

MINUTES OF THE 41ST MEETING OF  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD  
STANDARD HELD ON 26-27TH  
SEPTEMBER, 1996 IN  
NEW DELHI



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The 41st meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards was held on 26-27th September, 1996 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narender Bihari, Director General of Health Services in New Delhi. A list of participants is at Annexure - I.

The committee joined Dr. A.K. Kundu, Deputy Director General (P), in extending warm ovation to Dr. Bihari for chairing the meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards for the first time in the capacity of Director General of Health Services.

The Chairman thereafter extended a cordial welcome to the participants. He impressed upon them on the important role to be placed by each in ensuring Food Safety and Quality to the Consumers. The agenda items were thereafter taken up for consideration :-

**ITEM NO. 1 : Confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting**

As there was no comment on the recordings of the minutes of 40th meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards, the minutes of the meeting were formally confirmed.

**ITEM NO. 2 :-** Action taken on the minutes of the last meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards held on 8.9.95

The Committee noted the action taken by the secretariat on the minutes of the last meeting. It was observed that in a number of cases where further information/data was required to be submitted by the industries, follow up action was yet to be initiated by the industries. The representative from FICCI was requested to kindly look into the matter and submit the details.

**ITEM NO. 3 :-** Consideration of the reports of Sub-committee

The committee was apprised of the recommendations of the meetings of the following subcommittees & the same were endorsed :-

- A. Meeting of Food Additive Sub-committee (28th and 29th November, 1995)
- B. Meetings of Oils & Fats Sub-committee (19th January, 1996 and 6th September, 1996)
- C. Meeting of Label Sub-committee (31st July, 1996)

D. Meeting of Analyst Sub-committee (24th September, 1996)

Salient features of recommendations of each sub committee are outlined as under :-

A. Report of Food Additive Sub-committee of Central Committee for Food Standards

i) List of carriers and fillers received from Dr. S.K. Khanna, Industrial Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow, and tabled in the meeting by the secretariat was perused. The list as outlined at Annexure-II was recommended to be approved for use in table top sweetener containing aspartame.

ii) Item 29 of Rule 55 relating to use of "Sorbic acid including sodium potassium and calcium salts" as preservatives in confectionery may be amended so as to include "Sorbic acid including sodium, potassium and calcium salts" as it is the potassium salt which is internationally available and used. Such mention has already been included in Item 28 of Rule 55 relating to use of Sorbic Acid and its salt in Cheese and Processed Cheese.

iii) It was noted that the views of National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad regarding use of Butylated

Hydroxy Anisole (BHA) in chewing gum up to an extent of 400 ppm have been sent to the Chairperson of the sub committee and a final decision will be arrived at after receipt of views of the Chairperson of the sub committee.

iv) Use of fungal-alfa-amylase in weaning food for the purpose of thickening of gruel upto an extent of 0.025 percent by wt. was recommended for approval as the same is already allowed to be used by Codex.

v) It was noted that a detailed paper on marketing of blend of sugar and aspartame highlighting storage studies on such blend as well as quality specifications is awaited from CFTRI, Mysore and further action will be taken after receipt of the same.

vi) Maximum limit for Chromium in refined sugar be laid down as 20 ppm (mg/kg).

vii) Use of Potassium Sorbate as preservative in prunes up to an extent of 1000 ppm was recommended.

viii) Standards of vermicelli laid down in item A.18.11 of Appendix B of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 be modified to cover "Rice" as one of the ingredients. Rice vermicelli may be permitted to contain Glycerol Monostearate up to an extent of 1 percent by wt.

ix) The committee noted that though a draft notification restricting use of Menthol in Pan Masala (with or without tobacco), Chewing Tobacco and Pan Flavouring Material and Confectionery was issued for inviting comments but the same was deferred on the basis of request of industries. Accordingly Confederation of Indian Food Trade & Industry (CIFTI) under FICCI was requested to sponsor a project for carrying out the survey on quantity of menthol present in different items of food articles as outlined above so that based on the results of survey it is possible for CFTRI, Mysore to suggest appropriate quantum of menthol which should be specified to be used in such products taking into account technological necessity and safety aspects. The committee observed that such study was yet to be sponsored by the industries. It was, therefore, suggested that the industries may be given a period of 3 months to sponsor the study and in case industries do not come forward, restriction on use of menthol in these products as notified earlier in the form of draft rules may be imposed.

xi) The committee examined the proposed recommendations of use of Nisin upto a maximum of 5mg/ltr of coconut water drink based on the studies carried out by Defence Food Research Laboratory, Mysore. The comments

received from CFTRI, Mysore on the proposal were tabled in the meeting. According to CFTRI, Mysore the findings of Defence Food Research Laboratory, Mysore that no residue of Nisin is left in the product may not be scientifically correct as there may be a more sophisticated method like ELISA using polyclonal antibodies capable of detecting even minute quantum of Nisin which may be left over in the product. According to them, preservative action of Nisin is not feasible until some amount of chemical is retained in the product. More over as Nisin is an antibiotic, caution has to be exercised while permitting its use in coconut water drink which is an important health drink for all categories of people including old, young, children & convalescent patients. A comparison of use of Nisin in cheese and that in coconut drink may not be appropriate as cheese is consumed in a smaller quantity occasionally whereas coconut water drink is consumed in larger quantities . On the same reasonings, the Director, NIN, Hyderabad expressed his reservations against use of Nisin in coconut drink. According to him, the report of studies subsequently made available by the Director, DFRL, Mysore is not a comprehensive one to cover the entire pros & cons of the proposal. According to Sh. Bansal from Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Nisin may not be effective as a preservative in such drinks. The committee, therefore,

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recommended that coconut water drink be marketed in Heat Sterilised Aseptic packaging so as to keep it in marketable condition.

**B. Report of meetings of Oil & Fats Sub committee held on January 19, 1996 & September 6, 1996**

The committee perused the minutes of the Oil and Fats Sub Committee of Central Committee for Food Standards held on 19.1.96 and 6.9.96. The minutes were approved as circulated. The following specific recommendations were made :-

a) Standards of partially hydrogenated and winterised soyabean oil, partially hydrogenated soyabean oil be revised incorporating the following changes :-

i) Requirement for colours and limit of transfatty acid be deleted.

ii) Saponification value be fixed in the range of 189-195 instead of 189-202.


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(This change was suggested as soyabean oil as such is having saponification value in the range of 189-195 & there is no effect on saponification values on hydrogenation.)

iii) Maximum limit of Nickel be prescribed as 1.5 ppm.

b) Use of following flavours be permitted in table Margarine :-

- 
- i) Lactic Acid
  - ii) Butyric Acid
  - iii) Valeric Acid
  - iv) Cinnamon Oil
  - v) Ethyl Butyrate

c) Both BR and RI values be prescribed in the standards of edible oils and fats.

d) Unsaponifiable matter of vanaspati made from more than 30 percent Rice bran Oil be raised from the existing limit of 2.5 percent to 3.4 percent subject to the

conditions that packages of vanaspati so manufactured complies with the statutory labelling declaration as provided under Rule 42(ZZZ)(4).

e) There was considerable discussion on misleading claims made through labels and advertisements of edible oils and fats marketed in the country. The Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad suggested that it would be appropriate for the oil industries to mention nutritional attributes on the labels giving contents of Vitamin E component N3 and N6 ratio for information of the consumers instead of making exaggerated unscientific claims made on the labels. Representatives from some of the State Govts. were of the opinion that a paper outlining such misleading words be prepared by the secretariat and be circulated to all the State Govts. who may take further action against such misleading claims. As such a procedure may not stand in the Court of Law it was ultimately recommended that the words/claims already identified as misleading by the Oil & Fats Sub-Committee be prohibited under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 and for this purpose draft rules be published as required under the Act for inviting comments from the public.

C. Report of the Label Sub committee of CCFS

The committee endorsed the recommendations made by the Label Sub Committee of Central Committee for Food Standards in its meeting held on 31.7.96. The following specific recommendations were made:-

i) There is no need for imposing any restriction on the use of picture of baby/mother on the labels of weaning food. Such restriction is also not imposed under the provision of Infant Milk Food Substitute Act, 1992 administered by the Ministry of Human Resources Development.

ii) The standards of infant formula requiring minimum of 12 percent milk fat out of total of 18 percent fat does not need any revision as addition of milk fat to infant formula within the prescribed limit has been provided so as to make infant formula closer to mother's milk.


The committee also agreed with the views of the subcommittee that marketing of infant formula solely based on vegetable oil/fats as a proprietary infant formula be discouraged unless there is compelling scientific/medical justification.

iii) The committee accepted the clarification given by the Ministry of Law, and endorsed by the sub committee that addition of honey and corn syrup is covered under the words "carbohydrates" mentioned in the standards for Milk Cereal Based Weaning Food. The committee also recommended addition of egg, as one of the ingredients in the Milk Cereal Based Weaning Food/Processed Weaning Food provided addition of egg is indicated in the list of ingredients on the label.

iv) The committee also agreed with the recommendations of the subcommittee that packages of Milk Cereal Based Weaning Food/Processed Cereal based Weaning Food containing insignificant amount of honey, apple & banana should not declare "Wheat-Honey conspicuously on the Central Panel of the label as such declaration gives the impression as if honey, apple and banana are the major ingredients whereas in reality it is not so. The representatives from Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry while subscribing to these views submitted that such declarations are made to enable the consumers to identify the products containing honey, apple and banana etc. at a glance from the retail counters. But ultimately they also accepted the fact that display of such declaration containing minute quantities of such ingredients will be misleading to the consumers & needs to be discontinued.

D. Report of the Analysts sub committee of  
Central Committee for Food Standards held on  
24.9.96

The committee perused the minutes of the 30th meeting of sub committee held on 25.9.96 which were tabled in the meeting. Dr. M. N. Krishnamurthy, Director, Central Food Laboratory, Mysore highlighted the salient features of the recommendations made by the subcommittee. The following points emerged :-



i) The committee expressed concern about alleged report of adulteration of milk with urea, vegetable fats, animal body fats etc. The representatives from state governments and the analysts were impressed upon to keep a continuous check on quality of milk sold through out the country. As regards methodologies for detection of adulterants in milk, the committee endorsed the methods recommended by the sub committee.

ii) The words "visible" be deleted from the words "visible contamination" occurring in the definition of Standards of table salt & iodised salt.

iii) Review of standards for saffron be attempted by the scientists of CFTRI, Mysore and DFRL, Mysore in the light of specifications formulated by BIS and International Standards Organisation. Controller, Food & Drugs from the state of Jammu & Kashmir is also to be associated for reviewing the standards for saffron as the state of Jammu & Kashmir is the leading producer of saffron in the country.

iv) The committee approved the recommendations of subcommittee that the Status Quo be maintained in the standards of "Pickle in oil" by retaining the requirement of addition of 10 percent edible oil and 0.5 cm. layer of oil. It was also made clear that the stipulation of minimum oil content or the required layer of oil would be applicable only when the product is marketed as "Pickle in Oil". Pickles as such may be marketed under the existing definition of pickle and in case the same is not labelled as "Pickle in oil", the stipulation regarding oil content/layer of oil will not be applicable. The representatives from Ministry of Food Processing Industries also agreed to this recommendation. The committee also recommended that words "added" before the words "copper, alum and mineral acid" wherever occurring in the standards of pickle be deleted as pickle as such is required to be free from copper, alum and mineral acid and there is no question of addition of these contaminants in pickle.

v) Standards for partly skimmed milk powder be laid down as per standards formulated by BIS and the product should be compulsory certified by BIS as applicable to other varieties of condensed milk.

vi) In the standards of tea and besan the word "ash insoluble in HCl" be replaced by the ash insoluble in dilute HCl".

vii) The limit for lead in edible oil under Rule 57 be fixed at 0.5 ppm and not 10 ppm.

viii) The committee recommended to delete the words "excluding discoloured tip" from the limits of damaged grains of rice so as to bring it in line with the limits of other edible grains.

ix) The word "fat free basis" be deleted from the parameters of "low fat" and "high fat" occurring in the standards of low and high fat Cocoa Powder.

x) The committee endorsed the recommendations of the subcommittee that minimum fat content of 10 percent in samples of ice cream containing fruits and nuts should apply to the total net weight of icecream as it is not feasible to

separate the icecream layer from the fruit content in case of icecream mixed with fruit pulp.

xi) The words "wheat flour" be deleted from the definition of Maida.

xii) The standards of palm candy be amended so as to replace the word "sucrose" by "total sugar expressed as sucrose".

xiii) The committee endorsed the recommendations of subcommittee for inclusion of minor ports under the jurisdiction of CFLs for analysis of samples of imported food articles.

The committee also accepted the recommendations of the sub committee to raise the analysis fees for analysis of food articles by CFLs from the existing charges of Rs.200/- to Rs.1000/-. It was clarified that charging of analytical fees by CFL is applicable for analysis of samples of articles of food received from the courts as well as to analysis of samples of imported food

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articles received under Section 6 of PFA Act, 1954. Appropriate provisions be made under Section 6 and 13(5) of PFA Act, 1954 making a mention about the requirement of payment of prescribed fees for analysis whereas the amount of fees are to be prescribed under the rules.

The representatives from the State Govts. were also urged upon to have a relook into the provisions of respective state PFA Rules relating to analysis fees/licence fees and take up with the state govts. for appropriate amendments as already recommended by the Central Council of Health in its meeting held in 1995 and Standing committee of Parliament.

xiii) The committee noted the efforts made by the Central Govt. for strengthening the infrastructure for enforcement/laboratory facilities and activating the Non - Government organisations for effective involvement in the programme of Food Safety & Quality through out the country under the proposed World Bank Project on Food Safety and Quality Control. The representatives from state govts./UTs were requested to send the complete proposal as well as commitment on the part of state govts. to sustain the project to the PFA Division of the Directorate at the earliest latest by 30.10.96 so that the same may be posed to the World Bank during their next mission in November/December, 1996.

**ITEM NO. 4 :- Report of the Core Group of Experts on review  
of use of Synthetic Colours**

The Committee was informed that enforcement of provisions of amended rules 29 & 30 published vide GSR 677 (E) dt. 6.9.94 has been deferred till 5.12.96 by Department of Health so as to review these rules in all perspectives

The Committee perused the report of Core Group of Experts on review of use of synthetic colours held on 2.8.96 under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.Prakash, Director, CFTRI, Mysore. The following specific recommendations were made :-

Having noted that all the 8 synthetic colours listed in Rule 28 of PFA Rules have been documented to be safe by FAO/WHO within their Acceptable Daily Intake Limit (ADI) but variation in ADI figures for each colour outlines the need for laying down different limits for use of each colour in different food articles so that overall intake of each synthetic colour from all available sources does not exceed the ADI; the Committee endorsed the suggestion made by the Core Group of Experts that an All India Coordinated Project to be undertaken for generating data on intake of synthetic colours through different sources of food articles.

Dr. Mohan Ram, Director, NIN , Hyderabad tabled a copy of the draft project already formulated by Dr. R. Bhat of NIN, Hyderabad. The committee suggested that the project be circulated to the members of the Core Group for their views/comments before the same is sent to the Confederation of Indian Food Trade Industries, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry as well as Ministry of Food Processing Industries for funding .

As the project is likely to take a period of approx. 2 years for completion, till data is generated through the project, the committee approved of the recommendations of the Core Group outlining the list of food articles for addition of permitted synthetic colours as given in Annexure V-C of the agenda with the modification that the words "sugar boiled confectionery, lozenges" be replaced by the word "confectionery". The revised list of food articles recommended by CCFS for addition of permitted synthetic food colours and the permissible limit of synthetic colours are at Annexure III.

The committee did not recommend the addition of synthetic colours to alcoholic beverages/dals/soup powder and plain papad on the basis of reasonings outlined by the Core Group of Experts in their report.

The request of M/s. Heinz India Ltd. for adding permitted synthetic colours to their product COMPLAN proposed to be marketed as Ready-to-serve Health Beverage was examined by the committee. The Committee was of the view that in case COMPLAN is classified as Health Beverage, the same is to be considered as a special Dietary food. Dr. Krishna Murthy from CFTRI, Mysore informed the committee that they have been already in the process of analysing a large number of special Dietary Food including COMPLAN and a detailed paper on the subject would be prepared by them for submission to the committee as soon as analysis and classification of such product based on analysis, are completed by the Institute.

The committee, in general, recommended that use of permitted synthetic colour in proprietary food article should not be encouraged until and unless the proprietary item falls in the category of food articles listed in the permitted list of addition of synthetic food colours.

**ITEM NO. 5:- Report of Expert Group on Irradiation of food**

Dr. Paul Thomas, Head Food Technology and Enzyme Engineering Division and Dr. P.C. Kesavan, Director, Bio Science Group from Bhaba Atomic Research Centre (BARC) apprised the committee of the technological need for

irradiation of cereal products, fruits and vegetables, dry fruit, meat and meat products based on the studies carried out by (BARC) for prolonging self-life so as to meet the demands of consumption as well as to compete in the International Market. According to the studies carried out by BARC, nutritional attributes of food articles irradiated with the controlled dose range are not found to be altered.

In view of above submissions and based on the recommendations of the Expert Group of Irradiation in its meeting held on 4.10.95 and 20.8.95, and taking into consideration the fact that the process of irradiation has already been considered safe by Codex Alimentarius Commission as well as permitted in 40 countries in the world; irradiation of following articles of food within dose range shown against each was recommended :-

	<u>NAME OF THE COMMODITY</u>	<u>DOSE RANGE (KGY)</u>
1.	Rice	Min. 0.25 Max. 1.0
2.	Somolina (Sooji or Rawa) wheat atta and maida	Min. 0.25 Max. 1.0
3.	Mango	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.75

4.	Raisin & figs and dried dates	Min. 0.25 Max. 0.75
5.	Ginger, Garlic and shallots (small onions)	Min. 0.03 Max. 0.15
6.	Meat and Meat products	Min. 2.5 Max. 4.0

It was noted that the above recommendations will be put up to National Monitoring Agency for approval before the same is finally accepted by the Govt.

**ITEM NO. 6 :- Review of qualification of Public Analyst**

The committee, having noted that the Board to be constituted under Rule 6(2) is yet to be notified by the Govt. and because of the process involved in reconstitution, no examination could be held during the year 1995, 1996; recommended that proviso to Rule 6 of the PFA Rules giving opportunity to the chemists having graduate qualification for consideration for appointment as Public Analyst may be extended up to 31.3.99 in place of 31.3.97 .

ITEM NO. 7 :- Exemption from the declaration of 'Date of manufacture and 'Best before date' on the label of confectionery weighing 20 gms or less  
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The committee perused the difficulties expressed by the Indian Confectionery Manufacturers Association in giving declaration regarding "date of manufacture/packing" and "best before date" on the small packet of confectionery weighing 20 gms or less. The committee also observed that USA and EEC countries provide exemption from such declaration on the small packages of confectionery. The committee, therefore, recommended that small packages of confectionery weighing 20 gms or less be exempted from the declaration of "date of manufacture/date of packing" and "best before date" but such declaration must be given on multi-piece packages either on the label of such package or in a separate slip on multi-piece package in such a manner the same is readable even without opening the package.

AGENDA ITEM NO.8 REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON FOOD LAWS.

The Committee examined the summary of the recommendations outlined by the Task Force on Food Laws in the report titled Rationalisation of the Food Act. While congratulating the Task Force for preparing the report the following general observations were made:

1. Task Force did not give any representation to the State Governments and Scientific Institutions working in the field of Food Research/Food Safety/Quality Control. A number of recommendations relating to amendments of PFA Acts were therefore not considered to be feasible for adoption for implementation point of view.
2. The State/UT Governments should have been consulted by the Task Force atleast in writing and in that case they would have volunteered to send their suggestions to the Task Force.
3. The Task Force should have visited the Scientific Institutions in the country before crystallising their views.
4. Though the accent in the report as brought out in the "PREFACE" is stated to be based on promotion of Good Manufacturing Practice through voluntary compliance but the amendments suggested by the Task Force have not brought out any specific statutory measure for promotion of Good Manufacturing Practice.

The administrative measures suggested by the Task Force were examined and following points emerged:

- 1) The committee agreed with the recommendation emphasising the need for preparation of manuals for uniform methods of sampling and uniform methods of



analysis for different classes of products and adoption of the same by the Food Inspectors and Public Analysts. The Committee was informed that methods of sampling of oil and fats as well as milk and milk products have already been brought out by the Secretariat in the form of guidelines. Manuals of methods of analysis are also being prepared by CFTRI Mysore, Commodity-wise and so far eight manuals on analysis of Aflatoxins; Food Additives; Insecticide Residues; Metals; Oils & Fats; Microbiological Contaminants; Coffee, Tea & Sweetening agents including Chewing Gum and Bubble Gum, and Processed Fruits & Vegetables have been brought out.

2) The Committee endorsed the recommendation that Food Inspectors and Public Analysts should have requisite qualifications and should be imparted regular training. The Committee also noted that statutory qualifications for Food Inspectors and Public Analysts have already been laid down under the provision of PFA Rules and regular training programmes are also organised.

The Committee also suggested that a small group be constituted under the chairmanship of Commissioner, Food & Drug Administration, Maharashtra consisting of representatives from Govt. of Punjab, MP, a representative from Consumers, Director CFL Pune, Shri Chadha ex.ADG(PFA) and Shri M.K.Bhan as Member-Secretary to have a look at the existing infrastructure for the enforcement of the PFA Act in the country and suggest measures for improvement of qualifications, if need be. The group may

also examine the existing training syllabus and suggest modifications if any.

3. The Committee did not accept the suggestion of setting up of a small advisory committee of scientists to provide intellectual input in policy making as recommended by the Task Force as statutorily the same is required to be done by the Central Committee for food standards.

4. The committee accepted the suggestion for augmentation of CFL and public analysts' laboratories. It was brought out that continuous efforts is being made by the Deptt. of Health to modernise these laboratories out of centrally sponsored schemes as well as through WHO assistance. The committee also noted that a World Bank assisted project on food safety and quality control is under preparation for further augmenting the laboratory facilities existing in the country.

A group was recommended to be constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr.M.N.Krishnamurthy, Head of Analytical Quality Control Laboratory-cum-Director, CFL, Mysore consisting of Public Analyst, Delhi, a representative from Govt. of Rajasthan, Dr.Saxena of Food Research & Analysis Laboratory under Confederation of Indian Food Trade Industry and Shri Biswas in-charge of Food Laboratory in the UT of Pondicherry who will also be acting as Member-Secretary of the group. The group will be considering the norm for a food laboratory earlier recommended by Central Committee for Food Standards and suggest modifications, required, if any.

5. There was a discussion on the need of levying cess

of 0.5 percent on food industry to generate resources which could be utilised for analysis and research by the public and private sectors. In principle the committee accepted the idea but it was felt that cess money should be utilised for strengthening of infrastructure at the State level as well as at the Central level. The representative from Govt. of MP and Gujarat were, however, not in favour of levying cess on the industries as it would lead to additional burden on the consumers in the form of escalation of prices. They also felt that it is the duty of the Govt. to create infrastructure for providing pure & wholesome food to the consumers and hence charging a cess on the industries for development of the infrastructure on food laws will be an unfair proposition. The representatives from FICCI and Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry are against the idea of levying cess on the industries as there will be a problem in assessment of the cess depending on the turnover of each industry which requires a lot of documentation and records on the part of the industry.

Representatives from Ministry of Law felt that as some industries are at the Central level whereas some industries are under the State sectors, it would be difficult to have uniform regulatory measures of collection of cess money and its utilisation.

The committee therefore suggested that a detailed paper on the subject would be prepared by the Confederation of Indian Trade & Industry outlining the modalities of recommendations of cess for consideration of food laws and legal advisory Sub committee of CCFS.

The committee strongly endorsed the recommendation of public awareness about safety and hygiene in food. It was brought out that the majority of the States/UTs have been taking steps for creation of public awareness within the financial resources available at their disposal. The PFA Division of DGHS has also organising training programmes for the registered consumer organisation for their effective contributions to the programme of Food Safety & Quality. The committee was informed that under the proposed World Bank project on food safety and quality control, provision has been made for creating consumer awareness throughout the country by active involvement of NGOs.

The committee did not accept the suggestion for appointment of an ombudsman to look into the complaints regarding food adulteration and to make suggestions for improving the Act and its working, as the Food (Health) Authorities of States/UTs have already been performing these responsibilities on these aspects.

It was also suggested that two small Groups be constituted as outlined below:

1. A Group on problem and prospects of legal issues involved in administration of PFA Act, 1954 & Rules, 1955 to be chaired by the Commissioner of Food & Drug, Govt. of Gujarat and consisting of representatives from Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Delhi Administration and Shri K.Thulasiraman, Law Officer of PFA Division. Shri K.Thulasiraman will also be acting as a Member Secretary of the said Group.

2. A Group for working out Good Manufacturing

Practices to be adopted by the food industries to be chaired by the Drug Controller, Goa, consisting of representatives of Govt. of Gujarat, Karnataka, Shri Grover, Local (Health) Authority, Delhi and Shri Chadha, ex.ADG(PFA). Shri Grover Local Health Authority of Delhi Administration would act as the Member-Secretary of the group.

Each Group in their first meeting will sort out the terms of reference and modalities of working and also indicate financial inputs, required if any, for preparation of the reports of the meetings.

Shri A.G.Lakhina, Commissioner Food & Drug Administration suggested that under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act there is statutory provision for recognising inhouse quality control labs set up by Pharmaceautical units. He wondered as to whether such provision could be introduced under the PFA Act. The committee felt that drug units have been operating mainly in the organised sectors and hence it is possible to enforce setting up of quality control labs statutorily. But in case of food, majority of the industries are in small scale and cotttage/street food sectors and hence it may not be feasible to introduce the concept of compulsory quality control labs in each industry at present. The only possible solution to improve upon the existing hygienic conditions in the manufacture/production/storage/distribution of food articles as well as to ensure Good Manufacturing Practices is through rigorous enforcement of licensing provisions as such powers have been vested with the State Govts. The representatives from the State Governments were urged

upon to ensure strict implementation of licensing provisions.

The Committee thereafter considered the amendments proposed by the Task Force and following recommendations emerged:-

**AMENDMENT NO.1:**

The title of the Act - the Committee felt that the title suggested by the Task Force to read as 'Food Safety Act' may not be appropriate, as there have been divergence of opinion as to whether quality aspects will also be covered under the word 'Safety'. It was, therefore, recommended that the title be changed to 'Food Act' as the legislation in other countries like USA and UK for governing quality and safety of food are also titled as Food Act'.

**AMENDMENT NO.2:**

The committee felt that the existing definition of 'adulterant' is quite appropriate and does not need any change.

(a) The modified definition stating that an article is to be treated as an adulterant provided there is reasonable ground to believe that it is to be used for the purposes of adulteration will lead to implementation problem as the words reasonable ground to believe that an article is used for the purpose of adulteration is very subjective and will lead to different interpretation.

(b) In view of the position explained above the amendments to Section 10(7B), Section 11(5)(b) and Section 11(6)(b) were not agreed to.

**AMENDMENT NO.3:**

The modification proposed by the Task Force in Section 2(ia) as given below:

(ia) if the article sold by a vendor:

(i) is not of the nature, substance or quality which is demanded by the purchaser..... or is not of the nature, substance or quality which it purports, or is represented to be, and

(ii) is to his prejudice'.

was accepted.

**AMENDMENT NO.4:**

The proposed amendment to the definition of CFL was not accepted as the existing definition has been found to be quite comprehensive.

**AMENDMENT NO.5:**

The proposed amendment for inclusion of 'water' in the definition of food was debated at great length. The representatives from the States of Goa, Andhra Pradesh and other States/UTs expressed the view that quality of water supplied by the local bodies for drinking purpose is already covered under Municipal Act as well as Public Health Act/Water Pollution Act and as the same pipe line is used for the purpose of drinking/bathing, there is no need for covering water under the PFA Act 1954. They also expressed that quality of water used by the food industries is already governed under the provisions of PFA Rules which states that the water used by the food

industries shall be free from any type of contamination. Shri Lakhina, Commissioner Food & Drug Administration, Maharashtra strongly advocated inclusion of water within the definition of 'food'. The Committee after a detailed deliberation came to the conclusion that only water sold in packed condition for drinking purpose whose use is akin to beverages be governed under the definition of 'Food' and quality of drinking water in general should be ensured by the local bodies as being done at present.

**AMENDMENT NO.6:**

The definition of 'sale' under Section 2(xiii) as modified by the Task Force was recommended for adoption.

**AMENDMENT NO.7:**

The committee reviewed the existing composition of CCFS as outlined in Section 3(2) vis-a-vis modification suggested by the Task Force. The committee did not accept the proposal of giving zonal representations to the States/UTs by rotation ordinarily for a period of 3 years as it is imperative for the each State to contribute effectively to the deliberation of the Committee relating to matters of administration of food laws and food standards. Similarly all concerned Ministries of the Central Govt. ought to be given nomination on the Committee for effective coordination in the sphere of Food safety & Quality control. The following changes were recommended:

(1) In clause (d) of the existing provision of Section 3(2) Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Deptt. of Women & Child Development under Ministry of Human Resource Development and Agricultural Marketing Advisor



operating AGmark certification of agricultural products be given nomination. (ii) In clause (h) of the existing provision of Section 3(2) nominating representative from Indian Council of Medical Research, the words 'the medical profession' be deleted. According to the Director, National Institute of Nutrition Hyderabad, nomination given by Indian Council of Medical Research may also include non-medical expert in the field.

**AMENDMENT NO.8:**

The Committee expressed the view that the existing provision of establishing Central Food Laboratories (CFL) under Section 4(1) is quite comprehensive and also empowers the Central Govt. to specify any laboratory or institute as a CFL as a part of this Act. The specific suggestion made by the Task Force for recognising private laboratories as CFL was not acceptable. It was brought out that the Directors and other officers of Govt. run CFLs are governed under administrative rules and procedures and may be made accountable for any lapse on their part in discharging their duties, whereas no such control can be exercised by the Govt. in case of laboratories working under the private sector.

**AMENDMENT NO.9:**

The existing provision of Section 7 was found to be alright and the amendments suggested by the Task Force to substitute words 'store' under the existing provision by the words 'store for sale' was not accepted due to following reasons:

(i) In case of food poisoning like the recent epidemic of Biwandi, Maharashtra, the vendor may keep perishable articles like *Khoya* with the declaration "not for sale" and in case the Food (Health) Authorities are empowered to prohibit only those articles which are stored for sale only, it will not be possible for the Food (Health) Authority to prohibit sale of such contaminated *Khoya* which may later on lead to outbreak of food poisoning.

(2) The hotels and restaurants and eating establishments storing the substandard raw materials for use in prepared food cannot be subjected to checking for ensuring quality control, thus leading to use of inferior quality of raw materials in the preparation of finished product.

**AMENDMENT NO.10:**

The Committee was of the view that the existing provision of Section 8 giving power to the Central Govt. and the State Governments to appoint Public Analysts is quite comprehensive and does not need any change.

The Committee did not approve of the idea of recognising persons working in other sectors apart from State/Central Governments/Local Bodies as Public Analysts as such persons are not administratively accountable to the Govt.

**AMENDMENT NO.11:**

While admitting that the need for uniformity in respect of methods of analysis cannot be disputed, the Committee observed that for this purpose only the

Directorate General of Health Services has brought out manuals of analysis of methods of food articles which are being circulated to all the Analysts including those in private sectors for adoption in a phased manner. The Committee felt that there is no need to make a mention of the same under the legislation as recommended by the Task Force in the proposed insertion of Section 8A.

**AMENDMENT NO.12:**

The amendment proposed in Section 10(1)(c) stating that whenever a sale of article of food is prohibited by the Food Inspector, reasons for such actions should be recorded in writing, was accepted.

**AMENDMENT NO.13:**

The Committee did not accept the amendment proposed in Section 10(2) for the reasons already outlined in the para under amendment No.9.

**AMENDMENT NO.14:**

The Committee did not accept the recommendation of the Task Force suggesting imprisonment for the Food Inspectors for vexatious use of powers as it was felt that the existing penalty clause is quite deterrent and serves the purpose. More over, Food Inspectors are also otherwise liable for administrative action in case there is any laxity in their actions. The provisions for providing imprisonment to the Food Inspectors will be against the spirit of administration of food laws as Food Inspectors will all the time be scared to initiate any action against the offenders.

**AMENDMENT NO.15:**

The proposed amendment for dividing the sample into 4 parts and giving one part to the vendor was not accepted as the Committee felt that the existing provision is quite adequate to protect the interest of vendors and minimising chances of tampering of samples.

**AMENDMENT NO.16 & 17:**

The proposed amendments for giving one part of the sample to the vendor and getting the same analysed by any Public Analyst chosen by the vendor was not accepted. It was felt that such provision would unnecessarily create legal complications in the administration of food laws.

**AMENDMENT NO.18:**

The representatives from majority States and UTs including Delhi, Gujarat, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab expressed the view that the existing provision of getting the second counterpart of the sample analysed by another Public Analyst as provided under Section 13(2E) should be retained as this provision exercises a check on the performance of the Public Analyst.

**AMENDMENT NO.19:**

The proposed amendment for deleting the proviso to Section 13(5) was not agreed to as it has been observed by the State Governments that courts do take into account the report of the Public Analyst as well as certificate issued by the Director CFL before deciding the fate of a particular case and hence there is no need for striking down the proviso.

**AMENDMENT NO.20:**

In view of endorsement of the amendment No.25 giving powers to the State Governments not to launch prosecution in certain cases prescribing compounding of such offences, the Committee felt that the provision of existing Section 16 as well as amendments suggested by the Task Force need re-examination classifying the categories of offences where compounding of offences be permitted (in case of first offence only) and thereafter penalty be categorised depending on the gravity of the offence. The Legal Cell was requested to bring out a detailed statement on penalty clause based on earlier recommendation of Expert Group for appropriate amendments in the light of these discussions which may be circulated to the members for their comments which should be made available to the Secretariat within a period of 2 months from the date of circulation of the statement.

**AMENDMENT NO.21:**

The Committee did not subscribe to the amendment suggested in Section 21 for constitution of a three member committee for giving consent to prosecution. The representatives from the State Governments expressed the view that as in each district, consent for prosecution is given by the District Health Officer under the PFA Act; constitution of a Committee consisting of one judicial member, one administrative member and one expert in food technology may not be feasible from the implementation point of view. It was brought out that officers notified or empowered by the State Governments for giving consent for prosecution do consult technical and legal experts

and take every care to apply his mind as per judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court and hence there is no need for constitution of a Committee.

**AMENDMENT NO.22:**

The Committee did not agree to deletion of the Section 20AA as proposed by the Task Force. It was clarified by the representative of Ministry of Law that provision of Offenders Act are not made applicable to the criminal offences like those launched under the PFA Act.

**AMENDMENT NO.23:**

The Committee observed that adequate time limit has already been prescribed under the PFA Act and Rules made thereunder regarding analysis of samples by a Public Analyst/Director CFL and giving notice to the vendor after the institution of the prosecution and it is obligatory on the part of the Prosecution to adhere to the time limit as otherwise the case automatically becomes infractious in the Court of Law. The Committee therefore felt that the amendment No.23 introducing new Section 20B spelling out the need for time limit for acts preliminary to prosecution is redundant and should not be accepted.

**AMENDMENT NO.24:**

In view of the proposed amendment No.25 making provision for compounding of certain offences instead of initiating legal action, the Committee did not subscribe to this amendment making provision for issuing warning as this will defeat the very objective of the Act. The representative from Ministry of Law was also of the

opinion that provision for warning may not be applicable in case of criminal offences.

**AMENDMENT NO.25:**

The amendment No.25 making provision by new insertion under Section 20D for compounding of certain offences was accepted subject to the condition that compounding of offences should be permitted only for one time. The amendment under Clause 1 of new insertion Section 20D was accepted with the deletion of the words "before or after the institution of any prosecution" as it was felt that compounding of offence be done instead of prosecution. In case of Clause(2), the Committee felt that the payment for compounding of offences should be decided by the State Govt. and spelt out in the State PFA Rules and hence the Clause(2) was recommended to be amended as follows:

"The sum specified under subsection(1) will be as prescribed by the State Governments".

The representative of Ministry of Law expressed reservation as to whether criminal offences like adulteration of food could be compounded and in case compounding is to be permitted, there should be a provision for fixing a minimum sum of money so that the payment is not less than the minimum prescribed. He also suggested that the proposed amendment should be sent to Ministry of Law for detailed examination before the same is finally accepted.

**AMENDMENT NO.26:**

The Committee accepted the recommendation of the Task Force for laying down time limit for prosecution.

However, it was observed that the time limit of six months as proposed by the Task Force may not be adequate to complete investigation of a case. The State representatives brought out that whenever a case is filed without completing the investigation, the same is dismissed by the Court. It was, therefore, recommended that a maximum time period of one year from the date of drawal of the sample be prescribed for launching of prosecution.

**AMENDMENT NO.27:**

The Committee observed that the State Governments have already been taking appropriate action for redressal of grievances received from the consumers. More over, there is a provision of statutory District Redressal Forum under Consumers Protection Act, 1986 which also attends to the complaints made by the consumers. The Committee therefore did not accept the amendment No.27 constituting statutory authority at the district level to receive information about violation of the Act.

**AMENDMENT NO.28:**

The Committee observed that it is for the court to decide the quantum of punishment depending on the gravity of the offence and other considerations and hence it is not possible to accept the amendment suggested under Amendment No.28 directing the judiciary to take into account a number of factors as brought out in the report before awarding fine.



**AMENDMENT NO.29:**

The Committee observed that the provisions of the PFA Act prescribe minimum statutory standards of food articles and the same have to be adhered to. The objectives of the PFA Act and those covered under other statutory legislations like Essential Commodities Act 1955; Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986; and Agricultural Marketing Act, 1937; are entirely different and these legislations can co-exist side by side alongwith the PFA Act, 1954. It was further observed that even if the food articles are certified/licensed under other legislations like Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986/Agricultural Marketing Act, 1937; Fruit Products Order, 1955; these food articles cannot be exempted from the purview of the PFA Act, 1954 for ensuring compliance to the minimum quality standards laid down under the provisions of the PFA Act. Further there have been cases of fictitious certification of food articles also. The Committee also noted that there is a Supreme Court judgement on the subject where objectives of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 vis-a-vis PFA Act 1954 had been examined in depth and it has been observed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that these two legislations can co-exist side by side.

**AMENDMENT NO.30:**

The Committee observed that the proposed amendment suggesting minimum interference by officers while enforcing the provisions of PFA Act is not at all

feasible from the implementation point of view as any action/inspection under the provisions of PFA Act will definitely create inconvenience to the trade and the question as to whether the inconvenience is avoidable or unavoidable is very subjective. The proposed amendment was therefore not accepted.

**AMENDMENT NO.31:**

The proposed amendment for adding the words "and ensuring that objective criteria are laid down in this regard" was not accepted as it was observed that the existing wording under Section 23(1)(ee) is quite adequate and there is no need to amplify the same.

**AMENDMENT NO.32:**

The proposed amendment to Section 24 was recommended for adoption. However, a provision is also to be made for utilising the sum collected by the Food (Health) Authority as a result of newly created provision of compounding of offences. Money so collected be utilised for strengthening of PFA infrastructure in the States/UTs for which appropriate provision be made in the State PFA Rules.

ITEM NO. 9 :- Annual report on the working of the PFA Act,  
1954 for the year 1993

The committee perused the salient features of the annual report on the working of the PFA Act, 1954 for the year 1993. The committee impressed upon the need for analysis of contaminants like pesticides heavy metals and aflatoxins using the equipments provided by the Central Govt. following the methods of analysis as circulated in the form of Manual of Methods of Analysis of such contaminants.

The committee also urged upon the representatives of the state governments to give a regular feed back to the Central PFA Division in the form of Annual Report of working of PFA Act in the country and the same should be submitted as soon as one calender year is over.

The findings of the Standing Committee of Parliament expressing concerns about the delay in disposal of PFA cases in the Court taking an average time of 10-12 years, were brought to the notice of the committee. The committee was also informed of the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Parliament impressing upon the need on the part of the Govt. to devise ways and measures for quick disposal of cases in the Court of Law.

The representatives from the State Govt. kindly agreed to provide information to the secretariat outlining the probable reasons for the time taken at various stages right from the stage of processing and launching of prosecution and reasons for late disposal of cases by the judiciary.

**ITEM NO. 10 :-Compulsory BIS certification of Mineral water**

The representative from Bureau of Indian Standards submitted that at present the specifications of mineral water formulated by BIS are in the process of revision but pending finalisation of the revised specifications, the BIS would be in a position to undertake compulsory BIS Certification of mineral water based on the existing specifications. The committee, therefore, recommended compulsory BIS certification of mineral water under PFA Rules, 1955.

The representative from Ministry of Food Processing Industries informed the committee that their ministry was in the process of covering licensing of mineral water under Fruit Products Order, 1955. Once the decision is taken to this effect, labels of mineral water will be required to be approved by that Ministry, thus curbing the possibilities of marketing of fictitious bottles of mineral water.

ITEM NO. 11 :- Proposal for statutory warning on the labels of sweets/chocolates/other retentive sugar edible

The committee took note of the recommendations made by Central Council of Health and Family Welfare suggesting statutory warning on the labels of sweets, chocolates, other retentive sugar edible stating "TOO MUCH EATING SWEETS MAY LEAD TO DECAY OF TOOTH". The Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad; quoting the views of Indian Council of Medical Research; observed that the resolution made by Central Council of Health and Family Welfare on "TAKING TOO MUCH OF SWEETS CAUSES TOOTH DECAY" is not having any scientific basis. According to ICMR, sugar dissolves gummy substances in the mouth and the retention time of such sweets is much less as compared to other food articles like white bread, cakes, potato chips etc. The most important factor to be kept in view is the frequency of intake of food items. The more, the number of occasions of food consumption, the more the bacterial attack and consequently the tooth decay. The frequency of consumption of confectionery is very negligible, in our country as per capita consumption of confectionery is hardly 100 gms.

The committee, therefore, did not accede to the resolution of CCH for giving statutory warning on the

labels of sweets and confectionery. The committee, however, suggested that health education/creation of awareness would be more effective in tackling such issues rather than the statutory warning.

**ITEM NO. 12 :-Compulsory labelling of products containing colours sweeteners, supari or tobaccoetc. having health implications**

Sh. Grover, Local (H) Authority from Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, highlighted the need for compulsory packaging for food articles specially those having injurious effects like Supari, Panmasala requiring compulsory statutory warning on the label containing ingredients like saccharine, added colour, so that it is possible to display all the labelling declarations on such additions as otherwise when these products are sold loose, the consumers are not in a position to know about addition of colours, saccharine as well as injurious effects of such articles. While appreciating the suggestion made by the representative of Delhi Admn; the committee observed that it may not be practical to implement compulsory packaging of all such food articles containing synthetic colours, saccharine etc. based on the traditional practices of marketing in the country.

It was, however, suggested that the state governments may take steps to educate the public so as to discourage consumption of Supari/Pan Masala (with or without saccharine). The representative of Ministry of Food Processing Industries suggested that in case the state governments need any financial assistance for such publicity through display board/electronic media, they may approach Ministry of Food Processing Industries for favourable consideration.

The committee also observed that though sale of powder spices in loose conditions has been prohibited under the provisions of Rule 49(24) of PFA Rules, 1955 but there are still instances where powder spices are being sold in loose conditions in the markets. The representative from the State Govts. were requested to take note of the provision of the compulsory packaging of powder spices and intensify their vigil so as to ensure powder spices are not sold in loose conditions.

**SUPPLEMENTARY:** Standards of Brilliant Blue F.C.F. and Fast  
**AGENDA ITEM** Green F.C.F. Synthetic food colours under PFA  
**NO. 1** Rules, 1955

The Committee recommended to prescribe standards of Brilliant Blue F.C.F. and Fast Green F.C.F. Synthetic food colours under PFA Rules, 1955 based on Bureau of Indian Standards specifications.

SUPPLEMENTARY: of artificial sweeteners, sodium  
AGENDA ITEM saccharin, acesulfame-K and aspartame in non-  
NO. 2 carbonated drinks (soft drink concentrates)

The Committee agreed with the submission made by the representative from Ministry of Food Processing Industries that artificial sweeteners, namely Sodium Saccharin, Acesulfame-K and Aspartame allowed/to be allowed in carbonated water may also be allowed to be used in Synthetic Soft Drink Concentrates upto an extent recommended to be used in carbonated water.

Sh. Virmani from Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry requested the Committee to permit the blend of sweeteners containing Sodium Saccharin, Acesulfame-K and Aspartame. Dr. Krishnamurthy, from CFTRI, Mysore informed the committee that a project on use of combination of blends of these artificial sweeteners is being carried out by their institute so as to find out synergistic effect of the sweeteners in combination, if any, sensory evaluation of the finished product containing blends as well as to find out the optimum quantity of each artificial sweetener which should be permitted in the blend for use in carbonated water. The report of the project would be made available by December, 1996 and the recommendations to this effect could be arrived at only after completion of the project.



SUPPLEMENTARY: Suggestions made by Govt. of Tripura

AGENDA ITEM

NO. 3

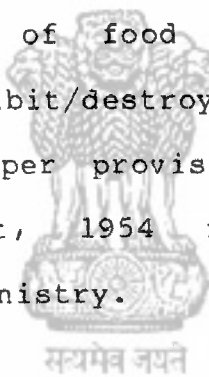
The suggestions made by the Govt. of Tripura have already been covered under the Report of Analysts Sub committee of CCFS and hence no other discussions was held.

SUPPLEMENTARY: Suggestions made by the Govt. of Goa

AGENDA ITEM

NO. 4

i) In case of food poisoning the Food (H) Authority may prohibit/destroy the consumption of contaminated food as per provisions of Section 7(iv) & 10(4)(A) of PFA Act, 1954 respectively subject to clarification by Law Ministry.



ii) The sampling procedure prescribed for Food Inspectors be followed by the purchaser as far as possible unless there is a solid reason for deviation.

iii) It was clarified that fresh milk without any indication on the label is required to conform to the standards of buffalo milk and such product should not be marketed as a proprietary item.

iv) The Committee can not give any direction to the court with regard to calling of witness in the court.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA ITEM NO. 5 : Issues raised by the Plant Protection Adviser of Ministry of Agriculture regarding analysis of pesticides residues in food

The committee reiterated the need for analysis of pesticides residues in different food articles and the representatives from the state governments were requested to look into the matter.

The committee was also informed that the secretariat is already in the process of enlarging the list of pesticides residue under Rule 65 of PFA Rules.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA ITEM NO. 6 : Suggestion by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India regarding analysis of icecream products containing fruits and nuts

This item has already been covered under the Report of Analyst subcommittee of CCFS.

**ANY OTHER ITEM :-**

Sh. A.G. Lakhina, Commissioner of Food & Drugs Administration, Maharashtra, outlined the need for constitution of a committee parallel to Drug Consultative Committee consisting of Food Health Authorities of the states/UTs for discussing problems of administrations of PFA Act, 1954.

The committee noted that already there has been a subcommittee called Food laws and Legal Advisory Subcommittee entrusted with the function of scrutinizing the problem of administration of food laws and suggests measures for effective enforcement of the laws. At present the subcommittee is chaired by concerned Additional DG dealing with PFA and consist of representatives from the states/other concerned organisations. The committee suggested that the composition of this subcommittee may be reviewed and accordingly the members of those states/UTs who are not represented at present were requested to nominate their representatives in case they want to be associated with the functioning of the subcommittee. Sh. Lakhina, Commissioner of Food and Drugs Admn. kindly agreed to take up the Chairmanship of this subcommittee.

The committee also agreed with the suggestions made by Sh. Virmani of FICCI that efforts be made by the secretariat to convene atleast two meetings of CCFS in a year.

There being no other item for consideration, the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair and the participants.

x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x



ANNEXURE - I

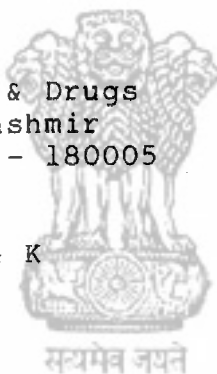
List of participants who attended the meeting of CCFS held on 26th and 27th September, 1996 :-

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30. Dr. Lalengi Khingte  
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41. SH. M. Alam  
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9. Sh. D.S. Chadha  
CONSULTANT (Food)
10. Sh. P.K. Dhingra  
CONSULTANT (Food)

CCFS SECTT.

1. Sh.Sunder Lal,(TO)(PFA)
2. Sh.Jaipal Singh (TO)  
(PFA)
3. Sh. M.K. Bhan, SITL
4. Sh.S.C.Kathuria,RA(PFA)
5. Sh.Prakash Chandra,-  
RA(PFA)
6. Smt.Sunita Gehani,  
RA(PFA)
7. Smt. Meena Datwani,TA(PFA)
8. Sh.Satish Kumar,TA(PFA)
9. Sh.G.P.Suman,Food Inspector



OBSERVERS

1. ASSOCHAM, New Delhi
2. Dr. K. Chandra Sekaron
3. Sh. Gobind Iyer
4. Sh. Ramesh, R

LIST OF CARRIER/FILLERS FOR ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS

1. Dextose
2. Lactose
3. Maltodextrin
4. Mannitol
5. Sucrose
6. Isomalt
7. Citric acid
8. Calcium Silicate
9. Carboxymethyl Cellulose
10. Cream of Tartar IP
11. Cross Carmellose sodium
12. Colloidal silicone dioxide
13. Glycine
14. Glycorin IP/Glycerol
15. L-leucine
16. Magnesium stearate IP
17. Purified Talc
18. Poly vinyl pyrrolidone
19. Providone
20. Sodium hydrogen carbonate
21. Starch
22. Tartaric acid



**LIST OF ITEMS IN OR UPON WHICH SYNTHETIC FOOD COLOURS MAY  
BE PERMITTED UNDER PFA RULES**

- a) Ice cream, Milk Lollies, Frozen Dessert, Flavoured Milk, Yoghurt, Ice cream Mix Powder.
- b) Biscuits including Biscuit wafer, pastries, cakes, confectionery and thread candies, sweets, savouries (Dal Moth, Mongia, Phulgulab, Sago papad, Dal Biji only).
- c) Bottled or canned peas, bottled or canned strawberries and cherries, preserved or processed papaya, canned tomato juice, fruit syrup, fruit squash, fruit cordial, jellies, jam, marmalade, candied crystallised or glazed fruit and synthetic soft drink concentrates.
- d) Non-alcoholic carbonated and non-carbonated ready-to-serve synthetic beverages including synthetic syrups, sherbets, fruit bar, fruit beverages and fruit drinks.
- e) Custard powder; and
- f) Jelly crystal and Ice candy.

सत्यमेव जयते

The experts have recommended that the Maximum limit of permitted synthetic colour or mixture of permitted synthetic colours which may be added to any food article as outlined above shall not exceed 100 ppm of the final food or beverages for consumption except in case of articles listed in column (c) above where the maximum limit of permitted synthetic colour or mixture of permitted synthetic colours shall not exceed 200 ppm of the final food or beverages.



सत्यमेव जयते

NOTES OF THE 41ST MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD  
STANDARDS (CCFS) HELD ON 26TH - 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1996.

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CORRIGENDUM

Report of the Food-Additive Sub-Committee of C.C.F.S.

In Item No. 3 A (vi) page 4 of the minutes -  
For the figures and words "20 ppm (mg./kg)"  
Read " 20 microgram/Kg".

Report of the Analyst sub-committee of C.C.F.S. held on  
24.9.1996.

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In Item No. 3 D (v) Page 14 of the minutes

For the Words " Partly Skimmed milk powder"  
Read " partly skimmed sweetened condensed milk".



सत्यमेव जयते