

Standard Sample Description for food and feed and the EFSA's Data Collection Framework

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Standard Sample Description for food and feed



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Description
- 3. Guidance documents
- 4. Formats and requirements
- 5. How to submit data
- 6. Validation and SSD elements
- 7. Maintenance of the SSD
- 8. FoodEx2
- 9. Conclusions

Before Standard Sample Description





Committed *since 2002* to ensuring that Europe's food is safe



- Harmonising chemical occurrence and pesticide residue data collection in the EU
- Make efficient the data transmission between Member States and EFSA
 - > Optimising human resource employed
 - > Quality of data transmitted
 - > Capacity of managing high volumes of data
 - Capacity to analyse the data and to produce valuable reports for different stakeholders
 - Flexibility to meet needs of many data collections now and in the future

Standard Sample Description for food and feed

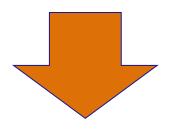


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What is the Standard Sample Description (SSD)?



- A *list of data elements* that are <u>standardised</u> and can be conveniently used by both data providers and data recipients to fully **describe** samples and analytical parameters for evaluation purposes.
- The SSD includes controlled terminologies and validation rules to guarantee data quality (in data export, transmission and storage).



 A model to *harmonise* the collection of a wide range of measurements in the area of food and feed safety assessment.



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Guidance documents (1)



 <u>Guidance on Standard Sample Description for food and feed</u>: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/1457.htm

Specifications aimed at harmonising the collection from Member States of analytical measurement data for the presence of harmful or beneficial chemical substances in food, feed and water.

- Reviewed by networks end 2009; published Jan 2010
- Contains:
 - 1. Variables (sample description, laboratory, organisations, analytical result description)
 - 2. Catalogues: (Languages (ISO-639-1), Countries (ISO -3166-1-alpha-2), NUTS (Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) etc...



Guidance documents (2)



- <u>Guidance on Data Exchange</u>: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/de/efsajournal/pub/1895.htm
 - Reviewed by network Sep 2009; Published Oct 2010
 - Complementary to the first guideline
 - Contains:
 - transmission mechanisms
 - File formats \rightarrow XML schemas
 - Security requirements
 - Web services and FTP message exchange protocols (including validation messages) to be used for automatic exchange



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Format and requirements



- SSD is a generic format for all data collections on contaminants and pesticides
- SSD defines 76 elements from which aprox 20 are mandatory elements to enable a unique description of the sample
 - mandatory data elements (generic +specific) must always be completed!





MANDATORY	OPTIONAL			
/Laboratory sample code	EFSA product code			
Language	Product full text description			
Country of sampling	Expression of result			
Country of origin of the product	Product comment			
Product code	Result LOQ			
Product treatment	Percentage of fat in the original sample			
Year of sampling	Result value corrected for recovery			
Sampling strategy	Result value uncertainty			
Programme type	Analytical method code			
Sampling method	Analytical method text			
Sampling point	Percentage of moisture in the original sample			
Laboratory accreditation	Area of origin for fisheries or aquaculture activities code and text			
Result code	Ingredient			
Year of analysis	Comment of result			
Parameter code	Packaging			
Type of parameter	Result LOD			
Result unit	Month of sampling			
Type of result	Day of sampling			
Evaluation of the result	Area of sampling			
	Area of origin of the product			



Mandatory and optional fields in the SSD according to SSD-Guidance,2010

Mandatory information not enough for all contaminants ...



- Discussions on 5th Meeting of Expert Group Chemical Occurrence Data (EFSA, June 2011)
- Previous calls for data on contaminants
- list of specific requirements: In order to collect all information necessary for EFSA to carry out analysis and exposure assessments
- Specific requirements amended by chemical contaminant included in the continuous call published on:

<u>http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/datexcallsfordata/datexsubmitdata.htm</u>



DCF submissions and Business rules



No new automatic BRs for current data collection (deadline 1October 2012)

transmissionSet	id	transmission date	original filename	status
a 🔁 7199		16/01/2012		
7199	8570	16/01/2012	GRF_furan_final_u	Accepted, Valid, Current, Inserted, Fk Validation ok, BR validation OK
		/ /		

but the **new specific requirements should be taken into accont when submitting data to EFSA**

• SR data compliance checked by EFSA Data Managers

• New automatic BRs from1 Nov 2012

4 🔄 7037		22/11/2011		
7037	8373	22/11/2011	DE_BVL_PAH_1111	Rejected, Valid, Curr <u>ent, Inserted, Fk</u> Validation ok, Data deleted, BR validation errors
4 🔂 7020		18/11/2011		





Mandatory: information that is essential for performing data analysis or exposure assessment. In case the data element is not correctly compiled, the respective data transmission will be rejected.

Recommended: missing information of this type does not prevent from data analysis or exposure assessment; nevertheless it strongly affects the quality of the assessment.

Although the transmission will be accepted, it is strongly recommended to provide the information requested for this data elem avoid additional requests for clarification at a later





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How to submit your data

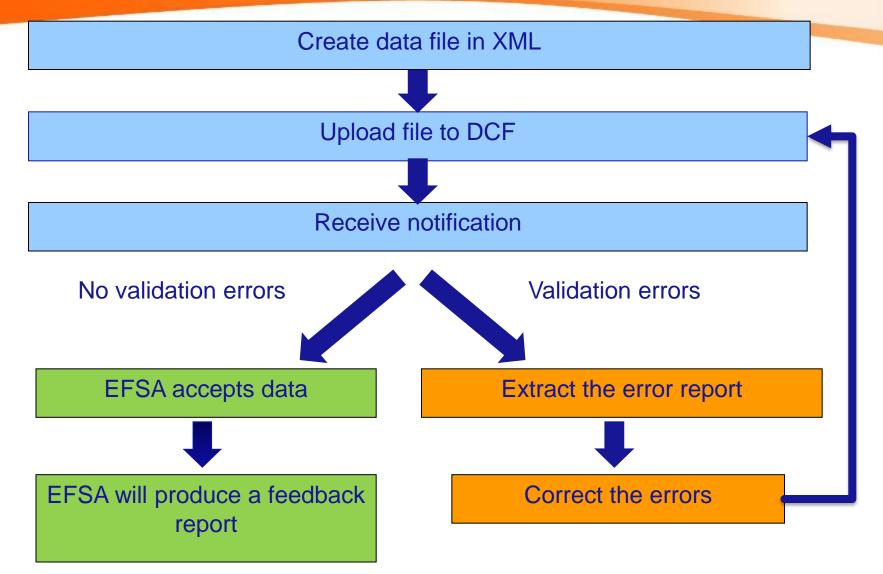


- The official file format for the Standard Sample Description is XML (eXtensible Markup Language)
- File in XML can be manually uploaded on the DCF or electronically transmitted to EFSA via FTP or SOAP protocols



Data uploading process











https://dcf.efs	sa.europa.eu/dcf-war
/ Chttps://dcf.efsa.europa.eu/dcf-war/dc	📩 🔹 🗟 👻 🖶 💌 Page 🔹 Safety 🕶 Tools 🕶 🕢
European Food Safety Authority	Data Collection Framework Welcome. Please, log in to your account.
	Username Password [Forgot your password? Click <i>here</i> to request a new one.]
Copyright © 2009-2010 EFSA	Login Site map Disclaimer Privacy Policy Linking Policy

Uses same login and credentials system as ScienceNet







Uses same login and credentials system as ScienceNet

If you need additional DCF accounts for your team contact <u>contaminants@efsa.europa.eu</u> (max 3 people per organisation) Request by 10th December



Data collection group European Food Safety Authority CF HOME "The fi European Food Safety Authority Hello Eniko VARGA! EFSA Choose One Choose One 239 - VargaEnDM Copyright © 20 238 - VargaenDP 🗧 DCF HOME **OCC TEST:** test data collection for occurrence OCC GROUP1: for dioxins and DL PCBs, non-DL "The fir PCBs, BFRs, PFAS, mineral oil hydrocarbons, European Food Safety Authority melamine and analogues, organ chlorine compounds etc... OCC_GROUP2: for 3MPCD esters. Ethyl 238 - VargaenDP Hello Eniko VARGA! EFSA carbamate, PAHs, furan, acrylamide **OCC GROUP3**: for marin biotoxins, mycotoxins, Data Upload plan toxicants and other biological origin toxicants ⊡- ☐ data collections (e.g. Biogenic amines) OCC GROUP4: for metals and other substances ⊕- ☐ OCC GROUP1 not included above (Nitrates, lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury, fluorine, nitrite etc...) +- COCC CROUP4 🕒 🧰 OCC TEST Committed since 2002

to ensuring that Europe's food is safe

Pilot in OCC_TEST



- For the pilot phase of this article 36 project:
 - Transmit in OCC_TEST
 - Check automatic validation (acknowledgment)
 - When OK then ask to <u>contaminants@efsa.europa.eu</u> for an evaluation
 - Finally send to the correct group
- After pilot phase send directly to the correct group



Start new transmission



CF HOME



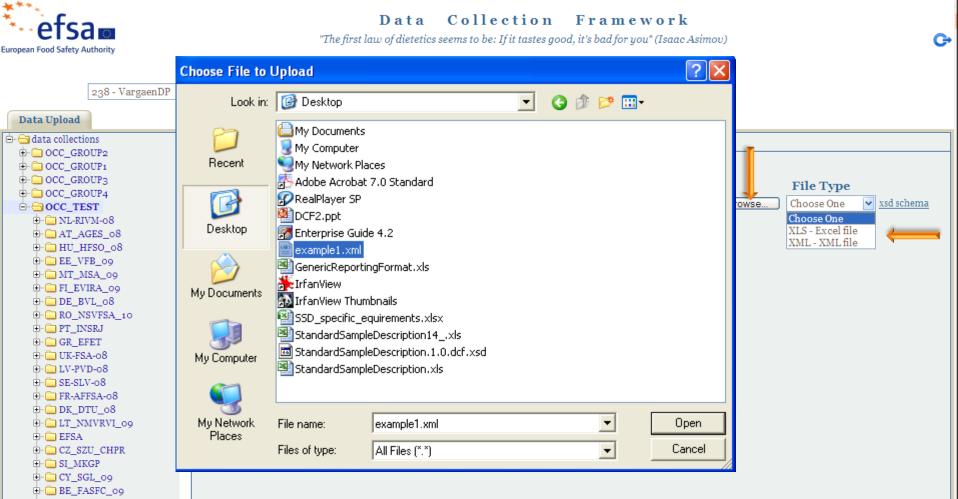
Data Collection Framewo

"The first law of dietetics seems to be: If it tastes good, it's bad for you" (Is

238 - VargaenDP	✓ Hello Enik	o VARGA! EFS	A				
Data Upload							
 data collections OCC_GROUP2 OCC_GROUP1 OCC_GROUP3 OCC_GROUP4 OCC_TEST FR-AFFSA-08 	Training Oc		ion Excel Maj				
⊕ 🚞 MT_MSA_09 ⊕ 🚞 CY_SGL_09	ID	DATA_ID	TRX_ID	prodText	progSampStra	ate progSampStr	rate resI
⊕- 🛄 LV-PVD-08 ⊕- 🛄 GR_EFET ⊕- 🛄 PT_INSRJ	978,992	124	4,688	Fish meat	1	ST10A	1
⊕-	978,993	124	4,688	Tuna	1	ST10A	1
$ \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \\ $	978,994	124	4,688	Cod and whiting	1	ST10A	1
 → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → →	978,995	124	4,688	Sprat	1	ST10A	1

Select...

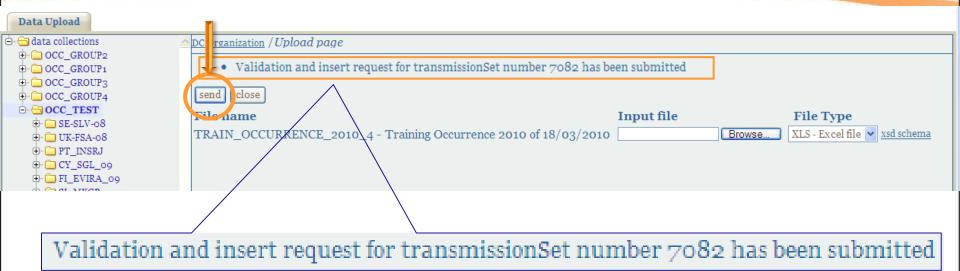


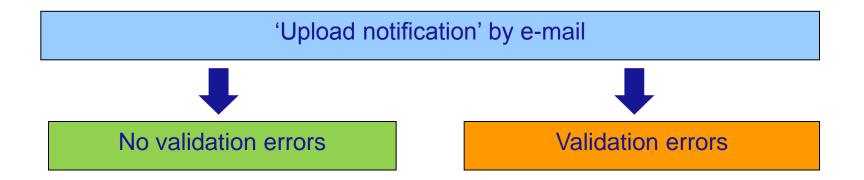


. SK_VUP_08

Finalise data transmission









Upload notification



Upload notification

NoReply@efsa.europa.eu

Extra line breaks in this message were removed.

Sent: Wed 11/30/2011 12:07 PM

To: VARGA Eniko

🖂 Message 🛛 💐 DCF20111130120725.zip (4 KB)

Upload notification

NoReply@efsa.europa.eu

Extra line breaks in this message were removed.

Sent: Fri 12/2/2011 3:58 PM

To: VARGA Eniko

🖂 Message 📗 🛄 DCF20111202155813.zip (4 KB)

The following files have been processed:

ID: 8416

setID: 7080
Original file name: Example1_corr.xls
Unique generated file name:
IT231201111334120441831019231585676358936.xls
Sender user : vargaen: Eniko VARGA

Sender account name: VargaenDP Sender account id: 238 Sender organization: EFSA The following files have been processed:

```
ID: 8437
setID: 7101
Original file name: example1c.xml
Unique generated file name:
IT231201112336155143964075488767033744800.xml
Sender user : vargaen: Eniko VARGA
Sender account name: VargaenDP Sender account
id: 238 Sender organization: EFSA Anomalies
list:
Warning: Problems in the execution of the
validation script : example1c.xml. See
transmission's Error File for detail.
```

(7101/8437)



 \odot

No validation errors

Viewing an error report

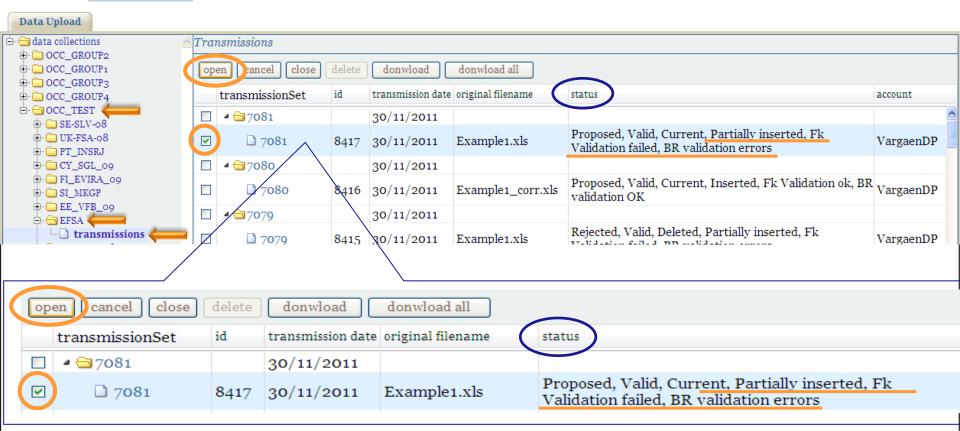




Data Collection Framework

"The first law of dietetics seems to be: If it tastes good, it's bad for you" (Isaac Asimov)

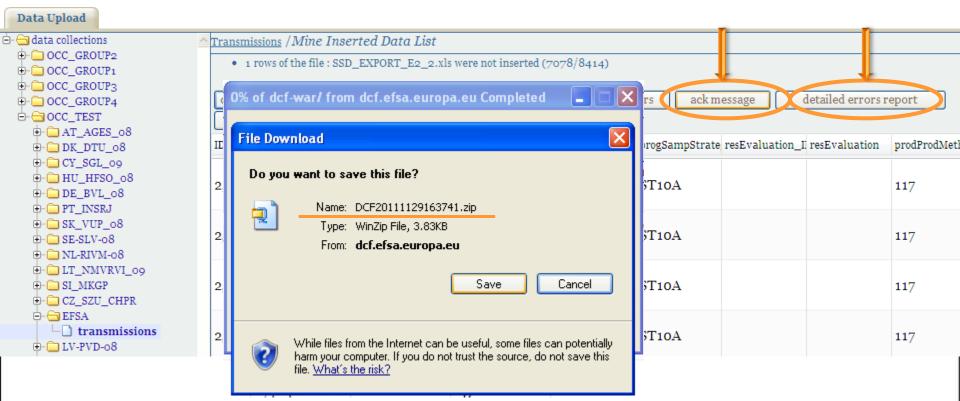
238 - VargaenDP 🛛 Hello Eniko VARGA! EFSA





Viewing an error report





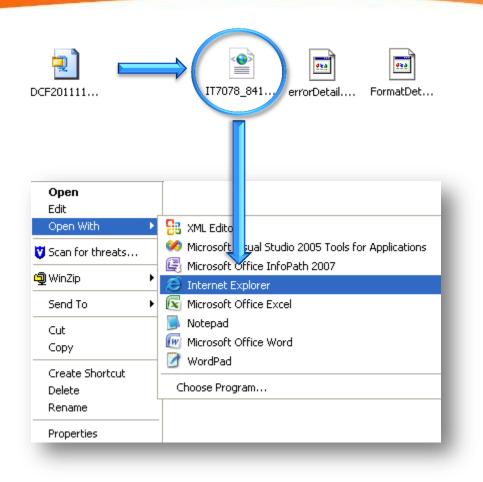
- Read the report sent by DCF save the .zip file
- Extract the content





Viewing an error report





• Open the .xml file using the Internet Explorer



Viewing ack message



Standard Sample Description Acknowledgment

Header	
Туре	dcfmsg
Version	1.0
Code	Example1.xls
Receiver's Code	EFSA
Sender's Code	EFSA
Sent date	2011-11-30T12:16:37.505
Message	
Message Receive Date	2011-11-30T12:18:48.146+01:00
Message Ack Date	2011-11-30T12:18:48.146+01:00
Transmission Ack Code	02
Sender's Transaction Code	Example1.xls
Receiver's Transaction Code	7081
Data Collection Code	OCC_TEST
Data Collection Name	OCC_TEST

Errors Details

Errors	s <u>Detalis</u>					\frown	
Туре	Rule code	Error code	Error Description	Variables	i Evamnie	Num Records	
E	INSERT_FAIL	INSERT_FAIL	5 rows of the file . Example1.xls were not inserted (7081/8417)			5	
Е	BR03A	ER14B	The result LOD must be less than the LOQ	resLOD\$<=\$resLOQ	1\$<=\$.8	1	
E	BR03A	ES28B	Sample year cannot be greater than the analysis year	sampY\$<=\$analysisY	2011\$<=\$2010	1	
Е	BR08A	ER07A	Parameter text should be completed if code is RF-XXXX-XXX-XXX	paramText\$paramCode\$=\$"RF-XXXX-XXX-XXX"	\$RF-XXXX-XXX- XXX\$=\$"RF-XXXX-XXX- XXX"	1	
E	BR08A		Analytical method text should be completed if method code is F001A	anMethText\$anMethCode\$=\$"F001A"	\$F001A\$=\$"F001A"	1	
Е	BR08A		The result LOD must be completed if the result type is LOD	resLOD\$resType\$=\$"LOD"	\$LOD\$=\$"LOD"	1	
E	BR08A		The result LOQ must be completed if the result type is LOQ	resLOQ\$resType\$=\$"LOQ"	\$LOQ\$=\$"LOQ"	1	
Е	BR08A	ER24B	For fat weight results the percentage fat must be reported	fatPerc\$exprRes\$=\$"B003A"	\$B003A\$=\$"B003A"	1 3	

Viewing Detailed Error Report



Standard Sample Description Detailed Error Report

Seque Numb	nce Ty	be Rule code	Error code	Error description	Variables	Variable values	Record code
1	E	BR12A	ES30D	The combination of cample day, month and year must be less than the analysis date	sampD\$sampM\$sampY\$<=\$analysisD\$analysisM\$analysisY	11\$11\$2011\$<=\$10\$18 \$2011	R_Sample_Ergot_2011_7
2	E	BR12A	ES30D	The combination of sample day, month and year must be less than the analysis date	sampD\$sampM\$sampY\$<=\$analysisD\$analysisM\$analysisY	11\$11\$2011\$<=\$10511 \$2010	R_Sample_dioxin_2011_4
3	E	BR03A	ES28B	Sample year cannot be greater than the analysis year	sampY\$<=\$analysisY	2011\$<=\$2010	R_Sample_dioxin_2011_4
4	Е	BR03A	ER14B	The result LOD must be less than the LOQ	resLOD\$<=\$resLOQ	1\$<=\$.8	R_Sample_Ergot_2011_7
5	E	BR08A	ER07A	Parameter text should be completed if code is RF- XXXX-XXX-XXX	paramText\$paramCode\$=\$"RF-XXXX-XXX-XXX"	\$RF-XXXX-XXX- XXX\$=\$"RF-XXXX- XXX-XXX"	R_Sample_Ergot_2011_94
6	E	BR08A	ER11A	Analytical method text should be completed if method code is F001A	anMethText\$anMethCode\$=\$"F001A"	\$F001A\$=\$"F001A"	R_Sample_Cd_2011_1
7	E	BR08A	ER14A	type is LOD	resLOD\$resType\$=\$"LOD"	\$LOD\$=\$"LOD"	R_Sample_Ergot_2011_3
8	E	BR08A	ER15A	The result LOQ must be completed if the result type is LOQ	resLOQ\$resType\$=\$"LOQ"	\$LOQ\$=\$"LOQ"	R_Sample_Ergot_2011_5
9	E	BR08A	ER24B	For fat weight results the percentage fat must be reported	fatPerc\$exprRes\$=\$"B003A"	\$B003A\$=\$"B003A"	R_Sample_dioxin_2011_4





- To help data providers manually entering data in the SSD format, DCM unit has developed a simplified format:
 - Same data elements as the SSD: use label of variables (e.g. "Country of Sampling") instead of the variable name (e.g. sampCountry)
 - Use text descriptions (e.g. Italy) of the variables instead of codes (e.g. IT)
 - Provide some macro programs to browse and choose elements from the hierarchies in the SSD



The simplified format is located here:

<u>http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/datexcallsfordata/datexs</u> <u>ubmitdata.htm</u>

MS Excel ® Simplified Format

- Instructions:
 - **Download** (save as) the standardsampledescription.xls
 - Download (save as) e.g. the simplified format (GenericReportingFormat.xls)
 - These two files must be in the same folder
 - Open the standardsampledescription.xls and enable macros
 - Open GenericReportingFormat.xls and enable macros
 - Start fill out the form

Simplified format : Advantages and disadvantages



Advantages (+):

- Highlights mandatory fields
- Easy compilation following instructions (.xls format)

Disadvantages (-):

- No direct upload into the EFSA db
- Needs to be sent by email to <u>contaminants@efsa.europa.eu</u> → No immediate feedbacks
- EFSA data managers transform Simplied-format into SSD structure, validate and upload the file in the db→need for clarifications if missing mandatory information /validation errors

Data conversion before transmission to EFSA



- Processing Simplified Format files creates a considerable effort on EFSA side
- DCM available to provide support via article 36 projects to set up a procedure for converting data from
 Simplified format to XML directly at national level

In the article 36 project therefore MS Excel ® Simplified format cannot be used to transmit your data to EFSA and <u>only XML files through the DCF will</u> <u>be accepted (or Web services).</u>



Example from Excel



.</th <th>xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?></th>	xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
	nessage xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:xsi="
	p://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
	i:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="StandardSampleDescription.xsd">
2 IT-2009-11-23-000001 en IT 🔶	<header></header>
3 IT-2009-11-23-000001 en IT	<type>dcfmsg</type>
4 IT-2009-11-23-000002 en IT	<pre><version>0.41</version> </pre>
5 IT-2009-11-23-000002 en IT	<code>1</code> <receivercode>EFSA</receivercode>
6 IT-2009-11-23-000002 en IT	<pre><receivercode>EFSA</receivercode> </pre> <pre></pre> <pre></pre>
7 IT-2009-AD-000256 en IT	<pre><sentdate>2010-01-27T22:40:27+01:00</sentdate></pre>
	<t< td=""></t<>
	<datatrx dccode="OCC_TR2010" optype="01"></datatrx>
ج لح 🍦	<dataset></dataset>
	<sample></sample>
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<labsampcode>IT-2009-11-23-000001</labsampcode>
Data are	<lang>en</lang>
Data are	<sampcountry>IT</sampcountry> IT
transformed in	<pre><samparea>ITD52<arigcouptry>IT</arigcouptry></samparea></pre>
XML	<pre><origarea>ITD5</origarea> </pre> http://www.efsa.europa.eu/e
	<proccountry>IT<prodcode>C03_2 <u>n/scdocs/doc/1895ax1.zip</u></prodcode></proccountry>
	<pre><pre>cprodcode>cds_2<pre>cos_2cds_2cds_2</pre></pre></pre>
	<pre><pre>cprodProdMeth>PD08A</pre> StandardSampleDescription.</pre>
	<pre>chrodTroot>T106A</pre>
	1.0.xsd



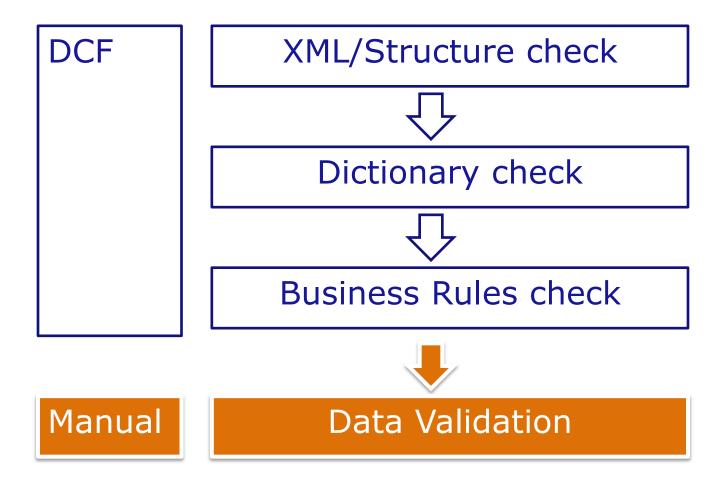
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Validation process







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- Standard Sample Description→ live standard for transmitting data
- Challenge:
 - A standard should be stable so that Member States can implement it once and then use it for several years
 - A standard has to change to reflect a changing environment e.g new analytical methods



Maintenance of the Standards (II)



- Standard Sample Description data structure should change very little
- Standard terminologies may change and improve at defined time to allow the implementation in local system
- Maintenance window:
 - Oct Nov each year where amendments should be proposed,
 - ✓ Jan New version published



A	В		J	K
Terminology Name	Parameter			
Existent standard	Combined EFSA internal lists and FASFC - Belgium			
Browse				
code 💽	name 🔹	validFrom 💽	validTo 📝	lastUpdate 🛛 📉
RF-00000130-CHE	Trimethylarsine	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000131-CHE	Trimethylarsine oxide	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000133-CHE	Methylarsonate (MA)	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000134-CHE	Methylarsonite (MA(III))	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000136-CHE	Dimethylarsinate (DMA))	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000137-CHE	Dimethylarsinite (DMA(III))	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000140-CHE	Arsenobetaine	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000141-CHE	Arsenocholine	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000138-CHE	Arsenate - As(V)	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000139-CHE	Arsenite - As(III)	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000170-CHE	Total mercury	01/01/2010		22/07/2011
RF-00000193-CHE	Tin (Sn) (Total)	01/01/2010		04/08/2011
RF-00000148-TOX	Ochratoxin A	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000161-TOX	T-2 toxin	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000162-TOX	HT-2 toxin	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000165-TOX	Deoxynivalenol	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000166-TOX	Nivalenol	01/01/2010		28/11/2011
RF-00000167-TOX	3- and 15-acetyldeoxynivalenol	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000168-TOX	3-acetildeoxynivalenol	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000169-TOX	15-acetyldeoxynivalenol	01/01/2010		24/11/2011
RF-00000170-TOX	Zearalenone	01/01/2010		28/11/2011
RF-00000171-TOX	Zearalenol	01/01/2010		28/11/2011
RF-00000172-TOX	Zearalenol alpha	01/01/2010		28/11/2011
RF-00000173-TOX	Zearalenol beta	01/01/2010		28/11/2011
RF-00000182-TOX	Zearalanone	01/01/2010		28/11/2011
RF-00000183-TOX	Zearalanol	01/01/2010		28/11/2011
RF-00000184-TOX	Zearalanol alpha	01/01/2010		28/11/2011
RF-00000185-TOX	Zearalanol beta (Taleranol)	01/01/2010	01/12/2010	28/11/2011
RF-00000206-TOX	Alternaria alternata f. sp. lycopersici toxins	14/10/2010		08/06/2011
RF-00000210-TOX	Phomopsins	14/10/2010		24/11/2011

Variables Amendments COUNTRY / NUTS / LANG / FAREA / MATRIX / PRODMD / PRODPAC / PRODTR / SRCTYP / SAMPMD / SAMPSTR / SMPNT / L

Additions in the SSD catalogues



- Possible addition of new elements in the terminologies to support new data collections (new substances, analytical methods, sampling methods..)
- EFSA can provide you with a new code of missing elements but urgent inclusions cannot be of entire branches e.g. All additives



Extension of SSD



- An ad-hoc WG is looking to extending SSD to:
 - Zoonoses
 - Additive
 - FoodEx2 food classification: Common food classification to all risk assessment areas
- Draft expected in November 2012 for kick off meeting of the new article 36 project GP/EFSA/DCM/2012/01
- Draft will be submitted to relevant EFSA networks for comments

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Preamble



Food classification:

Organisation of terms identifying different food items into groups . The groups are defined based on commonalities or similarities identified from the point of view of the users.

Food classification is needed in two contexts:

- 1. Data analysis presentation
- 2. Browsing (providing a structured way to find the best term to identify a food, during coding)

Data analysis is the dominant driver



Preamble



Food description:

Collection of terms recording all relevant characteristics of a food item. The information may be concatenated in the name or structured in different ways.

Food description is used while coding, in order to keep as much as possible of the useful information available on the food being considered.

Food description is also used while analysing data, to discriminate based on specific criteria

Both, data coding and data analysis may need food description





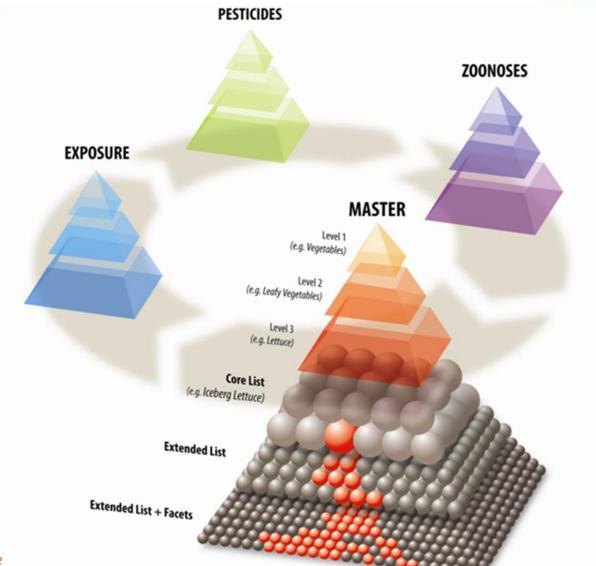
A system to classify/describe food in a perfect way for all needs does not exist

A pragmatic compromise addressing many different needs in a satisfactory way is a reasonable target. This system is necessarily a combination of classification and description



Description of the proposal

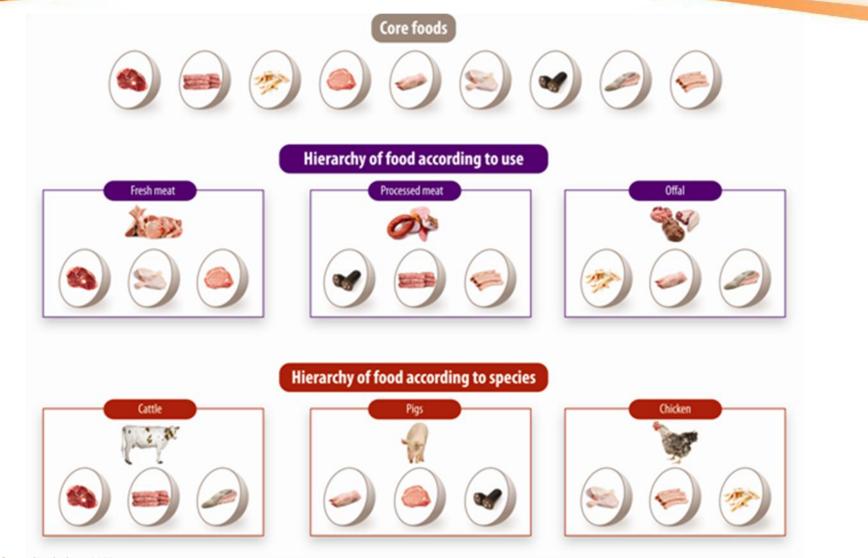




Committed *since 2002* to ensuring that Europe's food is safe

Description of the proposal





Committed since 2002 to ensuring that Europe's food is safe

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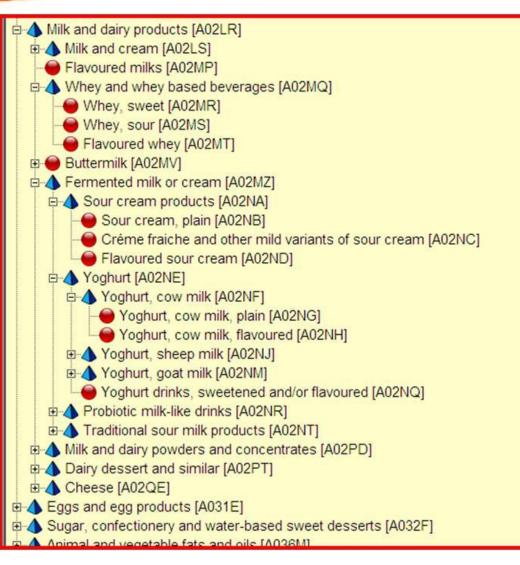
I. The higher the level of detail, the better the food description "fits" to all areas whereas broad groups tend on the contrary to be area-specific

Detailed food items are common to all areas, while each area follows the preferred hierarchical grouping



Common vs area-specific







II. Exposure assessment is calculated based on the Food consumption database. This database is common to all areas

A specific hierarchy, including minimum and/or preferred level of detail for coding, is proposed. Occurrence data collected to perform exposure assessment must be compatible with this hierarchy

Minimum/preferred coding level



Expos	ure	hierarchy							
Code 💌	-		Level2	level3	level4	level5 💌	level6	level7	
L000A	1	Grains and grain-based pr	oducts						
A000K	2		Cereals and similar						
A000L	3			Cereal and cereal-like gra	ins				
A000M	4				Amaranth grain				
A000N	4				Buckwheat grain				
A000P	4				Barley grain				
A000S	4				Maize grains (p)				
A000T	5					Maize grain			
V000A	5					Popcorn kernels			
A000X	5					Teosinte grain			
A000Y	4				Millet grain (p)				
A000Z	5					Millet grain,	barnyard		
A001A	5					Millet grain,	bulrush		
A001B	5					Millet grain,	common		
A000A	5					Teff grain			
A000B	5					Millet grain,	finger		
A000C	6						African mille	et grain	
A000D	5					Millet grain,	foxtail		
A000E	5					Millet grain,	little		
A000F	4				Oat grains (p)				
A000G	5					Oat grain			
A000H	5					Oat grain, re	d		
A001C	4				Rice grains (p)			i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	





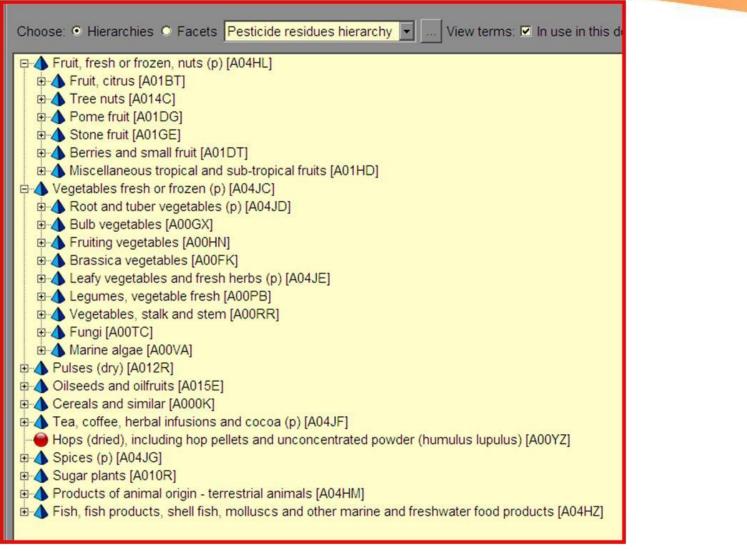
III.For some specific food safety areas, food descriptors and groups are defined by Legislation

The "view" of the system for regulated areas shall provide the food groups as defined in the regulatory acts. Additional detail may be provided, if needed.



Specific legislation







IV. The name of any food group may be interpreted by different persons in a different way, due to the intrinsic ambiguity of language

the system is based on codes, whose scope must be accurately described. The names attributed to the codes in the different languages are tentative and may be refined, provided that the scope of the food entry

Code-based FCDS



c farmed mammals fresh meat [A01QT] mammals fresh meat [A01RZ] fresh meat [A01SN] birds fresh meat [A01TE] resh meat [A01TM] eat dried [A022L] als and other slaughtering products (e) [A04MQ] d whole meat products [A04ND]





V. Data are collected and reported by Member States since years in different food safety areas

The system aims to be compatible with as many as possible of the reporting systems, including GEMS-Food (Codex). Backwards compatibility is also a priority.



Additional codes



State			Corex		
Raw Agricultural Commodity (RAC) 💌 Hierarchy					
Terms Code					
Term Code					
AOOFK	A00FK				
Term Name					
Brassica vegetables					
Correlated Codes					
Code	Catalogue				
VB0040	GEMS				
P0240000	MATRIX				
A.01.000350					



Standard Sample Description for food and feed



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Description
- 3. Guidance documents
- 4. Formats and requirements
- 5. How to submit data
- 6. Validation and SSD elements
- 7. Maintenance of the SSD
- 8. FoodEx2
- 9. Conclusions

Conclusions



- SSD supports the collection of risk assessment data in different areas
- Easy submit high quality data on contaminants and pesticide residues in food
- Cooperation with all organisations
- Stimulate network approach at national level (use of a common format for collecting data, efficiency in retrieving missing information and clarifications)

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- Eniko Varga





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