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ASTA Update

- FDA Draft Risk Profile & Retail Study
- Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) and Impact on Suppliers
- Pesticide Residues



Draft Risk Profile

- FDA announced plans to conduct following 2 outbreaks of foodborne illness in U.S. due to Salmonella
 - 2009 black & white pepper on West Coast
 - 2010 black pepper and red pepper nationwide outbreak meat product coated with pepper



Draft Risk Profile

- DRP published October 2013
- Key findings:
 - 6.6% spices sampled contaminated with Salmonella
 - 12% exceeded allowable levels for filth
- ASTA position
 - Spices sampled at import are not representative of what consumers eat
 - Fill identified data gap: retail study



- Goal get a sense of what is available to consumers through broad range of suppliers
- Target 3,300 samples: 1,100 black pepper and 550 each red pepper, paprika, basil & oregano
- Ground, whole, flakes, etc.



Gathered 175 grams for each sample

 If multiple containers needed, all were from the same lot number to ensure single, unique traceable source

No one brand had more than 100 samples



Gathered nationwide

Included internet sales

 Broad range of retail venues from large supermarkets to small markets, discount stores, internet



<u>Spice</u>	<u>#</u>	±	Prev.
Basil	500	1	0.2%
Black Pepper	1300	4	0.31%
Oregano	700	1	0.14%
Paprika	800	2	0.25%
Red Pepper	650	4	0.62%

Total 3,950 12 0.3%



- For positive Salmonella conducted aerobic plate count (APC)
- Ranged from 20 to 10 million
- Range believed to show some untreated (problem if being sold at retail)
- Low APC likely treated process not validated or re-contaminated after treated
- False positives?



- Unknown if they will publish in scientific journals – will likely add as appendix to final risk profile
- Likely to increase FDA interest in microbial reduction treatments (steam wash/ETO Lite)
- Process validation (FSMA requirement)



- EPA sets tolerances/FDA enforces
- FDA has indicated some flexibility in enforcement
- EPA strictly adheres to safety standard in Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act: "a reasonable certainty of no harm from exposure to the pesticide residue."
- Default tolerance such as EU not a legal option in U.S.



- Import tolerances require less data to meet the safety standard (but still significant):
 - Name and product chemistry
 - Amount, frequency & timing of application including copies of product labels (must be in use legally in source country)
 - Toxicology data
 - Residue chemistry data
 - Proposed tolerance based on maximum residues identified in field trials – some flexibility to use monitoring data



- Issue is of growing concern
 - FSMA
 - Customers
 - Consumers
- Challenge
 - Data
 - Time
 - Money



- ASTA strategy to address need for additional tolerances:
 - Develop list of chemicals
 - Review for feasibility
 - Not permitted on food in US (carbendazim)
 - Other uses negate additional tolerance
 - Potential candidates for tolerance
 - Finalize scope
 - Select one pesticide for pilot project to secure import tolerance



- Following completion of pilot will know:
 - What it takes to obtain import tolerance
 - Data
 - Cost
 - Time
 - Prioritize needed tolerances and determine next steps: data, funding, etc.



- First step submit list of pesticides to ASTA office
 - Pesticide name
 - Commodity (pepper, anything else?)
 - Country(s) of origin of commodity
 - Submit requests to ASTA office: info@astaspice.org



Food Safety Modernization Act

- Rules being finalized for implementation
- Information on ASTA Web site for companies to prepare
- Facility re-registration Dec. 31, 2014
 Deadline
 - All U.S. and foreign facilities required to reregister every other year
 - On-line registration
 - Missed deadline will disrupt business



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