# «Think on ...... Allergies and allergens» Third training session 

Tasks: 3-1 to 3-5

This training session was performed
by Group:
with responsible facilitator: $\qquad$
Date of training session:

Participant:
Name:
Signature:

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

After session, please transmit report to Training Supervisor :

## Controlled by Training Supervisor

Signature
Date

## Task 3-1

In this session we are focusing on food allergies.
Which one of the pairs of opposing statements is correct?
Please mark the statement that you think is true.

0 An allergy-causing food is only dangerous for the person who is allergic to it.

0 There are only 10 types of food which may cause allergies.

0 A large amount of the allergy-causing food is necessary to trigger an allergic reaction.

0 Allergies are caused by natural substances in food whether from conventional or organic producers.

0 Allergies are a psychological problem in most cases being the fruit of an over-active imagination.

0 An allergy-causing food is unhealthy for all people and should be avoided in food production at all.

0 Allergies may be caused by numerous foodstuffs.
o Small traces, undetectable to the human eye, may trigger a severe reaction in an allergic person.

0 Food causes allergies through unnatural practices like using fertilisers and pesticides in agriculture or by environmental pollution.

0 Allergies can cause a wide range of symptoms. The body reacts wrongly after ingestion of normally harmless food.

## Results / Comments:

Task 3-2

Allergies of all types have been increasing in the course of the last decades. Currently, up to $1 / 3$ of the people in Western countries are affected by this problem.
Allergic reactions to food are not as frequent. Food allergy occurs in about 1-2\% of adults and 5-8\% of infants.

Why is the allergy problem important for our company and why do we take it so seriously?

Please note your ideas.

Results / Comments:

## Task 3-3

Fortunately, fatal cases of food allergies are rare. For example, a small number of fatal cases have been reported for peanut allergy. Small traces, not detectable to the human eye, may be sufficient to cause a lifethreatening situation for persons with a severe peanut allergy.

What does that mean for us, working in food manufacturing?
Please mark appropriate measures to tackle the issue:

- Stop producing products containing peanuts.
- Strict separation of peanuts from other raw materials.
- Exhaustive and clear labelling of products, semi-finished products and of rework containing peanuts.
- Explain to consumers that peanuts are bad for their health.
- Avoid, as far as feasible, manufacturing products with and without peanuts on the same production line.
- If not possible to manufacture on dedicated lines, implement thorough cleaning procedures to avoid any traces on equipment and tools.
- Clear labelling of possible traces, if the presence of peanuts cannot be excluded completely.


## Results / Comments:

## Task 3-4

Ingredients derived from major allergenic foods should be labelled very precisely on the ingredient lists in order to avoid any misunderstanding by allergic consumers.

Below there are two labelling proposals in each row.
Please decide which of the 2 descriptions is more helpful for allergic consumers:
o "starch"
o "emulsifier soy lecithin"
$0 \quad$ "colourant xy (with milk sugar)"
o "wafers"
o "peanut oil"
$0 \quad$ "cookies (with wheat flour, eggs)"
o "wheat starch"

0 "emulsifier lecithin "

0 "colourant xy"
$0 \quad$ "wafers (with wheat flour)"
o "vegetable oil"

0 "cookies (with wheat flour, eggs, [traces: hazelnuts])"

0 "spices "
$0 \quad$ "spices (with celery)"

Results/ Comments:

Task 3-5

As employees in food production, we have an important role in helping to avoid problems for allergic consumers.

How can we contribute to the safety of allergic consumers in our daily work?

Please take notes of your ideas.

Results / Comments:

