Annual Meeting and Trade Show

April 26-29, 2009 Loews Ventana Canyon Resort Tucson, Arizona





American National Standards Institute



Private Standards for USDA Food Ingredients -A Safety Perspective





Allen R. Sayler

VP, Regulatory Affairs & International Standards **International Dairy Foods Association** Washington, DC



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International Dairy Foods Association Groups

- Regulatory Affairs
- Legislative and Economic
- Communications
- Education and Meetings
- International Trade
- Administrative



IDFA Regulatory Affairs Group

- Clay Hough, Senior Vice President, International & Regulatory Affairs, Chief Counsel
- Cary Frye: Vice President, Regulatory Affairs
- Clay Detlefsen: Vice President, Biosecurity & Environmental Affairs & Counsel
- Allen Sayler: Vice President, Regulatory Affairs & International Standards
- Michelle Matto: Asst. Director, Labeling & Food Technology
- Katie Sparrow: Manager, International Trade
- Brian Fields: Administrative Assistant
- Kyle Stevens: Administrative Assistant



IDFA Communications

- IDFA's Website: <u>WWW.IDFA.ORG</u>
- Weekly Electronic News Magazine(members only) subscribe by emailing newsupdate@idfa.org
- Weekly Electronic Food Industry Business Magazine (everyone)
 - http://www.smartbrief.com/idfa/index.jsp

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The FDA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) are investigating Salmonella contamination in pistachio products sold by Setton Pistachio of Terra Bella Inc, Calif. The company has stopped all distribution of processed pistachios and will issue a voluntary recall involving approximately 1 million pounds of its products. Because the pistachios were used as ingredients in a variety of foods, it is likely this recall will impact many products. In addition, the investigation at the company is ongoing and may lead to additional pistachio product recalls. The contamination involves multiple strains of Salmonella. Thus far, several illnesses have been reported by consumers that may be associated with the pistachios. It is not yet known whether any of the Salmonella strains found in the pistachio products are linked to an outbreak. The FDA is conducting genetic testing of the samples to pursue

all links.

PISTAGHIOS



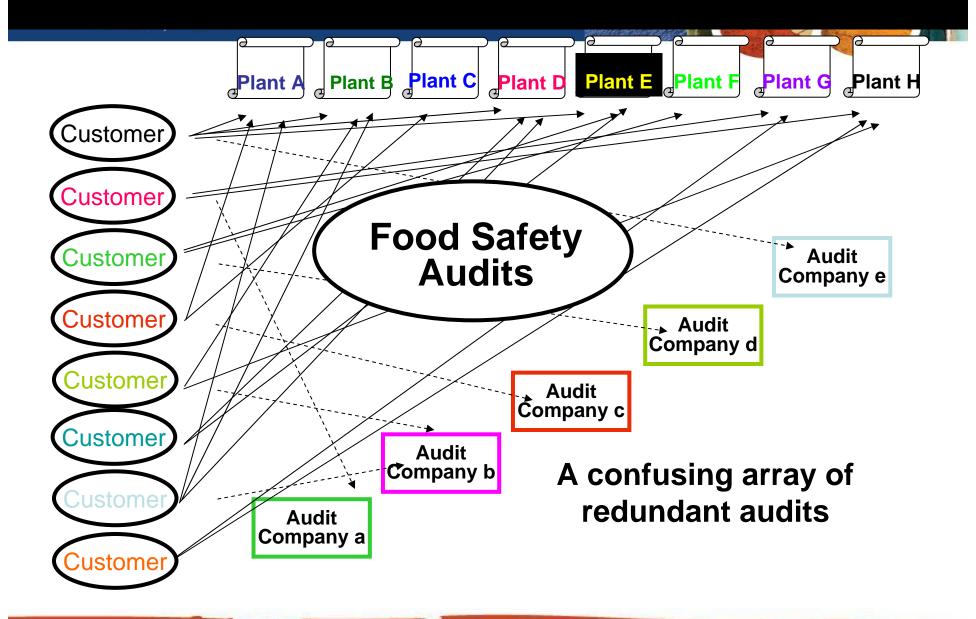
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How & Why - Food Industry

- Pistachios Setton Farms
- Peanut Products PCA
- Tomato/Peppers
- Melamine in Infant Formula
- Melamine in Pet Food
- Spinach
- Ready-to-eat foods that required heating by consumer

Current State of Audits & Standards

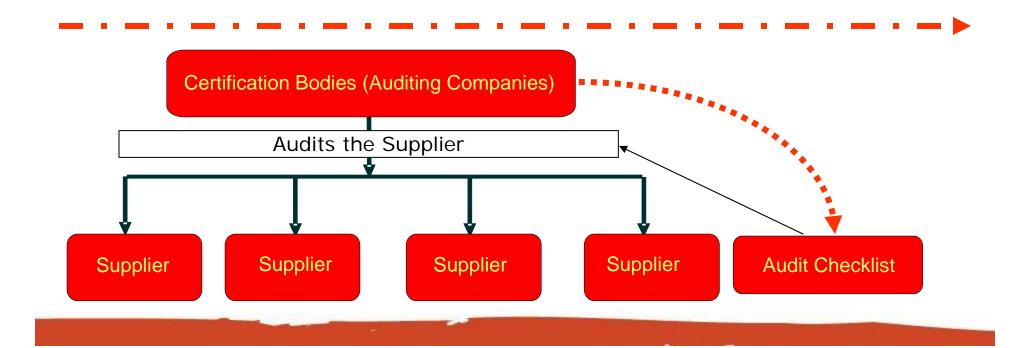


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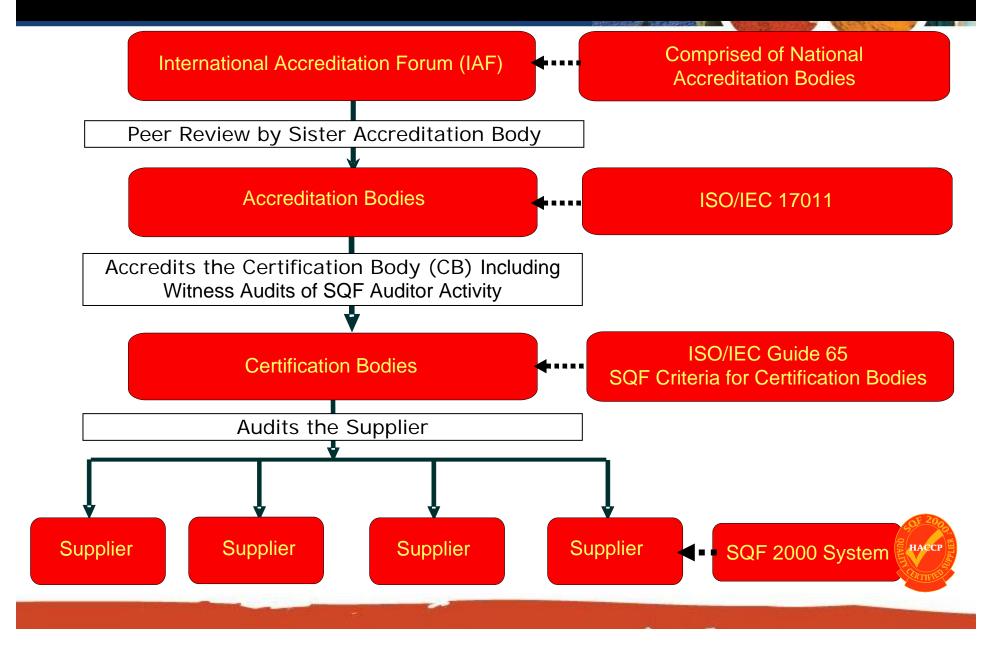
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Current State of Audits & Standards



Accredited Third Party Certification



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Recent Press Headlines

Food safety czar pleads for Congress to take up proposal By Anna Edney *CongressDaily* January 25, 2008

While some government and industry officials had assumed FDA's plan to combat holes in the country's food safety system had been dismissed by Congress, it does appear one leading senator on the subject, who is also a Democrat, is giving it serious consideration.

FDA's food safety czar was exasperated Thursday that Congress hadn't moved to give the agency powers it sought in November. The proposal was meant to improve FDA's ability to police food, only to be told the ball is in HHS' court.

Recent Press Headlines

March 15, 2009: President Obama formed a Food Safety Working Group to "upgrade our food safety laws for the 21st century." He named former New York City health chief Margaret A. Hamburg as his Food and Drug Administration commissioner.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/03 /14/AR2009031401600.html

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U.S. Congress - New Legislation

- Rep. Dingell (?) FDA
 Globalization Act (H.R. 759)
- De Lorio (?)
- Senatory Durbin (?) FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (S. 510)
- Costa (?) Safe Food Enforcement, Assessment,
 Standards, and Targeting Act of 2009 (H.R.1332)
- Waxman (?)



	Existing Law: Food, Drug, & Cosmetic Act 1	Dingell H.R. 759 FDA Globalization Act of 2009	Durbin S. 510 FDA Food Safety Modernization Act
Records Access & Trace- ability	FDA currently has access to records when there is reasonable belief that there is a threat of Severe Adverse Health Consequences or Death (SAHCOD) with written instruction from FDA District Director. FDA currently requires records tracing food one step forward and one step back, excluding restaurants and farms.	Gives FDA easier record access to all records needed to determine if food adulterated or misbranded during routine inspection, no written request required. Electronic records; Extend one-forward one-back to farms and restaurants; Grower/lot/date for raw agricultural commodities	Closer to current law, records access if threat of Severe Adverse Health Consequences or Death to Humans or Animals. Traceability pilot project, then proposed rule; limited to produce
Food Safety Plan	Not required under existing law.	Requires <u>hazard</u> <u>analysis and food safety</u> <u>plan- no exemption for</u> <u>warehouses.</u>	Requires <u>hazard analysis</u> and food safety plan. FDA has authority to grant exemption for warehouses and pet food.

	Existing Law: Food, Drug, & Cosmetic Act[1]	Dingell H.R. 759 FDA Globalization Act of 2009	Durbin S. 510 FDA Food Safety Modernization Act
ispection	Current law does not	Inspections are required	Once every 4 years for low
requency	establish a required	at least every 4 years.	risk facilities, Annual
	<u>frequency</u> of inspection.		inspections required for
			high risk facilities.
Enforcement Authority			
<mark>ubpo</mark> ena	None	Yes	No
uthority			
<u> Iandatory</u>	None	Yes, for injury or illness	Yes, for Class I recall
ecall		Φ10077 ' 1' ' 1 1	
<u>'ivil</u>	Limited to pesticides	\$100K individual;	Only for <u>failure to comply</u>
enalties		\$500K company; each day = separate offense;	with mandatory recall order, 250K per entity not
		opportunity for a hearing	to exceed \$500K
<u>uspension</u>	None	Yes, if delay/deny/limit	Yes, if "reasonable
f Reg.		inspection	probability" of SAHCODA
dmin.	Yes, if FDA has "credible	Yes, if FDA has " <u>reason</u>	Yes, if FDA has "reason to
etention	evidence" or information	to believe" that a food is	believe" that a food is
	indicating that a threat of	adulterated or	adulterated or misbranded.
	SAHCOD exists.	misbranded.	

	Existing Law: Food, Drug, & Cosmetic Act[1]	Dingell H.R. 759 FDA Globalization Act of 2009	Durbin S. 510 FDA Food Safety Modernization Act
Imports Third Party Certification	None	Mandatory for imports; FDA would accredit third parties.	Required for imports <u>if</u> <u>FDA determines</u> <u>necessary</u> ; required to participate in fast lane.
Foreign Supplier Verification	None	No	Yes, each importer verifies that the imported food is in accordance with U.S. requirements.
User Fees	None	Registration; FDA would set fees to fund the cost of increased inspection. Importers would be required to pay an annual fee of \$10,000. Requires fees to cover mandatory export	No registration fees; but fees would be imposed to cover the costs of reinspection and recalls. Voluntary fee for Qualified Importer Program Voluntary fee to cover export certificates
		certificates.	

	Existing Law: Food, Drug, & Cosmetic Act[1]	Dingell H.R. 759 FDA Globalization Act of 2009	Durbin S. 510 FDA Food Safety Modernization Act
Country of Origin Labeling (COOL)	Customs law currently requires every imported food to indicate country of origin, except agricultural products. USDA law requires retailers to list COOL for produce, peanuts, fish, beef, lamb, and pork - processed food products are exempt.	Expands COOLs. Requires FDA approved label to indicate where final processing was conducted. Requires company website to list country or origin for each ingredient.	No new requirements
Reportable Food Registry	In 2007, the Bioterrorism Act requires registered food facilities to report when there is a reasonable probability that food will cause serious adverse health consequences or	Expands the registry to require that any person, other than an individual consumer	No new requirements

	Existing Law: Food, Drug, & Cosmetic Act[1]	Dingell H.R. 759 FDA Globalization Act of 2009	Durbin S. 510 FDA Food Safety Modernization Act
Lab Testing	None	Federal labs, labs certified by FDA or certified by third parties must be used for all required food testing (including import certificates, to comply with an FDA order or as otherwise required by FDA). Lab results would have to be transmitted to FDA in electronic format.	Either federal labs or accredited by a registry created by FDA must be used for all required food testing (including when FDA issues an Import Alert or FDA suspects a food safety problem). Lab results must be provided directly to FDA.

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What Should the Spice Industry Do?

- Wait for Federal Food Safety Legislation Dingle, Durbin, Waxman, Costa, De Lorio, Oh My
- Accept individual company standards for Production, Transport, Processing and Packaging Criteria - example -McCormick
- Utilize Existing Private Standards Bodies to Establish Production, Transport, Processing and Packaging Criteria -ANSI, USP, ISO, etc
- Develop Internal Industry Standards to Establish Production, Transport, Processing and Packaging Criteria - ASTA

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What Does ASTA Have to Offer?

- Defect Action Levels
- Spice Grinding & Drying for Noxious Weed & Insect Control
- Uniform Analytical Methods
- ASTA Approved Laboratory Program for detection of adulteration
- ASTA Standardization Contracts
- ASTA Cleanliness Specifications

GAPS:

Reconditioning

Non-ASTA Compliant Imports

Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI)





What Do They Have USDA to Offer

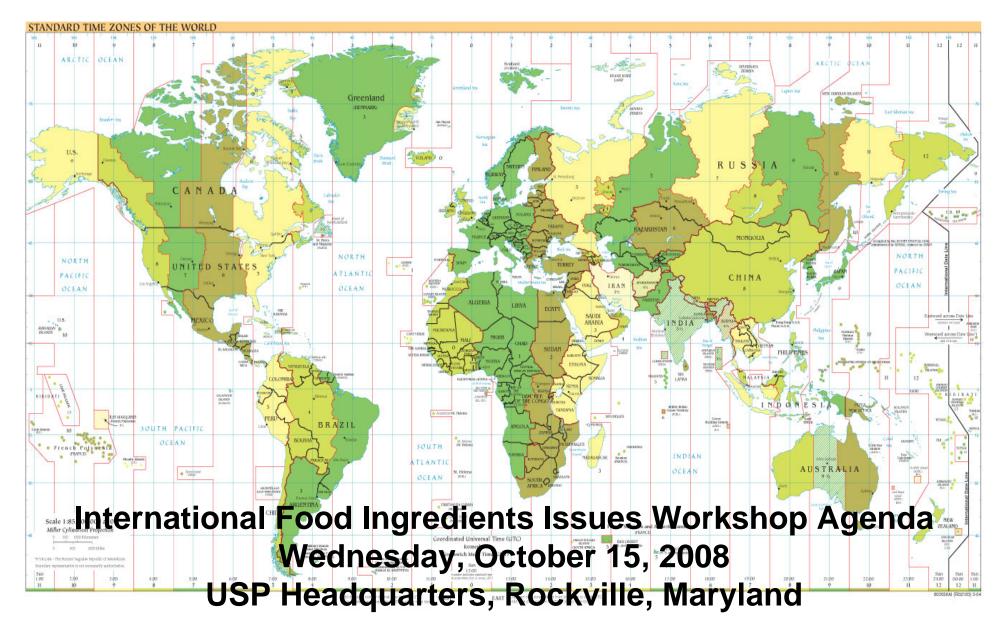






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http://www.usp.org/meetings/agendas/foodIngredientsWork shop2008-10-15.html

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What Do They Have to Offer

International Food
Ingredient Issues:
Europe
Manfred Lützow, saqual
GmbH
Rockville, MA, October 15,
2008

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What Do They Have to Offer

MERCOSUR

Challenges to Achieving a
Harmonized Regulatory
Framework
Susana Socolovsky, Ph.D.
Pentachem SRL

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What Do They Have to Offer

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SOLOMON SOLANDS

VANUATU FIJE NEW CALEDONIA What Do
They Have
to Offer

Current Food
Issues Australia
Dr. Simon BrookeTaylor, Australia



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Private Standards for Food Ingredients

Any Offers??



Thank You

