CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

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CL 2025/08-CF
February 2025

TO: Codex Contact Points
Contact Points of international organizations having observer status with Codex

FROM: Secretariat, Codex Alimentarius Commission,
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme

SUBJECT: **Request for comments on the prioritization for re-evaluation of Codex standards for contaminants**

DEADLINE: **15 May 2025**

BACKGROUND

1. The 17th meeting of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF17, 2024) agreed that the prioritization of existing Codex standards for contaminants[1] for possible review would be maintained as an annual CCCF agenda item. Input would be solicited annually via a circular letter (CL)[2], with recommendations presented to the plenary and working group meetings re-convened as needed.[3]

2. For additional background information on the framework established to prioritize existing Codex standards for possible review, please refer to the discussions held and decisions made by the 14th through 17th sessions of CCCF (2021-2024) as described in the respective reports[4] as well as the associated conference room documents (CRDs)[5] that are available on the Codex webpage.

UPDATES TO LISTS A, B, AND THE OHPL

3. CCCF17 agreed to various updates to Lists A, B, and the Overall Highest Priority List (OHPL).[6] These updates, as summarized below, have been made in the versions of the lists included as Annexes to this document (Annex I: Lists A and B; Annex II: OHPL).

4. The following annual updates, updates based on decisions made by CCCF17, prioritization criteria added to the OHPL by Codex Members, and editorial updates were also made:

   a. **Moved to List A.1** (established or reviewed ≥25 years ago) **from List A.2** (established or reviewed ≥15 and <25 years ago) as the standard was established in 1999 or earlier:

      i. ML for aflatoxins in peanuts intended for further processing

   b. **Added to List A.2** (established or reviewed ≥15 and <25 years ago) as the standard was established between 2000 and 2009:

      i. Code of Practice (CoP) for the Reduction of Acrylamide in Foods (CXC 67-2009)

      ii. CoP for the Reduction of Contamination of Food with Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) from Smoking and Direct Drying Processes (CXC 68-2009)

      iii. CoP for the Prevention and Reduction of Ochratoxin A Contamination in Coffee (CXC 69-2009)

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1 Codex standards in this context include maximum levels (MLs) and guideline levels (GLs) that are, with some exceptions, in the *General Standard for Contaminants in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995), as well as Codex codes of practices

2 Codex webpage/Circular Letters:
http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/resources/circular-letters/en/
Codex webpage/CCCF/Circular Letters:
http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/related-circular-letters/en/?committee=CCCF

3 REP24/CF17, para. 153

4 REP21/CF14, para. 211-218; REP22/CF15, para. 215-218; REP23/CF16, para. 102-105; REP24/CF17, para. 146-153

5 CCCF15: CF15/CRD02; CF15/CRD06; CCCF16: CF16/CRD02(Rev); CF16/CRD03; CCCF17: CF17/CRD04(Rev.);

6 CF17/CRD04(Rev.), para. 23

c. **List B** (recommended for re-evaluation):

i. Aflatoxin MLs in various cereal products – add that CCCF17 (2024) requested JECFA issue a call for data[7]

d. **OHPL**:

i. Aflatoxin M1 ML in milk – add that India supports the existing note in the OHPL: "Lower ML not supported by JECFA56 assessment"[8]

ii. References to relevant Codex documents moved to a footnote for each standard; change made to reduce the size of the OHPL

NEW LIST OF ONGOING WORK

5. A new list of ongoing work (either as approved new work or discussion papers) to review existing Codex standards has been created (Annex III). Items listed in Annex III are not subject to comments as part of this circular letter, as CCCF is considering them.

SAMPLING PLANS

6. The 42nd Session of the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS42, 2023) requested that CCCF evaluate all sampling plans in CXS193 to ensure they are in alignment with the revised *General Guidelines on Sampling* (CXG 50-2004).[9] CCCF17 agreed to consider this recommendation under Agenda item 18, Review of Codex Standards for Contaminants[10], and to solicit input, as part of this circular letter, on whether this agenda item is a suitable place to capture this work.

7. For reference, the following seven sampling plans are presently included in CXS193:

i. Total aflatoxins in peanuts intended for further processing.

ii. Aflatoxin contamination in ready-to-eat treenuts and treenuts destined for further processing: almonds, hazelnuts, pistachios, and shelled Brazil nuts.

iii. Aflatoxin contamination in dried figs.

iv. Total aflatoxins in certain cereals and cereal-based products, including foods for infants and young children.

v. Deoxynivalenol (DON) in cereal-based foods for infants and young children; in flour, meal, semolina, and flakes derived from wheat, maize, or barley; and in cereal grains (wheat, maize, and barley) destined for further processing.

vi. Fumonisins (FB1 + FB2) in maize grain, maize flour, and maize meal.

vii. Methylmercury in fish.

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

8. Codex members and observers are invited to:

i. Recommend additional standards from Lists A and B (Annex I) for inclusion in the OHPL (Annex II) based on the prioritization criteria (Annex IV) or other clear, reasonable rationale that aids in prioritization.

ii. Recommend standards already in the OHPL (Annex II) that could be considered the overall highest priority for review based on the prioritization criteria (Annex IV) or other clear, reasonable rationale that aids in prioritization.

iii. Indicate whether your country is willing to lead or co-lead any items presently listed or newly recommended for inclusion in the OHPL in response to this circular letter (Annex II).

iv. Provide input on whether this agenda item is the best place to capture the request from CCMAS42 to evaluate sampling plans in the *General Standard for Contaminants in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995) to ensure alignment with the revised *Guidelines on Sampling* (CXG 50-2004), or if this work is better captured under another existing agenda item or a separate, new agenda item, and any other comments on how this work could proceed.

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7 REP24/CF17, para. 13(v)
8 CCCF17, CRD18
9 REP23/MAS, para. 31
10 REP24/CF17, paras. 11, 149-153

9. In providing comments, Codex members and observers are invited to consider the discussions held and decisions made at CCCF17[11] on the following agenda items when recommending Codex standards for re-evaluation by CCCF to strategically address new work:
    i. Follow up on the outcomes of JECFA evaluations and FAO/WHO expert meetings[12].
    ii. Prioritization of contaminants for evaluation or re-evaluation by JECFA[13].
    iii. Ongoing discussion on different agenda items associated with the review of Codex standards[14].
10. The WG will consider comments submitted in reply to this Circular Letter on the "Prioritization for re-evaluation of Codex standards and related texts for contaminants in food" that will meet before CCCF18 (2025) to prepare recommendations for consideration by CCCF18.

GUIDANCE ON THE PROVISION OF COMMENTS

11. Comments should be submitted through the Codex Contact Points of Codex members and observers using the OCS.
12. Contact Points of Codex members and observers may log into the OCS and access the document open for comments by selecting "Enter" in the "My reviews" page, available after login to the system.
13. Other OCS resources, including Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) as well as the user manual and short guide, can be found at the following link: http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/resources/circular-letters/en/.
14. For questions on the OCS, please contact Codex-OCS@fao.org.

11 REP24/CF17, paras. 154-164, 165-168
12 REP24/CF17, para. 168, Appendix X
13 REP24/CF17, para 164 and CX/CF 25/18/3
14 Annex III of this CL (CL 2025/08-CF)

ANNEX I
List A: Codex Contaminant Standards Established or Reviewed ≥25 or ≥15 and >25 Years Ago
(For comments)

Notes:

1. The standards in this list are in alphabetical order and are not presented in order of priority.

Year Added to Overall High Priority List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard[b]
A.1 Established or reviewed ≥25 years ago (1999 and earlier)				
Acrylonitrile				
2022	Food	GL (0.02 mg/kg)	1991	n/a
Aflatoxins, total				
2022	Peanuts intended for further processing	ML (15 µg/kg)	1999	CoP (CXC 59-2005)
Aflatoxin B1				
2022	Raw materials and supplemental feedingstuffs for milk-producing animals (CXC 45-1997)	CoP	1997	ML
Arsenic, total				
2022	Edible fats and oils	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	<1980	n/a
2022	Salt, food grade	ML (0.5 mg/kg)	1987	n/a
Cadmium				
2022	Salt, food grade	ML (0.5 mg/kg)	1987	n/a
Mercury				
2022	Salt, food grade	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	1987	n/a
Tin, total (*ML applies to products in containers other than tinplate containers)				
2022	Cooked cured chopped meat*	ML (50 mg/kg, for each meat)	1981	CoP (CXC 60-2005)
	Cooked cured ham*			
	Cooked cured pork shoulder*			
	Corned beef*			
	Luncheon meat*			
Vinyl chloride monomer				
2022	Food	GL (0.01 mg/kg)	1991	n/a

Year Added to Overall High Priority List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard[b]
A.2 Established or reviewed ≥15 and <25 years ago (between 2000 and 2009)				
Acrylamide				
n/a	CoP for the Reduction of Acrylamide in Foods (CXC 67-2009)	CoP	2009	n/a
Aflatoxins, total				
n/a	Almonds, ready-to-eat	ML (10 µg/kg)	2008	CoP (CXC 59-2005)
n/a	Almonds intended for further processing	ML (15 µg/kg)	2008	CoP (CXC 59-2005)
n/a	Hazelnuts, ready-to-eat	ML (10 µg/kg)	2008	CoP (CXC 59-2005)
n/a	Hazelnuts intended for further processing	ML (15 µg/kg)	2008	CoP (CXC 59-2005)
n/a	Pistachios, ready-to-eat	ML (10 µg/kg)	2008	CoP (CXC 59-2005)
n/a	Pistachios intended for further processing	ML (15 µg/kg)	2008	CoP (CXC 59-2005)
Aflatoxin M1				
2022	Milks	ML (0.5 µg/kg)	2001	CoP (CXC 45-1997)
Arsenic				
n/a	Fat spreads and blended spreads	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	2007	n/a
Azaspiracid group (marine biotoxins)				
n/a	Bivalve mollusks (live, raw)	ML in CXS 292-2008 (≤0.16 mg/kg)	2008	n/a
Brevetoxin group (marine biotoxins)				
n/a	Bivalve mollusks (live, raw)	ML in CXS 292-2008 (≤200 mouse units or equivalent/kg)	2008	n/a

Year Added to Overall High Priority List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard[b]
Cadmium				
n/a	Cereal grains	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	2001	n/a
2022	Legume vegetables	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	2001	
2022	Pulses	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	2001	
n/a	Brassica vegetables	ML (0.05 mg/kg)	2005	
n/a	Bulb vegetables	ML (0.05 mg/kg)	2005	
n/a	Fruiting vegetables	ML (0.05 mg/kg)	2005	
n/a	Leafy vegetables	ML (0.2 mg/kg)	2005	
n/a	Root and tuber vegetables	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	2005	
n/a	Stalk and stem vegetables	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	2005	
2022	Wheat	ML (0.2 mg/kg)	2005	
2022	Cephalopods	ML (2 mg/kg)	2006	
2022	Marine bivalve mollusks	ML (2 mg/kg)	2006	
2022	Rice, polished	ML (0.4 mg/kg)	2006	
Chloropropanols (most important substances in group: 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD) and 1,3-dichloro-2-propanol (1,3-DCP)				
n/a	Liquid condiments containing acid-hydrolyzed vegetable proteins	ML (0.4 mg/kg)	2008	CoP (CXC 64–2008)
Contamination (general)				
2022	Concerning source-directed measures to reduce contamination of foods with chemicals (CXC 49-2001)	CoP	2001	n/a

Year Added to Overall High Priority List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard[b]
Domoic acid group (marine biotoxins)				
n/a	Bivalve mollusks (live, raw)	ML in CXS 292-2008 (≤20 mg/kg)	2008	n/a
Ochratoxin A				
n/a	Barley	ML (5 µg/kg)	2008	CoP (CXC 51-2003)
n/a	Rye	ML (5 µg/kg)	2008	CoP (CXC 51-2003)
n/a	Wheat	ML (5 µg/kg)	2008	COP (CXC 51-2003)
n/a	CoP for the Prevention and Reduction of Ochratoxin A Contamination in Coffee (CXC 69-2009)	CoP	2009	n/a
Okadaic acid group (marine biotoxins)				
n/a	Bivalve mollusks (live, raw)	ML in CXS 292-2008 (≤0.16 mg okadaic equivalent/kg)	2008	n/a
Patulin				
2022	Apple juice	ML (50 µg/kg)	2003	CoP (CXC 50-2003)
2022	Apple juice and apple Juice ingredients in other beverages (CXC 50-2003)	CoP	2003	ML
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons				
n/a	CoP for the Reduction of Contamination of Food with Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) from Smoking and Direct Drying Processes (CXC 68-2009)	CoP	2009	n/a
Saxitoxin (STX) group (marine biotoxins)				
n/a	Bivalve mollusks (live, raw)	ML in CXS 292-2008 (≤0.8 mg 2HCL saxitoxin equivalent/kg)	2008	n/a
Tin, inorganic				
2022	Canned foods (CXC 60-2005)	CoP	2005	MLs
Tin				
n/a	Canned foods (other than beverages)	ML (250 mg/kg)	2007	CoP (CXC 60-2005)
n/a	Canned beverages	ML (150 mg/kg)	2007	CoP (CXC 60-2005)

Year Added to Overall High Priority List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard[b]
n/a - not applicable a - Refer to the *General Standard for Contaminants in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995) for specific exclusions and other details. b - Standards referred to include Maximum Level (ML), Guideline Level (GL), Code of Practice (CoP), and relevant Codex commodity standards are not included. c - The year the standard was established and, if applicable, most recently reviewed by CCCF. A 'review' involves a full assessment of available data and information, which may or may not result in the standard being changed; a review would not include several standards being consolidated or when a standard is discussed, moved (e.g., from a commodity standard into CXS 193-1995), its description is edited for clarity, etc.				

List B: Codex Contaminant Standards Recommended for Re-Evaluation

(the standards in this list are in alphabetical order and are not presented in order of priority)

Year Added to Overall High Priority List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Year of Recommended Re-evaluation	Highest Recommending Body[d]	Rationale for Recommended Re-Evaluation
Aflatoxins, total						
n/a	Maize grain, destined for further processing	ML (15 µg/kg)	2022	2025 (if sufficient data is submitted to GEMS/Food) 2027 (at latest) CCCF17 (2024) requested that JECFA issue a call for data	CAC	• REP22/CAC45, paras. 71(i)(a), 72 • REP22/CF15, paras. 116, 121-123, 129-133 and 116-128 for the full discussion and member country comments • REP24/CF17, para. 13(v)
n/a	Flour meal, semolina and flakes derived from maize	ML (10 µg/kg)	2022		CAC	• REP22/CAC45, paras. 71(ii)(a), 72 • REP22/CF15, paras. 129, 131-133 • REP24/CF17, para. 13(v)
n/a	Husked rice	ML (20 µg/kg)	2022		CAC	• REP22/CAC45, paras. 71(iii)(a), 72 • REP22/CF15, paras. 134, 135, 136, 138, 139 • REP24/CF17, para. 13(v)
n/a	Polished rice	ML (5 µg/kg)	2022		CAC	• REP22/CAC45, paras. 71(iv)(a), 72 • REP24/CF17, para. 13(v)
n/a	Sorghum grain, destined for further processing	ML (10 µg/kg)	2022		CAC	• REP22/CAC45, paras. 71(v)(a), 72 • REP22/CF15, para. 141 • REP24/CF17, para. 13(v)
n/a	Cereal-based foods for infants and young children (excluding foods for food aid programs)	ML (5 µg/kg)	2022		CAC	• REP22/CAC45, paras. 71(vi)(a), 72 • REP22/CF15, paras. 143, 144, 145, 150 and 143-150 • REP24/CF17, para. 13(v)
n/a	Cereal-based foods for older infants and young children for food aid programs	ML (10 µg/kg)	2022		CAC	• REP22/CAC45, paras. 71(vii)(a), 72 • REP22/CF15, paras. 144, 150 • REP24/CF17, para. 13(v)
n/a	Chili pepper, Nutmeg (dried)	ML (20 µg/kg)	2023	2026	CAC	• REP23/CAC, paras. 69(ii)-75 • REP23/CF16, paras. 69 (i), (ii)
• **Arsenic**						
2022	Rice	CoP (CXC 77-2017)	2017	2019	CCCF	• REP17/CF11, para. 102
Arsenic, inorganic						
2022	Husked rice	ML (0.35 mg/kg)	2016	2020	CAC	• REP16/CAC39, paras. 58-66 • REP16/CF10, para. 444

Year Added to Overall High Priority List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Year of Recommended Re-evaluation	Highest Recommending Body[d]	Rationale for Recommended Re-Evaluation
Fumonisins (B1 + B2)						
2022	Maize flour, Maize meal	ML (2 000 µg/kg)	2014	2017	CCCF	• REP14/CF08, paras. 67-69, 71 • JECFA/83/SC • REP17/CF11, para. 151
Methylmercury						
2022	Tuna	ML (1.2 mg/kg)	2018	2021	CAC	• REP18/CF12, paras. 72, 74, 75, 76 • REP18/CAC41, paras. 34, 35, 37, 39
Ochratoxin						
n/a	Chili pepper, Paprika, Nutmeg (dried)	ML (20 µg/kg)	2023	2026	CAC	• REP23/CAC, paras. 69(ii)-75 • REP23/CF16, paras. 69 (i), (ii)
Patulin						
2022	Apple juice, whole commodity (not concentrated), or commodity reconstituted to the original juice concentration	ML (50 µg/kg)	2003	2007	CAC	• ALINORM 03/41, para. 43 (CAC26, 2003)

n/a - not applicable

a - Refer to CXS 193-1995 for specific exclusions and other details.

b - Standards referred to include ML: Maximum Level; GL: Guideline Level; CoP: Code of Practice; relevant Codex commodity standards are not included.

c - The year the standard was established and, if applicable, most recently reviewed by CCCF. A 'review' involves a full assessment of available data and information, which may or may not result in the standard being changed; a review would not include several standards being consolidated or when a standard is discussed, moved (e.g., from a commodity standard into the GSCFF), or its description is edited for clarity, etc.

d - Highest recommending body out of the CAC, CCCF or a member country, as per the prioritization criteria, 'List B: Recommended for re-evaluation' in Annex IV.

ANNEX II

Overall Highest Priority List (OHPL) for Re-Evaluation of Codex Standards and Related Texts for Contaminants in Food and Feed

(Last Updated 31-January-2025)

(For comments)

Notes:

1. The standards in this list are in alphabetical order and are not presented in order of priority.
2. This list is populated based on recommendations from the pertinent CCCF working group, using standards from Lists A and B of Annex I.
3. This priority list is solely for prioritizing standards and related texts for re-evaluation based on established prioritization criteria. It does not reflect the validity of existing standards or related texts.

Year Added to List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard (List)[b]	Prioritization Criteria[d] Cited	Other Comments or Information[e]	Recommended to List or Prioritized By[f]	Member Country Volunteer[g]
Acrylonitrile								
2022	Food	GL (0.02 mg/kg)	1991	n/a	**List A.1 (priority 1)** **Relevant to developing countries (priority 1)**[1,2] Raw materials in the manufacture of plastic packaging are commonly used in Kenya for water piping, the primary packaging of most foods and drinking water.	It appears to be well managed and not detected in foods[3] Food packaging and food contact materials are covered by the scope of the definition of a contaminant[4-9]	Kenya[1,5], Canada[3], Burundi[6], Tanzania[7], Uganda[8], East African Community[9]	
Kenya, [1]CX/CF 22/15/17; [5]CX/CF 23/16/14; [2]Ecuador, CX/CF 23/16/14; [3]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [4]CX/CF 19/13/18, Appendix D;; [6]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [7]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [8]Uganda, CF16/CRD23; [9]East African Community, CF16/CRD26								
Aflatoxins, total								
2022	Peanuts intended for further processing	ML (15 µg/kg)	1999	CoP (CXC 55-2004)	**List A.2 (priority 2)** **HBGV cannot be established (priority 1)**[1] **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)**[2-8] CoP for aflatoxins in peanuts (CXC 55-2004) in List A.2 CCCF is currently elaborating an ML for aflatoxins in RTE peanuts **CoP available (priority 2)**[3] CoP was established in 2004; significant reductions are expected.	Concurrent elaboration of MLs for peanuts (ready-to-eat (RTE) & for further processing (FFP)) would allow for proportionality and impacts of processing to be considered[8] Should not be prioritized for review as CCCF is struggling with data categorization for peanuts RTE and FFP[9]	Canada[2], Kenya[4], Burundi[5], Tanzania[6], Uganda[7], East African Community[8]	

Year Added to List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard (List)[b]	Prioritization Criteria[d] Cited	Other Comments or Information[e]	Recommended to List or Prioritized By[f]	Member Country Volunteer[g]
[1]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; [2]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [3]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; [4]Kenya, CX/CF 23/16/14; [5]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [6]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [7]Uganda, CF16/CRD23; [8]East African Community, CF16/CRD26; [8]Canada, CX/CF 23/16/14; [9]USA, CX/CF 23/16/14								
2022	Peanuts (CXC 55-2004)	CoP	2004	ML - Aflatoxins in peanuts intended for further processing (List A.2)	**List A.2 (priority 2)** **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)**[1-7] ML for aflatoxins in peanuts for further processing in List A.2. CCCF is currently elaborating an ML for aflatoxins in RTE peanuts. **HBGV cannot be established (priority 1)**[2] **Relevant to developing countries (priority 2)**[2] Peanuts are produced around the world, including in developing countries. **Technological advances and developments (priority 2)**[2] Sorting machine with improved performance available. **Comparable CoP updated (priority 3)**[2] CoP for tree nuts was updated in 2010 & CoP for cereals was revised in 2017 **Member Country Volunteer (priority 2)**[10]	Concerns about spread of aflatoxins due to climate change[2]	Kenya[3,8], Canada[1], Burundi[4], Tanzania[5], Uganda[6], East African Community[9]	Brazil[10]
[1]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; Kenya, [3]CX/CF 23/16/14; [8]CX/CF 22/15/17; [4]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [5]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [6]Uganda, CF16/CRD23; [7]East African Community, CF16/CRD26; [9]CF16/CRD26; [10]Brazil, REP23/CF16								
Aflatoxin B1								
2022	Raw materials and supplemental feedingstuffs for milk- producing animals (CXC 45-1997)	CoP	1997	ML - Aflatoxin M1 in milks (List A.1 & List B)	**List A.1 (priority 1)** **HBGV cannot be established (priority 1)**[1-6] **Staple food (priority 1)** [1,7] **Relevant to developing countries (priority 1)** [7] **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)**[8,9] ML for aflatoxin M1 in milks in List A.2 **Comparable CoP updated (priority 3)**[9] CoP for mycotoxins in cereals (CXC 51-2003) amended (2014, 2017) and revised (2016) **Member country volunteer (priority 2)**[10]		Kenya[2,11], European Union[8], Canada[9], Burundi[3], Tanzania[4], Uganda[5], East African Community[6]	Canada[10]
[1]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; Kenya, [2]CX/CF 23/16/14; [11]CX/CF 22/15/17; [3]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [4]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [5]Uganda, CF16/CRD23; [6]East African Community, CF16/CRD26; [7]Ecuador, CX/CF 23/16/14; [8]European Union, CX/CF 22/15/17; [9]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [10]Canada, REP23/CF16								

Year Added to List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard (List)[b]	Prioritization Criteria[d] Cited	Other Comments or Information[e]	Recommended to List or Prioritized By[f]	Member Country Volunteer[g]
Aflatoxin M1								
2022	Milks	ML (0.5 µg/kg)	2001	CoP (CXC 45-1997)	**List A.2 (priority 2)** **New occurrence data available (priority 1)**[1] **Staple food (priority 1)**[2,3] **HBGV cannot be established (priority 1)**[3-10] **Relevant to developing countries (priority 1)**[2,11] Tropical, humid conditions in Kenya and unsuitable storage conditions can cause a significant increase in aflatoxins. **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)**[1, 4,6-10] CoP for raw materials and supplemental feedingstuffs for milk-producing animals (CXC 45-1997) in List A.1 and List B **CoP available (priority 2)**[3] CoP was established in 1997, and significant reductions are expected.	CoP for mycotoxins in cereals (CXC 51-2003) established in 2003 and since amended (2014, 2017) and revised (2016)[4,6-10] Lower ML not supported by JECFA56 assessment[12,13] Possible analytical sensitivity challenges with lower ML[12]	European Union[1], Kenya[6,15], Canada[4], Burundi[7], Tanzania[8], Uganda[9], East African Community[10]	
[1]European Union, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]Ecuador, CX/CF 23/16/14; [3]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; [4]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [5]Iran, CX/CF 23/16/14; Kenya, [6]CX/CF 23/16/14; [11]CX/CF 22/15/17; [7]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [8]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [9]Uganda, CF16/CRD23; [10]East African Community, CF16/CRD26; [12]United States of America, CX/CF 23/16/14; [13]India, CCCF17 CRD18								
Arsenic								
2022	Edible fats and oils	ML (0.08 mg/kg)	<1980	n/a	**List A.1 (priority 1)** **New occurrence data available (priority 1)** [1] Data used to establish the ML is unknown; it is believed to be new data created over the past 40 years. Japan submitted data to GEMS/Food in 2018 **HBGV cannot be established (priority 1)**[1] JECFA72 (2011) withdrew the previous provisional tolerable weekly intake (PTWI) **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)** [2] ML for arsenic in fat spreads and blended spreads in List A.2 Assessment of non-cancer effects of organic and inorganic arsenic on JECFA priority list for evaluation[2]	ML appears to have been transferred from the commodity standards & not scientifically justified[2] Await completion of the upcoming JECFA evaluation[3]	Canada[2], Republic of Korea[4]	
[1]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; [2]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [3]United States of America, CX/CF 23/16/14; [4]Republic of Korea, CX/CF 22/15/17								

Year Added to List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard (List)[b]	Prioritization Criteria[d] Cited	Other Comments or Information[e]	Recommended to List or Prioritized By[f]	Member Country Volunteer[g]
2022	Rice	CoP (CXC 77-2017)	2017	ML - Arsenic in polished rice ML – Arsenic in husked rice (List B)	**List B (priority 3)** (recommended for re-evaluation in 2019) **Staple food (priority 1)**[1] **Relevant to developing countries (priority 1)** [1,2] **Technological advances and developments (priority 2)**[1,3] New information on prevention measures	Await completion of the upcoming JECFA evaluation[4]	Republic of Korea[5]	
[1]Ecuador, CX/CF 23/16/14; Japan, [2]CX/CF 23/16/14; [3]CX/CF 22/15/17; [4]United States of America, CX/CF 23/16/14; [5]Republic of Korea, CX/CF 22/15/17								
2022	Salt	ML (0.5 mg/kg)	1987	n/a	**List A.1 (priority 1)** **Staple food (priority 1)**[1,2] Widely consumed and traded. **New occurrence data available (priority 1)**[3] Data used to establish the ML is unknown; it is believed to be new data from the past 35 years. **HBGV cannot be established (priority 1)** [3] JECFA72 (2011) withdrew the previous PTWI **Relevant to developing countries (priority 1)**[2] **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)**[1] Assess cadmium, mercury, and arsenic in salt concurrently.	Await completion of the upcoming JECFA evaluation[4]	Canada[1], Republic of Korea[5]	
[1]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]Ecuador, CX/CF 23/16/14; [3]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; [4]United States of America, CX/CF 23/16/14; [5]Republic of Korea, CX/CF 22/15/17								
Arsenic, inorganic								
2022	Husked Rice	ML (0.35 mg/kg)	2016	CoP (CXC 77-2017)	**List B (priority 1)** (recommended for re-evaluation in 2020) **New occurrence data available (priority 1)**[1-3] **Staple food (priority 1)**[4] **Relevant to developing countries (priority 1)**[4] **CoP available (priority 2)**	Await the completion of the JECFA evaluation[2,3]	European Union[1]	
[1]European Union, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]Japan, CX/CF 22/15/17; [3]United States of America, CX/CF 23/16/14; [4]Ecuador, CX/CF 23/16/14								

Year Added to List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard (List)[b]	Prioritization Criteria[d] Cited	Other Comments or Information[e]	Recommended to List or Prioritized By[f]	Member Country Volunteer[g]
Cadmium								
2022	Salt	ML (0.5 mg/kg)	1987	n/a	**List A.1 (priority 1)** **Staple food (priority 1)**[1-3] Widely consumed and traded. **New occurrence data available (priority 1)**[3] Data used to establish the ML is unknown; it is believed to be new data from the past 35 years. **New HBGV available (priority 1)**[3] JECFA73 (2010) withdrew the previous PTWI and established a new PTMI. **Relevant to developing countries (priority 1)**[2] **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)**[1] Assess cadmium, mercury, and arsenic in salt concurrently.		Canada (CX/CF 22/15/17)	
[1]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]Ecuador, CX/CF 23/16/14; [3]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14								
2022	Legume Vegetables	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	2001	n/a	**List A.2 (priority 2)** **New occurrence data (priority 1)**[1-7] Japan: Data for cereals, vegetables, and vegetable products, fruits and fruits products, eggs, seaweed, and green tea (2009-2019) submitted to the 2018 call for data; additional data for several foods **New dietary exposure data (priority 1)** [1-7] JECFA91 (2021) conducted an updated exposure assessment. **New HBGV (priority 1)** [1-7] JECFA73 (2010) withdrew the previous PTWI and established a new PTMI **Updated JECFA HRA (priority 1)**[1,3,4-7]	Consider first drafting a CoP for the mitigation of cadmium in crops*, followed by a data collection on products and a possible review of the MLs after the application of the CoP [1,2] Work on new CoP led by United States[8]	European Union[1], Kenya[3], Burundi[4], Tanzania[5], Uganda[6], East African Community[7]	
2022	Pulses	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	2001	n/a				
2022	Wheat	ML (0.2 mg/kg)	2005	n/a				
2022	Cephalopods	ML (2 mg/kg)	2006	n/a				
2022	Marine bivalve mollusks	ML (2 mg/kg)	2006	n/a				
2022	Rice, polished	ML (0.4 mg/kg)	2006	CoP (CXC 77-2017)				
[1]European Union, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; [3]Kenya, CX/CF 23/16/14; [4]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [5]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [6]Uganda, CF16/CRD23; [7]East African Community, CF16/CRD26; [8]United States of America, REP24/CF17								

Year Added to List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard (List)[b]	Prioritization Criteria[d] Cited	Other Comments or Information[e]	Recommended to List or Prioritized By[f]	Member Country Volunteer[g]
Contamination (general)								
2022	Concerning source-directed measures to reduce Contamination of Foods with Chemicals (CXC 49-2001)	CoP	2001	n/a	**List A.2 (priority 2)** **Staple food (priority 1)**[1] **Relevant to developing countries (priority 1)**[1] **Technological advances (priority 2)**[1] **Expanded Scope (priority 3)**[1] **Member country volunteer (priority 2)**[1,2]		United States of America[1,3]	United States of America (depending on other CCCF work)[1,4]
United States of America,[1]CX/CF 23/16/14; [3]CX/CF 22/15/17; [4]CF16/CRD03; [2]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14								
Fumonisins (B1 + B2)								
2022	Maize flour, Maize meal	ML (2000 µg/kg)	2014	CoP (CXC 51-2003)	**List B (priority 2)** (recommended for re-evaluation in 2017) **New occurrence data available (priority 1)**[1] **Relevant to developing countries (priority 1)**[2-8] **Staple food (priority 1)** [2-8] Maize is a staple food in most parts of the African continent. **CoP available (priority 2)**[9]	Occurrence data needed from Africa and Asia[10]	Kenya[2,3], Burundi[5], Tanzania[6], Uganda[7], East African Community[8]	
[1]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; Kenya, [2]CX/CF 22/15/17; [3]CX/CF 23/16/14; [4]Ecuador, CX/CF 23/16/14; [5]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [6]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [7]Uganda, CF16/CRD23; [8]East African Community, CF16/CRD26; [9]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; [10]United States of America, CX/CF 23/16/14								
Mercury								
2022	Salt	ML (0.1 mg/kg)	1987	n/a	**List A.1 (priority 1)** **Staple food (priority 1)**[1] Widely consumed and traded. **New occurrence data available (priority 1)**[2] Data used to establish the ML is unknown; it is believed to be new data from the past 35 years. **New HBGV available (priority 1)**[2] JECFA72 (2011) withdrew the previous PTWI for total mercury and established a new PTWI for inorganic mercury. **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)**[1] Assess cadmium, mercury, and arsenic in salt concurrently.		Canada[1], Republic of Korea[3]	
[1]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; [3]Republic of Korea, CX/CF 22/15/17								

Year Added to List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard (List)[b]	Prioritization Criteria[d] Cited	Other Comments or Information[e]	Recommended to List or Prioritized By[f]	Member Country Volunteer[g]
Methylmercury								
2022	Tuna	ML	2018	n/a	**List B (priority 1)** (recommended for re-evaluation in 2021) **New occurrence data available (priority 1)**[1-3] **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)**[1] Aligns with ongoing CCCF work to develop a sampling plan	Consider 2023 FAO/WHO risk-benefit assessment and CCCF's sampling plan[4,5]	European Union[1], Canada[2]	New Zealand[5]
[1]European Union, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [3]Japan, CX/CF 22/15/17; [4]USA, CX/CF 23/16/14; [5]New Zealand, CF16/CRD03 & CX/CF 23/16/14)								
Patulin								
2022	Apple juice	ML (50 µg/kg)	2003	CoP (CXC 50-2003) (List A.2)	**List A.2 (priority 2)** **List B (priority 1) (recommended for re-evaluation in 2007)** **New occurrence data available (priority1)**[1] Japan can submit new occurrence data on patulin in apple juices. **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)** Patulin in apple juice CoP (CXC 50-2003) in List A.2[2-6] (East African Community, CF16/CRD26) **CoP available (priority 2)** CoP was established in 2003, and a significant reduction is expected[1]	Extension to apple products other than apple juice (no JECFA eval. needed) or review of juice ML (JECFA evaluation may be required)[7] Dated JECFA evaluation (JECFA44, 1995); removed from JECFA priority list in 2007 as ML was established and not high priority (ALINORM 07/30/41, para. 127) (CCCF01, 2007)[2-6,8]	United States of America[7], Canada[2], Kenya[3], Burundi[4], Tanzania[5], Uganda[6], East African Community[8]	
[1]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; [2]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [3]Kenya, CX/CF 23/16/14; [4]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [5]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [6]Uganda, CF16/CRD23; [7]United States of America, CX/CF 22/15/17 & CX/CF 23/16/14; [8]East African Community, CF16/CRD26								
2022	Apple juice and apple juice ingredients in other beverages (CXC 50-2003)	CoP	2003	ML - Patulin in apple juice (List A.2 & List B)	**List A.2 (priority 2)** **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)**[1,2] ML for patulin in apple juice in List A.2 & List B **Relevant to developing countries (priority 1)**[3] Kenya imports a lot of apple products.	Dated JECFA evaluation (JECFA44, 1995); removed from the JECFA priority list in 2007 as ML was established and not a high priority (ALINORM 07/30/41, para. 127) (CCCF01, 2007)[1,2,4-7]	Kenya[3,4], Canada[1], Burundi[5], Tanzania[6], Uganda[7], East African Community[2]	
[1]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]East African Community, CF16/CRD26; Kenya, [3]CX/CF 22/15/17, [4]CX/CF 23/16/14; [5]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [6]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [7]Uganda, CF16/CRD23;								

Year Added to List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard (List)[b]	Prioritization Criteria[d] Cited	Other Comments or Information[e]	Recommended to List or Prioritized By[f]	Member Country Volunteer[g]
Tin, total (*ML applies to products in containers other than tinplate containers)								
2022	*Cooked cured chopped meat	ML (50 mg/kg, for each meat)	1981	CoP (CXC 60-2005)	**List A.1 (priority 1)** **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)**[1] CoP for tin in canned foods packaged in tinplate containers (CXC 60-2005) in List A.2 MLs for tin in canned foods & canned beverages in tinplate containers in List A.2. **CoP available (priority 2)**[2] CoP was established in 2005, and a significant reduction is expected.	Higher tin MLs are in place for other foods[3]	Canada[1], Japan[2], Republic of Korea[4]	
2022	*Cooked cured ham							
2022	*Cooked cured pork shoulder							
2022	*Corned beef							
2022	*Luncheon meat							
[1]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]Japan, CX/CF 23/16/14; [3]USA, CX/CF 23/16/14; [4]Republic of Korea, CX/CF 22/15/17								
Tin, inorganic								
2022	Canned Foods (CXC 60-2005)	CoP	2003	MLs	**List A.2 (priority 2)** **Efficiencies with other work (priority 2)** MLs for tin in canned foods and beverages in tinplate packaging in List A.2; 5 MLs for tin meats not packaged in tinplate cans in List A.1[1-6]		Canada[1], Kenya[2], Burundi[3], Tanzania[4], Uganda[5], East African Community[6]	
[1]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [2]Kenya, https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-735-15%252FWDs%252Fcf15_17x.pdfCX/CF 23/16/14; [3]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [4]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [5]Uganda, CF16/CRD23; [6]East African Community, CF16/CRD26;								
Vinyl chloride								
2022	Food	GL (0.01 mg/kg)	1991	n/a	**List A.1 (priority 1)** **Relevant to Developing countries (priority 1)** Raw materials in the manufacture of plastic packaging, which is commonly used in Kenya for water piping, primary packaging of most foods and drinking water[1,2]	Appear to be well managed and not detected in foods[3] The scope of the definition of a contaminant covers food packaging and food contact materials. (CX/CF 19/13/18, Appendix D)[4-8]	Canada[3], Kenya[1,4], Burundi[5], Tanzania[6], Uganda[7], [8]East African Community	
Kenya, [1]CX/CF 22/15/17, [4]CX/CF 23/16/14; [2]Ecuador, CX/CF 23/16/14; [3]Canada, CX/CF 22/15/17; [5]Burundi, CF16/CRD12; [6]Tanzania, CF16/CRD13; [7]Uganda, CF16/CRD23; [8]East African Community, CF16/CRD26								

Year Added to List	Food(s)[a]	Type of Standard[b] (ML or GL value)	Year Established[c]	Corresponding Standard (List)[b]	Prioritization Criteria[d] Cited	Other Comments or Information[e]	Recommended to List or Prioritized By[f]	Member Country Volunteer[g]

a—For specific exclusions and other details, Refer to the *General Standard for Contaminants in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995).

b—The standards referred to include Maximum Level (ML), Guideline Level (GL), and Code of Practice (CoP); relevant Codex commodity standards are not included.

c - The year the standard was established and, if applicable, most recently reviewed by CCCF. A 'review' involves a full assessment of available data and information, which may or may not result in the standard being changed; a review would not include several standards being consolidated or when a standard is discussed, moved (e.g., from a commodity standard into CXS 193-1995), or its description is edited for clarity, etc.

d - Prioritization criteria most recently agreed to for prioritizing existing Codex standards for possible review.

e - Information is subject to consideration and verification by the WG chair before being added to the OHPL. Information outside the scope of the prioritization criteria should be based on a clear, reasonable rationale that aids in the prioritization process (see OHPL for examples).

f—The Member country initially nominates the standard to the OHPL or member country that identifies it as a high priority for review.

g—Member countries expressing interest in volunteering in the future: Japan (CX/CF 23/16/14) and Saudi Arabia (CX/CF 24/17/18).

ANNEX III

EXISTING CODEX STANDARDS SUBJECT TO ONGOING WORK
(either as approved new work or discussion papers)
(For information)

Contaminant	Food(s)	Type of Standard	Member Country Volunteer/Working Group Chair	Relevant Prioritizaton List	Status *(as of Jan 31, 2025)*
Aflatoxins	Peanuts (CXC 55-2004)	Code of Practice	Brazil	OHPL	Approved as new work by CAC47 (2024) REP24/CAC, paras. 153, 169
Aflatoxins	Raw materials and supplemental feedingstuffs for milk-producing animals (CXC 45-1997)	Code of Practice	Canada	OHPL	Discussion paper being drafted REP24/CF17, para. 128
Acrylamide	Foods (CXC 67-2009)	Code of Practice	India	List A.2 (established or reviewed ≥15 and <25 years ago)	Discussion paper being drafted REP24/CF17, para. 114
Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids	Food and feed (CXC 74-2014)	Code of Practice	Türkiye	n/a	Discussion paper being drafted REP24/CF17, para. 104

ANNEX IV

PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING CONTAMINANT STANDARDS

AND RELATED TEXTS FOR RE-EVALUATION

(For information - to support comments on prioritization)

Criteria[a] for identifying standards and related texts for contaminants for review	**Likelihood of indicating a potential safety concern[b]**	**Overall proposed prioritization for review by CCCF[d]** 1 – highest priority 2 – medium priority 3 – lowest priority
Criteria for Maximum levels (ML), Guideline Levels (GL) and Codes of Practice (CoP)		
List A.1: Established or Reviewed ≥25 years ago [C]	Moderate to high	1
List A.2: Established or Reviewed ≥15 and <25 years ago [C]	Low to moderate	2
List B: Recommended for re-evaluation: CCCF, CAC or a member country recommended the standard for re-evaluation within a certain time.	Low to Moderate	1 – CAC 2 – CCCF 3 – member country only
Staple food: The food commodity that the standard applies to is a staple food.	Moderate to high	1
Developing countries: Standards relevant to the needs of developing countries.	Moderate to high	1
New occurrence data are available: Occurrence data identified by CCCF or its member countries and/or submitted to the GEMS/Food database are significantly different [e] across two or more regions or markets than those used to establish the existing ML or GL. Or significant [e] new data are available from regions of concern and/or regions where data were previously lacking.	Moderate to high	1
New dietary exposure data are available: CCCF, JECFA, or other relevant joint FAO/WHO expert consultations recognized by CCCF developed new dietary exposure estimates or revised existing estimates that are significantly different [e] from the previous estimates used to establish the existing ML or GL.	Moderate to high	1
New health-based guidance value (HBGV) is available: JECFA, upon request by CCCF or other relevant joint FAO/WHO expert consultations recognized by CCCF, developed a new HBGV, revised an existing HBGV that is significantly different [e] from the previous HBGV that was used to establish the existing ML or GL, or withdrew an existing HBGV.	Moderate to high	1

Criteria[a] for identifying standards and related texts for contaminants for review	Likelihood of indicating a potential safety concern[b]	Overall proposed prioritization for review by CCCF[d] 1 – highest priority 2 – medium priority 3 – lowest priority
Health-based guidance value (HBGV) cannot be established: Either JECFA, upon request by CCCF, or other relevant joint FAO/WHO expert consultations recognized by CCCF cannot establish an HBGV due to genotoxicity and carcinogenicity or another rationale that does not support the establishment of a threshold for the critical effect.	Moderate to high	1
A new or updated health risk assessment is available: JECFA or other relevant joint FAO/WHO expert consultations recognized by CCCF published a health risk assessment. The conclusions are significantly different [e] from the previous evaluation.	Moderate to high	1
Efficiencies with other work: Standard review involving the same or similar commodity or the same contaminant is underway or commencing.	n/a	2
Member country volunteer: A Codex member country volunteers to take on the work of drafting a discussion paper outlining any proposed changes to the Codex standard.	n/a	2
Additional Criteria for Maximum Levels (MLs)		
Codex commodity standards: Significant [e] revisions have been made to the commodity standards for relevant foods or food groups for which MLs are established.	n/a	3
Codex Classification of Food and Feed (CXM 4-1989)**:** Significant [e] revisions have been made to this document for relevant foods or food groups for which MLs are established.	n/a	3
Trade disruptions: An existing ML for a certain food and contaminant combination is responsible for disruptions in international trade.	n/a	2
CoP available: CoP has been available for at least 3 years since ML(s) were established for the relevant contaminant-food combination(s).	n/a	2
Additional Criteria for Codes of Practice (CoPs)		
Technological advances and developments: Significant [e] new information is available on contamination sources or processes and/or agricultural, production, and manufacturing practices related to food or feed contaminant management and control.	n/a	2

Criteria[a] for identifying standards and related texts for contaminants for review	Likelihood of indicating a potential safety concern[b]	Overall proposed prioritization for review by CCCF[d] 1 – highest priority 2 – medium priority 3 – lowest priority
Expanded scope: CoP could include other contaminants or toxins, or food or feed, with comparable contamination sources or processes and/or agricultural, production, and manufacturing practices.	n/a	3
Comparable CoP updated: Updates to a CoP for a similar food or feed and contaminant combination may be transferable to another CoP or make an existing CoP redundant.	n/a	3

n/a – not applicable

a - Certain criteria may overlap, particularly those relating to the various elements of a health risk assessment.

b - Potential safety concerns would be determined once new data and scientific information are assessed.

c - The year the standard was established and, if applicable, most recently reviewed by CCCF. A 'review' involves a full assessment of available data and information, which may or may not result in the standard being changed; a review would not include several standards being consolidated or when a standard is discussed, moved (e.g., from a commodity standard into CXS 193-1995), or its description is edited for clarity, etc.

d - Priority rankings are intended as a guide, not to generate a precise numeric ranking.

e - The significance would be determined on a case-by-case basis by CCCF.