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# Assessment of the safety 

 and efficacy of sodium benzoate (Protural ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ) as a feed additive for weaned piglets and other growing SuidaeReference number RP666

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Regulated Product Dossier Assessment Assessment finalised: 04/12/2023

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## Abbreviations

| Acronym | Definition |
| :--- | :--- |
| ACAF | Advisory Committee on Animal Feedingstuffs |
| AFFAJEG | Animal Feed and Feed Additives Joint Expert Group |
| AME | Apparent metabolizable energy |
| CAS | Chemical Abstracts Service |
| EC | European Commission |
| EFSA | European Food Safety Authority |
| EU | European Union |
| EURL | European Union Reference Laboratory |
| FSA | Food Standards Agency |
| FSS | Food Standards Scotland |
| HACCP | Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points |

## Summary

An application was submitted to the Food Standards Agency in March 2021 from Taminco Finland Oy ("the applicant") for the renewal of authorisation and new use of an additive (sodium benzoate-Protural ${ }^{T M}$ ), under the category of 'zootechnical additives" and functional group "Other zootechnical (increase of performance/weight gain parameters)". The additive is proposed to be used in piglets from weaning to 35 kg (renewal), as well as in other growing Suidae (new use), with a proposed level of inclusion in feed of $4 \mathrm{~kg} / 1,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ or $0.4 \%$ of complete feedingstuffs with a moisture content of $12 \%$.

To support the Food Standards Agency (FSA) and Food Standards Scotland (FSS) in evaluating the dossier, the Animal Feed and Feed Additives Joint Expert Group (AFFAJEG) and the Advisory Committee on Animal Feedingstuffs (ACAF) were asked to review the dossier and the supplementary information from the applicant.

Following clarification with the applicant, ACAF was able to conclude on a recommended dose of $4000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ of complete feed with a moisture content of $12 \%$. The Committee had no other causes for concern in Section II of the application.

The initial EFSA evaluation in $2011^{2}$ confirmed that the additive is safe for the target species, consumers and the environment at the proposed conditions of use. The applicant conducted a literature review covering the period January 2000 to February 2020 and found no reported negative effects in this time. Regarding user/worker safety, the additive is considered as potentially harmful by inhalation and an eye irritant. The additive is not a skin irritant.

Given that the efficacy data that were provided only assessed its efficacy in piglets, the ACAF could conclude on the efficacy of sodium benzoate in piglets (suckling), piglets (weaning) and piglets (suckling and weaned piglets). Members concluded that Protural ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ at a proposed level of inclusion in feed of $4 \mathrm{~kg} / 1,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ has the potential to improve performance in these groups of animals. Results can be extrapolated to other growing Suidae at the same developmental stage.

The views of AFFAJEG and ACAF have been taken into account in the safety assessment which represents the opinion of the FSA and FSS.

## 1. Introduction

The FSA and FSS have undertaken a risk assessment for a feed additive (sodium benzoate-Protural ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, Taminco Finland Oy, Typpitie 1, 90620 Oulu, Finland) under regulation (EC) No 1831/2003' under the category of 'zootechnical additives" and functional group "Other zootechnical (increase of performance/weight gain parameters)". The additive is proposed to be used in piglets from weaning to 35 kg , as well as in other growing Suidae, with a proposed level of inclusion in feed of $4 \mathrm{~kg} /$ $1,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ or $0.4 \%$ of complete feedingstuffs with a moisture content of $12 \%$.

To support the safety assessment by FSA and FSS, the AFFAJEG and the ACAF provided advice to the FSA and FSS outlined in this document.

The dossier was evaluated on behalf of the FSA and FSS by the AFFAJEG and ACAF. In line with Article 8 of $1831 / 2003$, the assessment has considered whether the feed additive complies with the conditions laid down in Article 5, including: safety considerations for human, animal and environmental health; efficacy of the additive for its intended effect; potential impairment of the distinctive features of animal products. This, and the guidance put in place by EFSA for the evaluation of feed additive applications, has formed the basis and structure for the assessment.

With thanks to the members of the AFFAJEG and ACAF during the course of the assessment, who were: Professor Nicholas Jonsson, Martin Briggs, Professor Katrina Campbell, Susan MacDonald, Professor Matthew Fisher, Christine McAlinden, Dr. Donald Morrison, Derek Renshaw, Dr. Michael Salter, Dr. Adam Smith, Dr. Helen Warren and Dr. Nick Wheelhouse.

The dossier was evaluated by the AFFAJEG at their July 2022 meeting and by ACAF at their October 2022 and February 2023 meetings. Further information was provided by the applicant in May 2021 and January 2022, responding to queries by the FSA. The conclusions by the AFFAJEG were reviewed and approved by the ACAF at their October 2022 meeting. Further information was provided by the applicant in September 2022 and January 2023.

This document outlines the discussion and conclusions of the AFFAJEG's and ACAF's assessment on the safety and efficacy of sodium benzoate as a feed additive.

## 2. Assessment

### 2.1. Section II: Identity, characterisation and conditions of use

Sodium benzoate is the active substance in Protural ${ }^{\text {mw }}$, of which two preparations are available: a granular form and a powder formulation. The preparations contain a minimum of $99 \%(w / w)$ sodium benzoate, with up to $1 \%(w / w)$ moisture. Protural ${ }^{m m}$ consists of sodium benzoate without carrier materials. The applicant provided data in several batches for the composition, impurities and physico-chemical properties as described in Table 1:

Table 1: Identity table

| Composition | w/w \% |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sodium benzoate | Minimum 99\% (Average 99.6\%) |
| Moisture | Up to 1\% |
| Physico-chemical properties |  |
| Dusting potential Granular form Powder form | $\begin{aligned} & 492-572 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \\ & 787-919 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \end{aligned}$ |
| Particle size distribution Granular form Powder form | $\begin{aligned} & 5.13 \%<50 \mu \mathrm{~m} / 1.19 \%<1 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ & 34 \%<50 \mu \mathrm{~m} / 6.1 \%<1 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Purity |  |
| Coliform bacteria | Negative in 10 g |
| Staphylococcus aureus | Negative in 10 g |
| Salmonella spp. | Negative in 25 g |
| E. coli | Negative in 10 g |
| Fungal contamination | < $100 \mathrm{CFU} / \mathrm{g}$ |
| Mercury | $<0.05 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Arsenic | $<0.10 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Cadmium | $<0.05 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Lead | $<0.05 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Nitrite | $<5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Fluoride | $<5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Dioxins | $<0.45 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Dioxin-like PCBs | < $0.061 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Non-dioxin-like PCBs | < $0.51 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ |

The Committee evaluated the identity and characterisation section of the additive, for which no concerns were raised. The manufacturing process was noted to be FAMI QS certified, following a strict HACCP scheme. The physico-chemical and technological properties were evaluated by members, wherein the stability studies were deemed to be acceptable, including in feed and following pellet production. It was not clear if the studies were for the powder or the granular formulation, but members judged that the two formulations would be very similar in relation to stability.

In their first evaluation, members noted a disparity around the recommended dosage, as the dosage differed throughout the introduction, the label provided and the current EU authorisation. Upon a request for further information, the applicant confirmed that the recommended dose is $4000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ of complete feed with a moisture content of $12 \%$. An arithmetic error was also detected with regards to level of inclusion in the feed, which the applicant was able to correct as $4 \mathrm{~kg} / 1,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ or $0.4 \%$.

The proposed conditions of use of the additive are described in Table 1.

Table 2: Proposed conditions of use of sodium benzoate

| Proposed mode of use in animal nutrition |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Additive |  | Sodium benzoate |  |
| CAS No |  | 532-32-1 |  |
| Category of additive |  | Zootechnical |  |
| Functional group of additive |  | Other technical (increase of performance/weight gain parameters) |  |
| Trade name (if appropriate) |  | Protural ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |  |
| Conditions of use |  |  |  |
| Target species | Min. content | Max content | Other provisions |
|  | mg of active substance/ kg of complete feedingstuffs with a moisture content of $12 \%$ |  |  |
| Piglets from weaning to 35 kg | 4000 | 4000 | The additive is added to the feed during mixing with other feed ingredients, as such, or in a premixture. Proposed level of inclusion in feeds: $4 \mathrm{~kg} / 1,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ or $0.4 \%$. <br> For weaned piglets, the additive is administered from weaning up to 35 kg. <br> No withdrawal period is proposed due to the nature of the substance. |

### 2.1.1. Conclusions on Section II

The ACAF was satisfied with the confirmed recommended dose of $4000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ of complete feed with a moisture content of $12 \%$ and an inclusion level of $4 \mathrm{~kg} / 1,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ or 0.4\%.

No further concerns were raised for Section II of these dossiers.

### 2.2. Section III: Safety

The applicant conducted a literature review to cover the period Jan. 2000 - Feb. 2020. The initial EFSA evaluation in $2011^{2}$ confirmed that Protural ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ is safe for the target species, the consumers and environment at the proposed conditions of use (4,000 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ feed), and providing the adequate protective measures are applied.

Subsequent opinions concerning sodium benzoate (and sodium benzoate containing products) in weaned piglets and pigs all supported the safety of sodium benzoate ${ }^{3-6}$. The literature review found no reported negative effects. There have also been no recall or safety issues reported for the additive since its initial placing on the market.

### 2.2.1. Safety for the user

On a precautionary basis, in the absence of any studies of inhalation toxicity, Protural ${ }^{\text {m" }}$ is considered as potentially harmful by inhalation, but it is not a skin irritant. Measures should be taken to reduce exposure. Data related to eye irritation was provided in the initial application with a study conducted according to OECD 405. The additive is classified as a serious eye irritant, which is flagged in the MSDS and the label with the recommended use of safety glasses. Despite no problems having been reported during the prior use of the additive, members concluded that it should be considered an irritant to eyes.

### 2.2.2. Conclusions on safety

Members did not have concerns regarding the safety of the additive for consumers as it has already been authorised as a food additive. The ACAF concluded that the additive can be considered safe for the target species, the consumer and the environment. However, members have concluded that it should be considered as potentially harmful by inhalation and an irritant to eyes.

### 2.3. Section IV: Efficacy

The efficacy evidence presented in the application was largely based on previous EFSA opinions from 2011. Members requested the original efficacy studies to enable them to make an informed decision regarding the efficacy of this product and its potential extrapolation to all growing Suidae. Upon receiving these studies from the applicant, members discussed the possibility of extrapolating the efficacy data received to all "growing Suidae". The efficacy data provided only assessed efficacy in piglets, therefore, it was decided that the ACAF could only conclude on the efficacy of sodium benzoate in growing Suidae at the equivalent developmental stage of piglets (suckling), piglets (weaning) and piglets (suckling and weaned piglets).

## 3. Analytical methods evaluation

Conclusions on the analytical methods are presented here as an extract from the Evaluation Report of the European Union Reference Laboratory for Feed Additives on the Method(s) of the Analysis for Sodium Benzoate (Protural $\left.{ }^{m}\right)^{7}$ :
"For the determination of sodium benzoate in the feed additive a titrimetric method [Monograph 01/2008:0123] described in the European Pharmacopoeia is recommended for official controls.

For the determination of sodium benzoate in the premixtures and feedingstuffs the inhouse validated HPLC-UV (high-performance liquid chromatography- ultraviolet) method developed by the AGES is recommended for official controls."

FSA/FSS accepts the EURL analytical method evaluation reports. FSA/FSS determined the analytical method as appropriate for official controls for this feed additive.

## 4. Conclusions

After the applicant had confirmed the proposed conditions of use, the additive Protural ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ was fully characterised and no causes of concern were identified by the ACAF in the identity, production and characterisation sections.

Protural ${ }^{\text {m" }}$ continues to be considered safe for the target species, the consumer and the environment. However, for user/worker safety it should be considered as potentially harmful by inhalation and an eye irritant.

The ACAF could conclude on the efficacy of sodium benzoate in piglets (suckling), piglets (weaning) and piglets (suckling and weaned piglets). Members concluded that Protural ${ }^{T M}$ at a proposed level of inclusion in feed of $4 \mathrm{~kg} / 1,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ has the potential to improve performance in these groups of animals. Results can be extrapolated to other growing Suidae at the same developmental stage.

FSA/FSS accepts the EURL analytical method evaluation reports. FSA/FSS determined the analytical method as appropriate for official controls for this feed additive.

## 5. References

1. EC (European Commission), 2003. Regulation No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on additives for use in animal nutrition.
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