

Food Additives and Safety: the World Health Organization's Perspective

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Outline

- International risk analysis framework
- Selection and prioritization of compounds
- Data needs
- Evaluation of new dossiers
- Re-evaluation of food additives



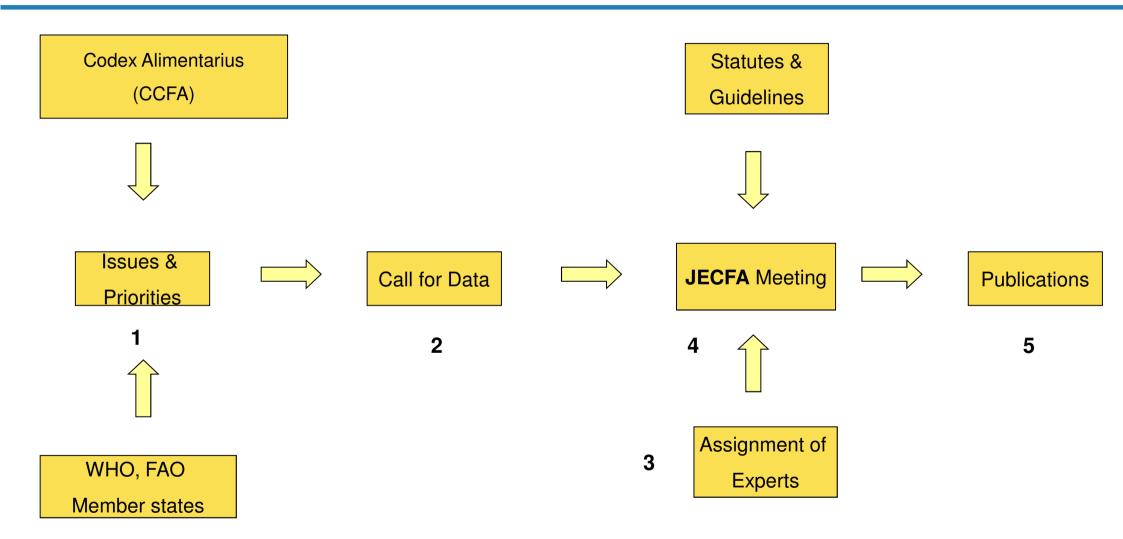
International Risk Analysis Framework

- Food standards are developed on the basis of scientific assessments
- Codex Standards are the international benchmark for trade



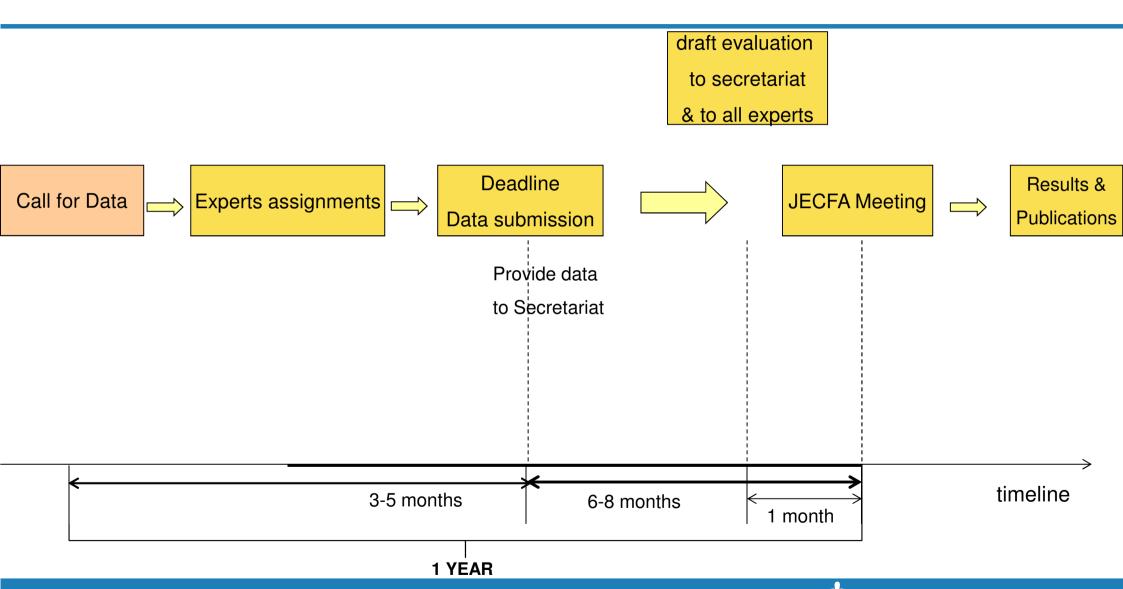


JECFA: general process flow





JECFA: general time lines





Selection of compounds for evaluation

- Establishment of a list of priorities by the CCFA Working Group
- Consideration of the list by the CCFA in session
- Establishment of the JECFA agenda by the JECFA Secretariat as a function of financial resources and expertise needed



Call for data

Biochemical data

Absorption, distribution, excretion, metabolism, effects on enzymes

Toxicological data

- Acute, short-term, long-term toxicity & carcinogenicity (mainly rats and mice, sometimes dogs)
- Genotoxicity (in vitro and in vivo)
- Reproductive and developmental toxicity (mainly rats)
- Special studies (e.g. immunotoxicity, cardiovascular effects, thyroid function)
- Studies on metabolites
- Observations in humans

Exposure data

Food consumption and concentration of additive

Reference: http://www.who.int/foodsafety/chem/jecfa/en/tox_guidelines.pdf

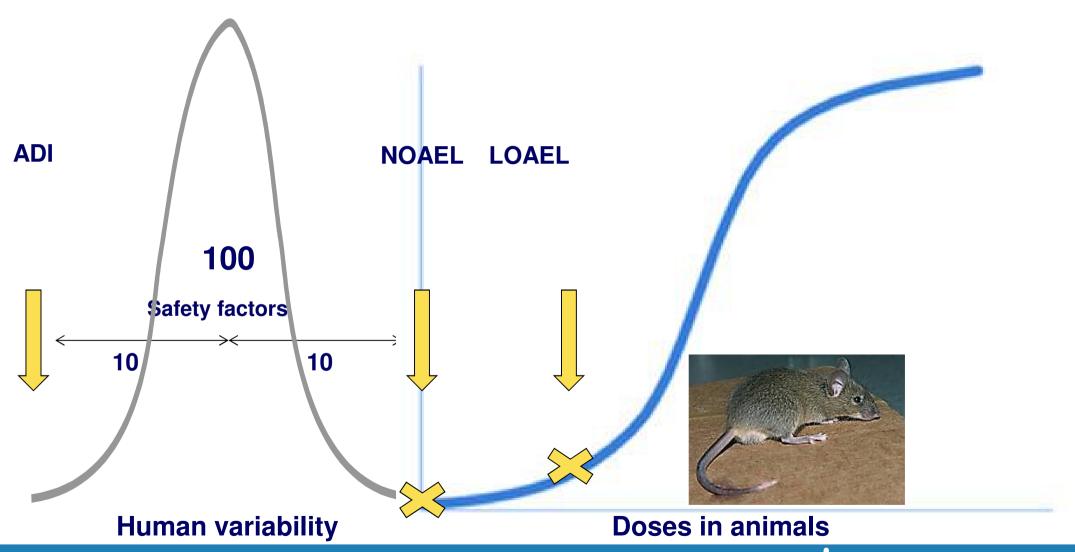


Toxicological Assessment

- Identification of critical endpoint
- Identification of the No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL)
- Identification of uncertainty/safety factors
- Derivation of reference value by dividing NOAEL by uncertainty factor
- Health based guidance value: ADI



Toxicological Assessment





Dietary exposure assessment

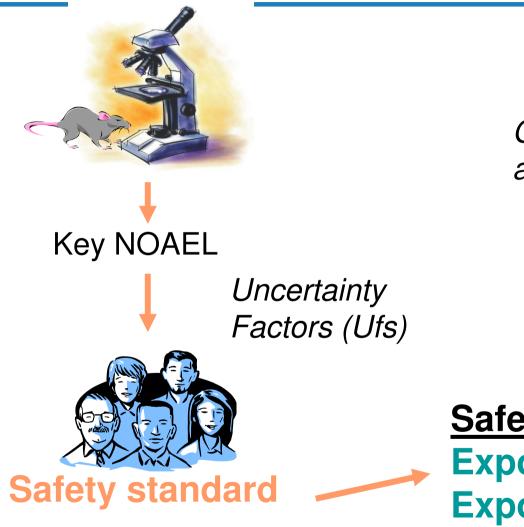
- Combining food consumption data with occurrence of contaminant in food
- Deterministic approach
 - Maximum Authorized Level * high consumption / body weight
 - Maximum Authorized Level * average consumption / body weight
 - Average use level * high consumption / body weight
- Probabilistic approach
 - Combining the 2 distributions of consumption and concentration.

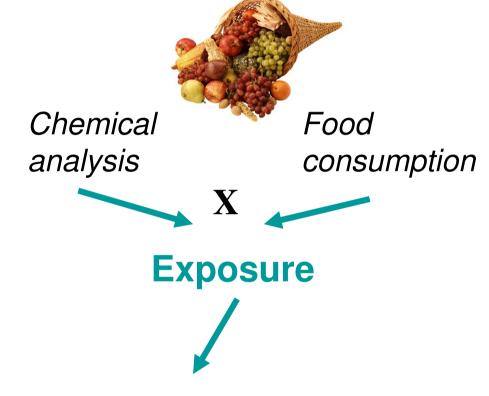
Reference: http://www.who.int/foodsafety/chem/jecfa/en/intake_guidelines.pdf



Hazard Assessment

Exposure Assessment





Safety assurance:

Exposure < ADI

Exposure > ADI



→ Safe

Management Action





Prioritisation criteria for re-evaluation

- Concern for public health expressed by Member States or raised by the JECFA Secretariat
- Sufficient data reflecting the current use patterns
- Status of authorization of the chemical at national level
- Raw toxicological data or detailed toxicological data to reestablish or modify the ADI

Reference: http://www.who.int/foodsafety/chem/jecfa/en/procedural guidelines additives.pdf

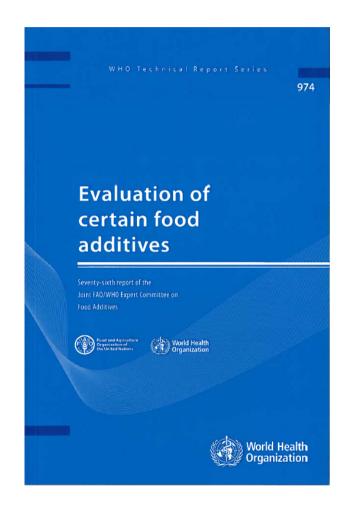


Possible additional criteria for re-evaluation

- Time since last evaluation
- New information on changes in manufacturing process or specification;
- New data on biological properties of the compound;
- Advances in scientific knowledge connected to the nature or mode of action;
- Changes in consumption patterns, levels of use or dietary exposure estimates;
- Overall indication that previous evaluation may be changed

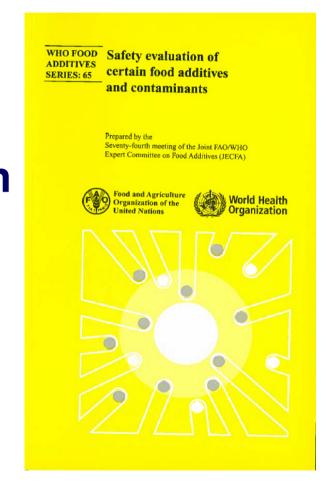


JECFA Publications



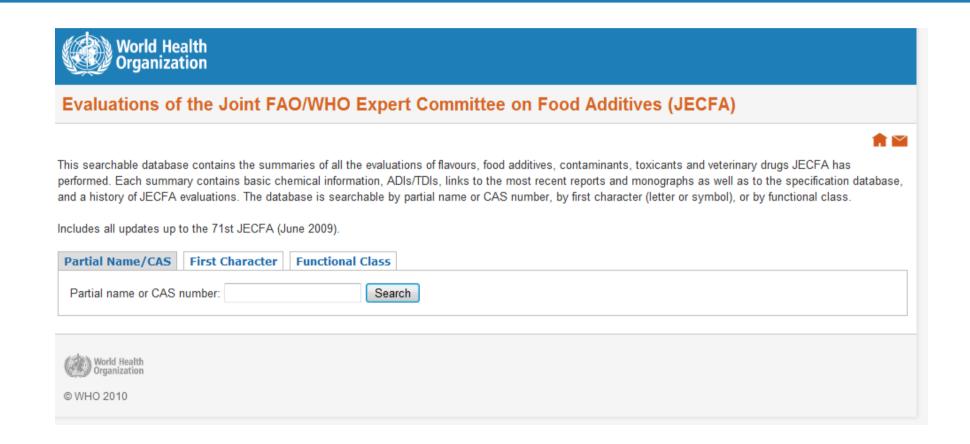
JECFA Monograph

JECFA Report





JECFA Searchable database

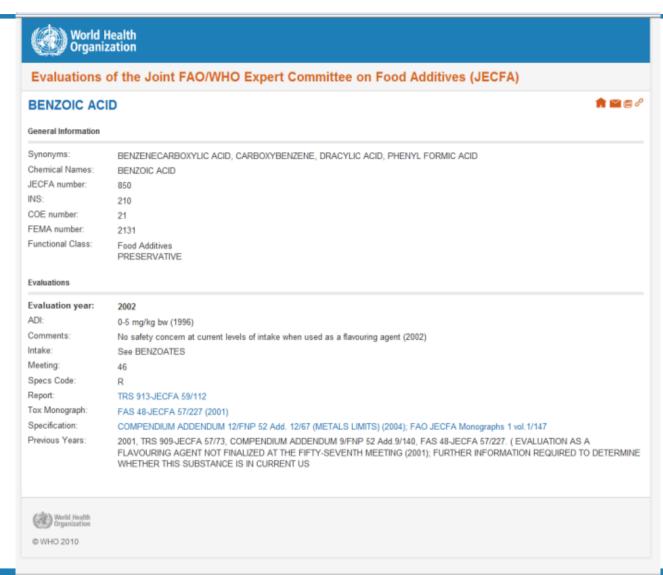


http://apps.who.int/food-additives-contaminants-jecfa-database/search.aspx



JECFA Searchable database

Essential information on individual additives





Thank you

Question?

