

**MEETING OF AFRICAN CODEX EXPERTS TO DISCUSS CODEX ISSUES IN THE CODEX  
COMMITTEE ON CONTAMINANTS IN FOODS OF INTEREST TO AFRICA**

**NAIROBI, KENYA**

**6 - 8 APRIL 2010**

<b>CCCF</b>	<b>26 – 30 APRIL, 2010</b>				
<b>AGEND A ITEM NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AFRICA POSITION</b>	<b>RATIONALE</b>	<b>SPEAKER</b>	<b>SUPPORT</b>
5	Proposed Draft Maximum Levels for Melamine in Food and Feed (at step 4) N13-2009)	We support the proposed limits of 1mg/kg for infant formula (powdered) and 2.5mg/kg in foods (other than infant formula) and animal feed while knowing that these levels apply to melamine resulting from non-intentional and unavoidable contamination in food and feed.	Limits for Melamine in infant formula (1mg/kg) and in other foods and feed (2.5mg/kg) would provide a sufficient margin of safety for dietary exposure relative to the TDI of 0.2mg/kg/body weight. This is in accordance with the Report of a WHO Expert Meeting In Collaboration with FAO supported by Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada, 1-4 December 2008.	Ghana	
7	Proposed Draft Revision of the Code of Practice for Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxins in Tree Nuts (additional measures for Brazil Nuts) (at step 4)	We support that the Code of Practice should be revised and wish that the comments submitted will be addressed adequately.			
	Proposed Maximum	We do not support any	Due to the high maize consumption in	Tanzania	

8	Levels for Fumonisin in Maize and Maize Products	<p>MTL that exceeds 1mg/kg for maize products for human consumption. We recommend 3mg/kg (instead of 5mg/kg) for maize for processing. Other limits are 1mg/kg (instead of 2mg/kg) in maize grain, maize grits, cracked maize, maize meal/flour; 0.5mg/kg (instead of 2mg/kg) in maize foods such as Kenkey, Ugali and Nshima, and maize based breakfast cereals, snacks and chips; and 0.3mg/kg (instead of 0.5mg/kg) in maize based foods for infants and young children.</p>	<p>Africa, MTL for fumonisins should not be set above 1 mg/kg. Maize consumption can be as high as 500g/person/day in Bukina Faso (Nikiema et al. 2004), 469g/person/day in Malawi (FAO 1992), 456g/person/day in South Africa (Shephard et al. 2007), 400g/person/day in Kenya (Muriuki and Siboe 1995) and 385g/person/day in Tanzania (Kimanya et al. 2008). Due to these high maize consumptions the PMTDI of 2µg/kg bw/day is exceeded in Africa when maize containing more than 2 mg/kg is consumed (Marasas 1997, Kimanya et al. 2008; 2009). Shephard showed by calculation that, consumption of maize containing 2 mg/kg (the MTL recommended by Brazil for maize meal/flour etc), by an individual who consumes 400g of maize per day, leads to fumonisin exposure of 13 µg/kg body weight /day or 650% of the PMTDI (Van Egmond et al. 2007). However, in Europe maize containing as high as 12 mg/kg can be consumed without exceeding the PMTDI. According to Shephard et al. 2007 and Van Egmond et al. 2007, maize consumption in Europe is low (about 10g/person/day). With application of good agricultural</p>		
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			practices combined with proper sorting, it is possible to reduce the current high contamination in maize to below 2 mg/kg in maize destined for further processing (Fandohan et al. 2005; Kimanya et al. 2009; Gong et al, 2009). Also, in processing maize (milling in particular) it is possible to reduce contamination in maize grains from the levels above 2 mg/kg to levels below 1 mg/kg (Fandohan <i>et al.</i> , 2005 ; Kpodo et al. 2006)		
8	Associated sampling Plans	We support the sampling plan recommended by Brazil. However, we recommend use of one analytical sample instead of two	The high costs of analysis of samples may prove impractical to analyse two samples		
9	Discussion Paper on Mycotoxins in Sorghums	We support preparation of the discussion paper by Tunisia. We recommend that NCC send comments in support of the work once the document is available for comments.	Until the end of the meeting the paper had not been posted to the Codex Website	Tunisia	