

Allergy: what to consider when labelling food

A guide for small and medium businesses
that make or sell prepacked food



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Introduction

Who is this booklet for?

This booklet is for small businesses producing prepacked foods. It will help you decide what you should put on the label if foods you produce contain ingredients that some people are allergic to.

What does 'prepacked' mean?

'Prepacked' refers to any food put into packaging before being placed on sale, when all the following things apply:

- the food is either fully or partly enclosed by the packaging
- the food cannot be altered without opening or changing the packaging
- the product is ready for sale to the public or to a catering establishment

Food labelling, allergies and the law

Food allergens used as ingredients or processing aids must be declared. See the EU Food Information for Consumers (EU FIC) Regulation No.1169/2011.

Food must not be placed on the market if it is considered to be harmful to health (see Article 14 of EU General Food Law Regulation 178/2002). Food labelling information is important in deciding if a food is safe to eat and to prevent consumers from accidentally eating a food which will make them ill.



Food allergies

Some people are allergic to certain foods. Eating these foods could make them ill and may even be life threatening. There is currently no cure for food allergies and the only way to manage this is to avoid the food that makes you ill.

Allergens

Allergens are proteins found in food and there is usually more than one in a food which can make you ill.

An allergic reaction can be produced by a tiny amount of the ingredient that a person is sensitive to; for example a fragment of peanut or just one or two sesame seeds.

Symptoms of an allergic reaction include stomach upsets, rashes, itching of the skin or mouth, swelling of the throat and difficulties breathing. Around ten people a year in the UK die from allergic reactions to food.

What foods should I consider?

Although people can be allergic to a wide variety of foods and ingredients, there are certain ones which are particularly important when labelling products.

The allergen rules within the EU Food Information for Consumers Regulation (EU FIC) will change how allergens are labelled on



prepacked foods sold in the UK. The new rules will apply on 13 December 2014 and will be enforced in the four UK nations (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) by the Food Information Regulations 2014. The EU FIC lists fourteen major allergens (see list below) which will need to be emphasised within the ingredients list.

IMPORTANT

Some ingredients do not need to be declared as they have been highly processed and the allergen has been removed and considered to be safe (for example refined soya oil or glucose syrups).

These allergens are:

- cereals containing gluten (such as wheat, (including spelt and khorasan), rye, barley and oats and their hybridised strains)
- crustaceans (for example prawns, crab and lobster)
- eggs
- fish
- peanuts
- soybeans
- milk
- nuts (namely almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pecan nuts, Brazil nuts, pistachio nuts, cashew, macadamia nuts or Queensland nuts)
- celery (including celeriac)
- mustard
- sesame
- sulphur dioxide/sulphites (preservatives used in some foods and drinks) at levels above 10mg per kg or per litre
- lupin
- molluscs (for example clams, mussels, whelks, oysters, snails and squid)

How to label allergens

You should declare the presence of allergens which are used as ingredients within the ingredients list for the prepacked food. You can choose the method you want to use to emphasise the allergen in the ingredients list. This can be done by listing them in **bold** or **contrasting colours** or underlining. For example:

Old

INGREDIENTS: Water, Carrots, Onions, Red Lentils (4.5%) Potatoes, Cauliflower, Leeks, Peas, Cornflour, Wheatflour, Salt, Cream, Yeast Extract, Concentrated Tomato Paste, Garlic, Sugar, Celery Seed, Vegetable Oil, Herbs and Spice, White Pepper, Parsley.

New

INGREDIENTS: Water, Carrots, Onions, Red Lentils (4.5%) Potatoes, Cauliflower, Leeks, Peas, Cornflour, **Wheat**flour, Salt, **Cream**, Yeast Extract, Concentrated Tomato Paste, Garlic, Sugar, **Celery** Seed, Sunflower Oil, Herbs and Spice, White Pepper, Parsley.



You may also decide to use an allergy advice statement on the product label to explain how allergens are emphasised within the ingredients list, for example: 'Allergy Advice: for allergens, see ingredients in **bold**' or 'Allergy Advice: for allergens including cereals contain gluten see ingredients in **red**'.

Where foods containing allergens do not have an ingredients list, for example a bottle of wine, statements such as 'Contains: sulphites', can be used where sulphites have been added to the product.

Clear reference to the allergen

Allergens should be declared with clear reference to name of the allergenic ingredient as listed in the EU FIC Annex II; for example 'tofu **(soya)**' or 'tahini paste **(sesame)**'. If there are several ingredients or processing aids in a food which come from a single allergen, then the labelling should clearly emphasise each ingredient or processing aid concerned – for example 'skimmed **milk** powder, whey **(milk)**...'

The use of 'contains' type statements

The voluntary use of allergen statements such as 'Contains: milk and nuts' to repeat allergen ingredient information already given in the ingredients list will no longer be allowed. All information about allergenic ingredients must be in a single place and that is within the ingredients list.

Distance selling

The EU FIC rules on distance selling concern businesses which sell foods online and/ or by telephone/ catalogue order. If you sell prepacked foods in these ways you will need to provide the same level of information on allergens, on your website or catalogue for instance, as when food is bought from a retail environment. This is so allergen information is made available to the consumer before they decide whether or not to buy the product. The allergen information needs to be made available at the point of purchase and upon delivery.

The distance selling rules do not apply to prepacked foods sold through vending machines. Nevertheless, prepacked food manufacturers should ensure that correct allergen information appears on the food labels regardless of the method by which it is sold.

Cross-contamination

Sometimes traces of allergens can get into products unintentionally during the manufacturing process or during transport or storage. This is called 'cross-contamination'.

Ideally, you should prevent this from happening (see the section 'How can allergen cross-contamination be avoided?'); but in some circumstances this may not be possible. Some manufacturers choose to say on the label that a certain food could have got into the product unintentionally and this is called precautionary allergen labelling, for example 'may contain' type statements. This type of labelling is voluntary and is not covered by the provisions set out in the EU FIC.

Precautionary allergen labelling

If you think there is a real risk of a food product being affected by cross-contamination with an allergen you may choose to



say so on the label using one of these phrases:

- **'may contain X',**
- **'not suitable for someone with X allergy'**

IMPORTANT

Precautionary allergen labelling should only be used following a thorough risk assessment when you think there is a real risk of allergen cross-contamination that cannot be eliminated.

How can allergen cross-contamination be avoided?

There are several ways cross-contamination can occur, but with careful management many of these risks can be avoided or reduced. Some of the areas to think about are described below:

Staff awareness

All staff involved in handling ingredients, equipment, utensils, packaging and final food products should be aware of the situations in which foods can be cross-contaminated by an allergenic food.



Design

The ideal approach to avoiding cross-contamination with allergenic foods is to have separate production facilities for specific products. Alternatively, you may be able to make the food containing the allergenic food on a separate day, or at the end of the day, and then thoroughly clean the production area. However, food manufacturing premises and product ranges vary greatly and these approaches are not always an option.

Storage

Where possible, allergenic raw materials should be stored away from other ingredients. One way of doing this would be to keep them in sealed plastic bins that are clearly marked or colour-coded.

Packaging should be removed and/or destroyed at the end of a production run, including any packaging that may be within the wrapping machine. This is to avoid packaging mix-ups when the product is changed.



Developing new products or changing existing products

If you start making a new product, or change an existing product, this might mean you could be handling an allergenic ingredient you have not used before. This could lead to cross-contamination of other products produced in the same premises. You will need to assess the risk and decide whether precautionary allergen labelling is appropriate for both the new and existing products.

Free- from labelled foods

Some food manufacturers and retailers provide special ranges of foods made without certain common allergenic foods, such as milk, egg or cereals containing gluten.

Some manufacturers choose to exclude certain allergens from their premises. If you are going to print a claim on a label such as 'free from milk' or, 'made in peanut-free factory', it is essential that the claim is based on specific and rigorous controls.

This includes checking that all ingredients, and anything else that comes into contact with the food (such as packaging materials), do not contain the particular allergen. There is specific legislation setting out compositional and labelling requirements for foods making a 'gluten-free' claim.

More information

- The FSA's advice on food allergen labelling is available at:
<http://food.gov.uk/science/allergy-intolerance/label/>
- The FSA online allergen training module can be accessed at:
<http://allergytraining.food.gov.uk/>
- Commission Guidance on EU FIC
http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/labellingnutrition/foodlabelling/proposed_legislation_en.htm
- BRC-FDF Guidance on allergen labelling
www.brc.org.uk/brc_news_detail.asp?id=2404
- FSA's advice on 'gluten-free' claims
www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/guidancenotes/allergy-guide/gluten/

Relevant legislation includes:

- The Food Safety Act 1990 and subsequent amendments
- EU Regulation No. 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (EU FIC)
- Regulation 178/2002 (General Food Law Regulation) on food safety requirements and presentation under Articles 14 and 16

For more information on food allergy legislation, contact the trading standards service at your local authority. To find their contact details see:
www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/yourarea/

For further information and advice about food, or to download this publication, visit the Food Standards Agency's website:
food.gov.uk

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