



Focus:

U.S. Regulations





Federal Food, Drug, & Cosmetic (FD&C) Act

Food Additives Amendment – 1958

- Defines "food additive" (w/ GRAS exemption)
- Requires premarket approval of new uses of food additives, if not GRAS or otherwise exempt from the definition
- Establishes the standard of data review
- Establishes the standard of safety
- Establishes formal rulemaking procedures

Food additive regulations are located in Title 21 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (21 CFR)

Page







Definition:Food Additive

Sec. 201(s): Food Additive Definition

Any substance the intended use of which results or may reasonably be expected to result, directly or indirectly, in its becoming a component or otherwise affecting the characteristics of any food (including any substance intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food; including any source of radiation intended for any such use)***



Source:

FDA's Authority over Food Irradiation

Section 409
Defines
"unsafe
food
additive"

A food additive is considered unsafe unless:

- · An exemption for investigational use; or
- A regulation that prescribes the conditions under which such additive may be safely used

Under section 402 of the Act, Foods are adulterated if they contain unapproved food additives Section 402(a)(7) – "a food shall be deemed adulterated if it has been intentionally subjected to radiation, unless the use of radiation was in conformity with a regulation or exemption in effect pursuant to section 409..."









FDA's Premarket Approval Authority

- In order to approve a food additive, FDA must conclude its use is safe and issue a regulation.
 - FDA's safety standard is "reasonable certainty of no harm..."
- The burden of establishing the safety of the proposed use is on the petitioner
- FDA conducts a full and fair evaluation of the relevant scientific data and information

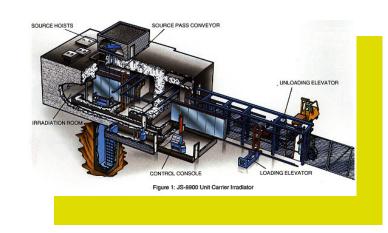
FDA evaluates the additive's intended technical effect, but does not consider possible benefits



FDA's Regulations:

Which foods may currently be treated with ionizing radiation (21 CFR 179.26)

8 kGy max



Category	Use/Dose	Category	Use/Dose
All foods	Arthropod Control 1 kGy max	Eggs	Microbial Control 3 kGy max
Dry Enzyme Preps.	Microbial Control 10 kGy max	Meat and meat byproducts	Microbial Control 4.5 kGy/7 kGy
Fresh Foods	Maturation Inhibition 1 kGy max	Molluscan shellfish/ crustaceans	Microbial Control 5.5 / 6.0 kGy max
Spices/Seasonings	Microbial Control 30 kGy max	Fresh lettuce and spinach	Microbial Control 4 kGy max
Poultry	Microbial Control 4.5 kGy/7 kGy	NASA 44	Sterilization I kGy min
Seeds for sprouting	Microbial Control		,



FDA's Regulations:

lonizing sources that may be used to irradiate foods:

- Cobalt 60 1.33 MeV
- Cesium 137 662 keV
- Electron accelerators operated at10 MeV or less
- X-ray generators operated at 7.5 MeV or less





Labeling

The FDA requires that foods treated with ionizing radiation bear the radura label and must state on the label "Treated with radiation" or "Treated by irradiation"







Web Based Information Resources

Food Safety and Irradiation

- Code of Federal Regulations − 21 CFR 179 − Irradiation In The Production, Processing And Handling Of Food
- ➤ 21 USC § 321(s) <u>Definition of a Food Additive</u>
- > FDA Food Irradiation: What You Need to Know -
- ➤ USDA Irradiation and Food Safety Answers to Frequently Asked Questions
- ➤ Food Safety Food Safety dot gov
- ➤ Food Irradiation org <u>Food Irradiation</u>



Questions?





Thanks.

- Lane A. Highbarger, Ph.D.
- Lane.Highbarger@fda.hhs.gov