Date: January 6, 2026
Subject: Interflon MOH Position Statement (1 of 2)

To whom it may concern,

Interflon Food Safety Commitment:

Interflon actively advises food and beverage processing industries to implement relevant food safety guidelines and to use NSF H1 certified lubricants in their production processes. NSF H1 lubricants are formulated for applications where incidental contact with food may occur, under clearly defined conditions and limits, helping to control food safety risks and support compliance with food safety standards.

Interflon Statement:

Interflon hereby issues its formal position on MOH (Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons) in NSF H1 food-grade lubricants, intended for use in food and beverage processing environments where incidental food contact may occur.

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and the European Commission declare that MOAH (Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons), particularly aromatic structures capable of damaging DNA (MOAH with three or more aromatic rings), pose a potential danger to human health. These MOAH are associated with several well-documented health risks identified by leading scientific and regulatory bodies, including genotoxicity, mutagenicity, carcinogenic potential, and possible endocrine disruption.

In line with this scientific and regulatory vision, Interflon shares and fully supports the strict approach taken by EFSA and the European Commission regarding MOAH. Therefore, Interflon does not only align with this vision but goes beyond by eliminating all MOAH entirely (both MOAH with three or more aromatic rings, as well as MOAH with one or two aromatic rings) from all its NSF H1-registered formulations.

As a result all Interflon NSF H1 products are free from MOAH, reflecting our commitment to exceed the safety and purity standards defined by recognized scientific and regulatory authorities.

NSF H1 lubricants are required to comply with 21 CFR 178.3570, which defines permitted substances and limits for lubricants with incidental food contact. Interflon NSF H1 lubricants comply with all such requirements. Furthermore, Interflon manufactures its lubricants in conformity with ISO 21469. This international standard certifies that the formulation, production processes, hygiene controls and lubricant packaging all meet the highest expectations for lubricants that may come into incidental contact with food.

Regarding MOSH (Mineral Oil Saturated Hydrocarbons), EFSA concludes in its most recent risk assessment that current dietary exposure to MOSH does not raise concern for human health, although continued monitoring is recommended.

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Virtually no MOSH and MOAH contamination cases in food originate from NSF H1 lubricants but typically derive from other common sources such as printing inks, recycled cardboard and paper packaging, adhesives, coatings, and even hand creams or other personal-care products used by employees. These sources frequently contribute significantly to overall MOH exposure.

European Union, Commission Recommendation (EU) 2017/84 concerns the monitoring of mineral oil hydrocarbons (MOSH and/or MOAH) primarily in food and materials intended for direct food contact. Properly used NSF H1 lubricants are not within the scope of this Recommendation as they are not intended for direct contact with food, nor food-contact materials. Their use is strictly limited to applications where incidental contact may occur in a HACCP-controlled environment, thus minimizing potential MOH exposure.

Following the EFSA MOSH risk assessment, 21 CFR 178.3570 and ISO 21469, some Interflon NSF H1 lubricants may contain oils of mineral origin (and therefore MOSH), but only those originating from pharmaceutical-grade white oils, and with full elimination of all MOAH. The level of purity in these oils exceeds NSF H1 and ISO 21469 standards. Interflon's exclusive use of pharmaceutical-grade white oils as oils of mineral origin, further reduces impurity levels, providing an added safety margin.

Current limitations in analytical techniques complicate the interpretation of MOSH and MOAH test results. False positives may occur because some hydrocarbons may be misidentified as mineral oil hydrocarbons (MOSH or MOAH). Detection limits often exceed regulatory thresholds, making accurate interpretation difficult without full context and detailed knowledge of the formulation.

In case you have questions concerning this statement/announcement/declaration or questions of any kind please do not hesitate to contact your local Interflon distributor.

Your nearest distributor can be found on http://www.interflon.com/contact

Sincerely yours,

Interflon B.V.

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