o Additional cleaning of storage and vehicles (where appropriate); o Additional cleaning of plant and equipment; 	

Feed

Risk assessment of the chain of soya (bean) meal and oil products



							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review previous monitoring results ○ Consider additional training or changes in process or procedures ○ Applying chemical treatment with the aim to reduce Salmonella to acceptable levels. 	
Pesticide residues above the MRL, i.e. residues of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or rodenticides above the MRL.	C	Low*	Medium	2	<p>Regular monitoring of pesticide residues on soybeans shows that residue levels remain within legal limits.</p> <p>MRL policy in third countries differs from EU MRL policy.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No. 396/2005 sets limits for residues of pesticides.</p> <p>FEDIOL contract for purchasing sun seeds from the Black Sea area (contains a clause on compliance with EU MRL legislation).</p>		*Certain origins of soybeans can have a medium chance of exceeding the MRL for particular pesticide residues.

			4. Refining					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Contaminants in Processing aids (alkali solution, acids) such as mercury in caustic soda.	C	Low	High	3	Processing aids come into contact with the product.		Processing aids that directly come into contact with the oil must be for food use or of food grade quality.	

			4.1 Production of refined soya (bean) oil					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs	C	Low	High	3	A potential source of dioxin contamination for the oil is drying of soybeans and bleaching earth. However, the dosage level of bleaching earth during refining is only 1-3%. Dioxin partly evaporates during distillation.	<p>Directive 2002/32/EC limits the dioxin content in feed material of vegetable origin to 0.75 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ) and limits the sum of dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs to 1,5 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ).</p> <p>FEDIOL has developed a Code of Practice on the purchase conditions of fresh bleaching earth for oil refining, which includes a maximum limit for dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs of 1,5 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ) as upperbound value.</p>	Purchase fresh bleaching earth from suppliers that fulfil the FEDIOL specifications as listed in the FEDIOL Code of Practice on the purchase conditions of fresh bleaching earth for oil refining.	<p>CB: If during the revision of the FBE code, that code is only going to apply for integrated crushing, and hence not for stand-alone refining, then the reference to bleaching earth being a source for dioxin contamination should be deleted from the justification column.</p>
Pesticide residues above the MRL, i.e. residues of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or rodenticides above the MRL.	C	Low*	Medium	2	Regular monitoring of pesticide residues on soya (beans) shows that residue levels may exceed legal limits. However, the experience is that pesticide residues are removed during refining.	<p>Regulation 396/2005 sets limits for residues of pesticides. This regulation allows using a processing/concentration factor for pesticides into processed products, providing feed safety is assured.</p> <p>The FEDIOL position (11SAF181) concludes that based on the average oil content in soybeans ranging from 18%-21%, a processing factor of 5 should be used to establish the MRL in soybean oil.</p>		*Certain origins of soybeans can have a medium chance of exceeding the MRL for particular pesticide residues.

Risk assessment of the chain of soya (bean) meal and oil products

Pesticides residues as listed in EU Directive 2002/32 for undesirable substances in feeding stuff	C	very Low	High	2	Some of the banned pesticides may be present in the environment. The chance of finding them in crude soya (bean) oil, however, is very low. The use of endosulfan is allowed on soya (beans). Monitoring data show that its residue in crude oil remains within the legal limit.	Directive 2002/32/EC sets limits for a number of pesticides residues in feeding stuff.		
Foreign materials like glass, wood, metals, etc.	P	Medium	Medium	3	Foreign materials may be present.		Apply hygienic practices (eg closed systems). Filter before loading.	

4.2 Physical refining: production of soy fatty acid distillates								
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Dioxin	C	Low	High	3	A potential source of dioxin contamination during refining of the oil is bleaching earth. However, the dosage level of bleaching earth during refining is only 1-3%.	<p>Directive 2002/32/EC limits the dioxin content in feed material of vegetable origin to 0.75 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ) and limits the sum of dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs to 1,5 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ).</p> <p>Products intended for animal feed containing a level of undesirable substance that exceeds the legal limit may not be mixed for dilution purposes with the same, or other, products</p>	Purchase fresh bleaching earth from suppliers that fulfil the FEDIOL specifications as listed in the FEDIOL Code of Practice on the purchase conditions of fresh bleaching earth for oil refining.	

						<p>intended for animal feed (Directive 2002/32/EC).</p> <p>According to Regulation 225/2012 amending the Feed Hygiene Regulation 183/2005 100% of the batches of fatty acid distillates for feed shall be tested on the sum of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs.</p> <p>FEDIOL has developed a Code of Practice on the purchase conditions of fresh bleaching earth for oil refining, which includes a maximum limit for dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs of 1,5 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ) as upperbound value.</p>		
Pesticide residues above the MRL, i.e. residues of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or rodenticides above the MRL.	C	Low*	Medium	2	Regular monitoring of pesticide residues on soya (beans) shows that residue levels may exceed legal limits. During refining pesticide residues move from the oil to the fatty acid distillate.	Regulation 396/2005 sets limits for residues of pesticides. This regulation allows to use a processing/concentration factor for pesticides into processed products, providing feed safety is assured.	Check incoming soybeans or the fatty acid distillates. In case of a pesticide residue level exceeding the limit, a feed safety assessment should be carried out.	*Certain origins of soybeans can have a medium chance of exceeding the MRL for particular pesticide residues.
Pesticides residues as listed in EU Directive 2002/32 for undesirable substances in feeding stuff	C	Low	High	3	Some of the banned pesticides may be present in the environment. The chance of finding them in crude soya (bean) oil, however, is very low. The use of endosulfan is allowed on soya (beans). Monitoring data show that its residue in crude oil remains within the legal limit.	Directive 2002/32/EC sets limits for a number of pesticides residues in feeding stuff.	Non-complying product should not be applied to feeding stuff.	

			4.3 Chemical refining: production of soy soap stocks and soy acid oils free from deodistillates					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Pesticide residues above the MRL, i.e. residues of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or rodenticides above the MRL.	C	Low	Medium	2	Regular monitoring of pesticide residues on soya (beans) shows that residue levels remain may exceed limits. Level of pesticide residues in acid oil will mirror that in crude oil.	Regulation 396/2005 sets limits for residues of pesticides. This regulation allows using a processing/concentration factor for authorised pesticides into processed products, providing feed safety is assured.	Check incoming beans or the soap stock and acid oil. In case of a pesticide residue level exceeding the limit, a feed safety assessment should be carried out.	*Certain origins of soybeans can have a medium chance of exceeding the MRL for particular pesticide residues.
Pesticides residues as listed in EU Directive 2002/32 for undesirable substances in feeding stuff	C	very low	High	2	Some of the banned pesticides may be present in the environment. The chance of finding them in crude soya (bean) oil, however, is very low. The use of endosulfan is allowed on soya (beans). Monitoring data show that its residue in crude oil remains within the legal limit.	Directive 2002/32/EC sets limits for a number of pesticides residues in feeding stuff.		
Dioxin	C	Very low	High	2	The FEDIOL factsheet on crushing and refining in relation to soap stock production (Ref 12SAF183) indicates that the level of oil soluble contaminants in soap stocks mirrors that of crude oils.	According to Regulation 225/2012 amending the Feed Hygiene Regulation 183/2005 100% of the batches of soap stocks and acid oils for feed shall be tested on the sum of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs.		In integrated crushing and refining plants, soap stocks can therefore be safely put back on the meal.

			4.4 Chemical refining: production of soy deodistillates					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Dioxin	C	Medium	High	4	A potential source of dioxin contamination during refining of the oil is bleaching earth. During chemical refining, dioxins concentrate into the deodistillates.	<p>Directive 2002/32/EC limits the dioxin content in feed material of vegetable origin to 0.75 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ) and limits the sum of dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs to 1,5 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ).</p> <p>According to Regulation 225/2012 amending the Feed Hygiene Regulation 183/2005 100% of the batches of deodistillates for feed shall be tested on the sum of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs.</p> <p>Products intended for animal feed containing a level of undesirable substance that exceeds the legal limit may not be mixed for dilution purposes with the same, or other, products intended for animal feed (Directive 2002/32/EC).</p> <p>FEDIOL has developed a Code of Practice on the purchase conditions of fresh bleaching earth for oil refining, which includes a maximum limit for dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs of 1,5 ng/kg (WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ) as upperbound value.</p>	<p>Deodistillates from chemical refining are forbidden for use in feed unless they have been treated so as to ensure that dioxin levels are matching limits of the Undesirable Substances Directive 2002/32 (see also the FEDIOL factsheet on treated deodistillates for use in feed, Ref 12SAF196).</p> <p>Fatty products obtained from batch refining processes combining physical and chemical refining steps in one and the same equipment may be used for feed purposes, provided that there is analytical proof showing that limits for dioxin and pesticide residues are respected.</p> <p>Purchase fresh bleaching earth from suppliers that fulfil the FEDIOL specifications as listed in the FEDIOL Code of Practice on the purchase</p>	

							conditions of fresh bleaching earth for oil refining.	
Pesticide residues above the MRL, i.e. residues of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or rodenticides above the MRL.	C	High	Medium	4	Regular monitoring of pesticide residues on soya (beans) shows that residue levels may exceed legal limits. During chemical refining, pesticide residues concentrate into the deodistillates.	Regulation 396/2005 sets limits for residues of pesticides. This regulation allows using a transfer factor for authorised pesticides into processed products, providing feed safety is assured.	Check incoming soybeans or deodistillate. In case of a pesticide residue level exceeding the limit, a feed safety assessment should be carried out.	
Pesticides residues as listed in EU Directive 2002/32 for undesirable substances in feeding stuff	C	Medium	High	4	Some of the banned pesticides may be present in the environment. The chance of finding them in crude soya (bean) oil, however, is very low. During refining, endosulfan may partly end up in the distillate.	Directive 2002/32/EC sets limits for a number of pesticides residues in feeding stuff.	See above under "general". Deodistillates from chemical refining are forbidden for use in feed unless they have been treated so as to ensure that pesticide residue levels are matching limits of the Undesirable Substances Directive 2002/32 (see also the FEDIOL factsheet on treated deodistillates for use in feed, Ref 12SAF196).	
Mineral oil	C	Medium	Medium	3	Mineral oil used as anti dusting agent will concentrate in the deodistillate		Check incoming soybeans or deodistillate.	

			5. Hydrogenation of soybean oil					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
nickel	C	Low	High	3	Nickel is used as a catalyst with hydrogenation (hardening) of oil.		<p>Processing aids that directly come into contact with the oil must be for food use or of food grade quality.</p> <p>Filter the hardened oil.</p>	The nickel content of hardened oils from FEDIOL members is well below 20 ppm.

			A. Storage and transport of soybeans and soybean meal and hulls					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Toxins from pest control materials	C	Low	High	3	Poisoned grain from open boxes could end up in the food chain.		A pest control programme must be applied that is suitable for use in the food chain.	
Pesticide residues above the MRL, i.e. residues of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or rodenticides above the MRL.	C	Medium	Medium	3	Post-harvest use of pesticides on oilseeds is critical due to the limited time that is available for the pesticides to break down. The countries of export of oilseeds work with positive lists for the use of pesticides which, for some substances, may conflict with European legislation, particularly in the case of soft seeds such as those of sunflowers.	Regulation 396/2005 prohibits putting into circulation commodities that do not comply with the MRLs set in the annex of this regulation.	Transport and storage companies must use pesticides correctly and document this. Otherwise they must verify that the levels of the residues of the pesticides used during transport and storage comply with EU legislation.	
Contamination by the previous cargo during the transport by farm cart, truck or barge or ocean going vessel	C	Low	High	3	Transport of oilseeds and oilseed meals usually does not take place in means of transport that are dedicated to the transport of food or feed.		Transport companies must clean farm carts, trucks, barges and ocean-going-vessels before loading. Inspection on cleanliness before loading.	
Contamination by the previous cargo during storage	C	Low	High	3	Oilseeds and oilseed meals may be contaminated with mycotoxin containing previous loads.		Storage companies must clean sites before use and must inspect them on cleanliness before use.	
Anti dusting agent on soya (beans)	C	Medium	Medium	3	For dust prevention, the USA allows the spraying of white oils (paraffins) on soya (beans) at levels of up to 200 ppm. In South America soya (bean) oil is used.		Check incoming soybeans from the USA.	

Adulteration with melamine	C	Low	Medium	2	Analytically, melamine mimics proteins	Regulation 2002/32 sets a limit of 2.5 mg/kg for melamine in feed materials.		
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New Transport of soybean oil and derived products for feed application by B. tank car, rail tank, barge or coaster (excluding ocean going vessel).								
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Contamination by previous cargo								
- Tank cars, rail tanks and barges	C	Medium	High	4	Tank cars and barges may have been used for non food or non feed compatible products such as petrochemicals.		Tank cars and barges that are not dedicated to the transport of foodstuff or feeding stuff should have undergone a validated cleaning procedure.	
- Tank cars, tank containers, rail tanks and barges following EU standards for the transport of food stuffs	C	Low	High	3	Transport of most of the vegetable oils is by means of transport that is dedicated to food stuffs.	The Food Hygiene Regulation No. EC/852/2004 requires the transport of liquid food stuffs by tank cars, rail tanks and barges to be dedicated to that of food stuffs. FEDIOL code of working practice for bulk road and tank container transport of fats and oils for direct food use (Ref	Check previous cargoes via FEDIOL practical guide to previous cargo(es) for means of transport and tank lining (Ref 07COD143F).	

						07COD138 .		
- Tank coasters following EU standards for the transport of food stuffs	C	Low	High	3	Tank coasters carrying oils and fats during short sea voyages in the EU must have as an absolute minimum as the immediate previous cargoes a product that is either a foodstuff or a product appearing on the EU list of accepted immediate cargoes of Directive 96/3/EC.	FEDIOL Code of Practice for the transport in bulk of oils and fats into or within the European Union (Ref 14COD152) (including FOSFA operational procedures).	Check previous cargoes via FEDIOL practical guide to previous cargo(es) for means of transport and tank lining (Ref 07COD143F). FOSFA certificate of compliance, cleanliness and suitability of Ship's tanks issued by a FOSFA Member Superintendent. FOSFA combined Masters certificate signed by the Captain/First Officer or an equivalent statement signed by the ship's owner or authorised agent, applicable before any loading or cargo transfer.	
Contamination by cleaning agents								
- Tank cars, rail tanks and barges	C	Medium	Medium	3	Increased risk at cleaning stations that clean both feed and chemical tanks on one site.	FEDIOL Code of Practice for the transport in bulk of oils and fats into or within the European Union (Ref 14COD152) .	Apply good practices for cleaning of tanks.	
- Tank coasters	C	Medium	Medium	3	Increased risk in case coaster is not dedicated to feed- or foodstuff.	FEDIOL Code of Practice for the transport in bulk of oils and fats into or within the European Union (Ref 14COD152) (including FOSFA operational	FOSFA certificate of compliance, cleanliness and suitability of Ship's tanks issued by a FOSFA Member Superintendent. FOSFA combined Masters	

						procedures).	certificate signed by the Captain/First Officer or an equivalent statement signed by the ship's owner or authorised agent, applicable before any loading or cargo transfer.	
Heating or cooling fluids from equipment								
- Tank cars	C	Low	High	3	Stainless steel tanks are used which are heated with cooling water from the motor through a system of double walls (and not coils).	FEDIOL Code of Practice for the transport in bulk of oils and fats into or within the European Union (14COD152).	Use of thermal heating fluids in direct heating systems is forbidden.	
- Rail tanks, tank barges	C	Low	High	3	Toxic thermal heating fluids may still be used. However, due to the relatively low heating temperatures applied during transport, the chance of leakage of thermal heating fluids into the product is low.	FEDIOL Code of Practice for the transport in bulk of oils and fats into or within the European Union (14COD152).	Heating coils of rail tanks must be of stainless steel . If thermal heating fluids have been used, the transporter of the oil must provide for documentation on possible net losses and analyse accordingly if necessary.	The use of hot water or steam heating is recommended.
- Tank coasters	C	Low	High	3	Toxic thermal heating fluids may still be used. However, due to the relatively low heating temperatures applied during transport, the chance of leakage of thermal heating fluids into the product is low.	FEDIOL Code of Practice for the transport in bulk of oils and fats into or within the European Union (14COD152) (including FOSFA operational procedures).	If thermal heating fluids have been used, the transporter of the oil must provide for documentation on possible net losses and analyse accordingly if necessary.	

Foreign bodies	P	Medium	Medium	3				A quality plan should require the loading of tank cars with refined oils under a roof.
Adulteration	C/P/B	Medium	Medium	3	Adulteration with mineral oils has happened with the transport of oils in the countries of origin of these oils.	FEDIOL code of working practice for bulk road and tank container transport of fats and oils for direct food use (Ref 07COD138)		Analyse all incoming batches. Application of minimum mandatory requirements of FEDIOL code of working practice for bulk road and tank container transport of fats and oils for direct food use such as availability of whereabouts of the truck during the journey and sealing of the tank (Ref 07COD138).

			C. Storage of soybean oil					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Contamination due to lack of segregation (contamination from previous cargoes, use of incorrect joining, shared equipment)	C	Low	High	3	This risk classification applies to terminals that store both chemicals and vegetable oils. Less risk is involved when the tank terminal applies the EU list of acceptable previous cargoes during sea transport to the storage of vegetable oils. Least risk is involved when the vegetable oils are stored in tanks that are dedicated to the storage of foodstuffs.	Terminals in the EU that store oils and fats for food application are obliged to apply HACCP (EC Regulation No. 852/2004)	Food or feed dedication of storage tanks. Otherwise, storage tanks must at least adhere to the EU rules on previous cargoes that have been set up for sea transport in Directive 96/3/EC.	
Contamination by cleaning agents	C	Low	High	3	This risk classification applies to terminals that store both chemicals and vegetable oils. They may abstain from using cleaning agents that are suitable for use in the food industry. For tank terminals in the EU that apply HACCP and that keep the storage of vegetable oils and chemicals separated, the chance of using the wrong cleaning agents is very low.		Cleaning agents must be suitable for use in the food industry.	
Solvent from coating	C	Low	High	3	Solvents from virgin coatings migrating to the oil, which may end up in the fatty acid distillates during refining		Use stainless steel tanks or in case of use of tanks with virgin coating, do not feed the FAD	
Thermal heating fluids from failing equipment	C	Low	High	3	Toxic thermal heating fluids may still be used. However, due to the relatively low heating temperatures applied during storage, the chance of leakage of thermal heating fluids into the product is low.		If thermal heating fluids have been used, the storage company must provide for documentation on net losses and analyse accordingly, if	The use of water and steam heating is recommended.

Feed

Risk assessment of the chain of soya (bean) meal and oil products



							necessary.	
Misuse of additives	C	Low	High	3	Additives allowed for food oil applied to oil for feed –or vice versa- for which use they may not have been approved.		Agree on clear specifications as regards use of additives	
Adulteration with mineral oil		Low	High	3	Adulteration with mineral oils has happened in the countries of origin. Control has been intensified and the chance of adulteration taking place has decreased.			

			D. Transport of soybean oil by ocean going vessel					
HAZARD	CAT.	CHANCE	SERIOUSNESS	RISK CLASS.	JUSTIFICATION	LEGISLATION, INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND/OR CONTRACT TERMS	CONTROL MEASURE	REMARKS
Transport contamination								
- Contamination by previous cargoes present in tanks or pipes	C	Medium	Medium	3	Ocean going vessels carrying oils and fats for edible use into the EU must have as an absolute minimum that the immediate previous cargoes is a product that is either a foodstuff or a product appearing on the EU list of accepted immediate cargoes of Directive 96/3/EC.	<p>Directive 96/3/EC (Derogation to EC Regulation No. 852/2004) requires that previous loads have to be checked.</p> <p>FOSFA contracts oblige the seller to inform the buyer what the three preceding cargoes have been during the sea transport of oils and fats.</p> <p>FEDIOL Code of Practice for the transport in bulk of oils and fats into or within the European Union (Ref 14COD152) (including FOSFA operational procedures).</p> <p>The EU has not regulated the sea transport of oils and fats for feed application.</p>	FOSFA certificate of compliance, cleanliness and suitability of Ship's tanks issued by a FOSFA Member Superintendent. FOSFA combined Masters certificate signed by the Captain/First Officer or an equivalent statement signed by the ship's owner or authorised agent, applicable before any loading or cargo transfer	
							The use of dedicated pipe lines at loading and unloading.	
- Contamination by cleaning agents	C	Low	High	3	Usually maritime business sticks to good practice.		Check ship log-book.	

Solvent from coating	C	Low	High	3	Solvents from virgin coatings migrating to the oil, which may end up in the fatty acid distillates during refining		Use stainless steel tanks or in case of use of tanks with virgin coating, do not feed the FAD	Solvent from coating
Thermal heating fluids (THF) from equipment	C	Low	High	3	Toxic thermal heating fluids may still be used. However, due to the relatively low heating temperatures applied during transport, the chance of leakage of thermal heating fluids into the product is low.	FEDIOL Code of Practice for the transport in bulk of oils and fats into or within the European Union (including FOSFA operational procedures).	If thermal heating fluids have been used, the transporter of the oil must provide for documentation on possible net losses and analyse accordingly if necessary.	The use of water and steam heating is recommended.
Hydraulic oils from portable pumps	C	Low	High	3	Hydraulic oils from portable pumps may be toxic.		The use of portable pumps with clear separation of hydraulic motor from pump. If not, hydraulic oils of food grade quality must be used.	Hydraulic motors that are directly linked to the pump allow for unwanted leakages of hydraulic oil into the vegetable oil in case of seal failure.
Adulteration with mineral oil		Low	High	3	Adulteration with mineral oils has happened in the countries of origin. Control has been intensified and the chance of adulteration taking place has decreased.			