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From: hua nz <hua_nz@hotmail.com>
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Dear Sir? madam,

Please register my interest regarding changes in FSANZ for Hemp foods ie. Hempseed oil, dehulled seed, protein powder, hemp milk and hemp ice cream etc to be available for human ingestion within Australia and NZ.

I have a hemp company in NZ and am a licensed grower. I am allied with Dr Andrew Katelaris of Sativa Foods in NSW, Kim Hough of Hemp Resources in WA and others within Australasia. We have held many meetings on this issue over many years with the likes of Stephen Smiths office in Perth, and others, with positive feedback and interest regarding the resolving of this matter. This provides a great opportunity for govt to meet the obligationns and requirements that they are signature to in international agreements.

Sincerely,

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FSANZ Application A1039

Hemp Foods for Australia

Discussion points

1 . Are you aware of any evidence that consumers believe that low THC hemp foods have psychoactive effects?

NO. Hemp foods are being consumed around the world in many countries, including Canada, the United States, United Kingdom and the European Community. The unique and exceptional nutritional profile present in the hemp seed is the main selling point and this has attracted the attention of people with special dietary requirements, such as vegans and vegetarians and those who generally wish to provide optimal nutrition for themselves and their families. Those seeking out hemp foods include the elderly, pregnant mothers and their young children. It is reasonable to conclude that the consumers of hemp foods are generally more knowledgeable and better informed than the average consumer on matters of health and nutrition and well able to discriminate between nutrition and intoxication.

2 . Are you aware of any evidence that representations on low THC food (including labelling and advertising) mislead consumers by leading them to believe that low THC hemp foods have psychoactive effects when consumed?

NO. Hemp foods are widely sold in the United Kingdom and the European Community, Canada and the United States. It is a simple matter to examine the packaging of these products. No instance of false or misleading advertising can be seen in any of the products that have been examined.

3 . Can you provide any evidence in addition to that presented in this consultation paper whether or not the consumption of low THC foods can return a positive test for a THC drug test?

The analysis presented in the paper covers the topic well and reasonably establishes that at usual levels of consumption the issue of false positive testing does not occur. Although formal studies are lacking, around the world many elite athletes consume hemp health foods, often in generous quantities, to assist in the management of their gruelling physical schedules. As a group they are subject to close chemical monitoring. No incidence of false positive

testing has arisen as far as can be ascertained.

4 . Can you provide information on THC testing in Australia and NZ, particularly with regard to regulatory limits of THC that may be set?

Hemp growers in Australasia are limited to the growing of selected low delta 9 THC cultivars with verifiable THC levels which are required to be regularly tested prior to harvest . The seed itself contains no levels of THC, that being found only in the green material of the plant. Permissible levels are set between 0.35%- 1.0% depending on the particular State regulations, it would seem that adequate safeguards exist already for seed from growers to be available for further downstream processing for whole seed foods and oil pressing.

5 . Can you provide information to indicate whether there will be an impact on the cost of testing for THC in humans that could arise from an approval of hemp foods?

The cost of testing for THC in humans will not be increased following an approval of hemp foods, simply because no false positives are likely to be encountered. In the USA, where mandatory drug testing is much more widespread than in Australia, this has not surfaced as an issue.

6 . Do you agree that there are adequate controls currently in place, or that would be achieved by imposing maximum limits for THC, to mitigate any risk of high THC Cannabis varieties entering the food supply?

There is little risk of high THC cannabis entering the food supply. Hemp food is exclusively derived from hemp seed which are produced from industrial hemp plantations, which are subject to regulatory testing to ensure low levels of THC. Additionally, even if the seeds of a high THC producing plant were to be used as food, those seeds have no THC themselves. Thus it would seem that adequate controls already exist through the licensing system.

7 . Do you consider that trade practices legislation in Australia and New Zealand is sufficient to mitigate the potential risk that representations (including labelling and advertising) of hemp foods could suggest psychoactive properties relating to consumption of those foods? If not, what labelling and representations of hemp foods should be considered?

The advertising standards in Australia are rather stringent and quite adequate to prevent any false or misleading claims being made. Those interested in marketing hemp seed products intend to use the ample nutritional benefits as the selling point. Hemp seed oil produced in N.Z. some years now, for human consumption, has found no problem in this regard.

8 . What is the potential opportunity costs for current producers of hemp crops if hemp foods continue to be prohibited?

Hemp crops may be grown for the production of long and short fibre, for seed production or co-cultured to yield both seed and fibre. Currently in Australia there is a paucity of fibre processing capacity and that is limiting the growth of the hemp industry. The essential problem for the growth of the fibre hemp industry is achieving a sufficient size to justify the establishment of expensive industrial capacity, such as a paper pulp mill. The minimum scale of such a plant would be around 100,000 tons annually, necessitating up to 10,000 hectares under cultivation. For the production of medium density particle board at least 1000 hectares would be required.

On the other hand an area as small as 100 hectares could form the basis of a hemp seed industry and provide commercial justification for the more modest costs of the processing machinery needed to convert the seed into a saleable commodity. Thus, the hemp seed industry could provide the core commercial base for establishing a hemp industry in Australia and then from there expand to fibre scale plantations. In that regard the legalisation of hemp as a food would facilitate the development of the broader hemp industries.

9 . What are the potential benefits to food manufacturers if hemp foods were approved for use?

Amending the current inappropriate restrictions on the food uses of hemp seed in Australasia would expand the range of products able to be manufactured. Hemp seed would add considerably to the nutritional benefit of many products. An amendment to hemp food legislation would also open the way for production of a range of new foods, such as hemp milk and ice cream. For those suffering allergies to soy or dairy products this would provide a valuable alternative source of these types of foods. Manufacturers could use the hemp seed to produce concentrated health bars which would find a ready use in a range of markets. Utilising Australasia's environmental credentials and the excellent environmental credentials of hemp would open a potentially very large export market.

10 . Are there likely to be any additional costs for food manufacturers wishing to supply hemp foods?

Hemp seed can be produced economically, especially when economies of scale and dual fibre/seed plantations are operating. The seed requires only minimal processing before being used in most food preparation. It is stable and can be kept for months without special storage needs. Over many years of food use overseas no significant problem with allergies have arisen, so

existing food processing machinery can be used with no expensive decontamination procedures. Therefore, no additional costs would be anticipated.

11 . Would the approval of low THC hemp foods increase the cost of food enforcement beyond what would be expected of the approval of any other substance added to food, or other food regulatory change?

No additional costs could be reasonably anticipated. Hemp seed, especially hulled hemp seed contains negligible quantities of THC. Therefore, any food manufactured from these will also be virtually free of THC, making product testing unnecessary. If testing is considered necessary it would only be necessary to batch test at the first stage of production i.e. the seed producer, with all downstream producers covered by the certainty that their products would be compliant.

12 . What other legislation would affect or be affected by approval of hemp foods?

There need be minimal changes to existing legislation. Australia is currently the only country on Earth to restrict the food uses of hemp and no legislative or enforcement issues, to my knowledge, have arisen in other countries. Although locally produced hemp foods are preferred minor modifications to the Customs regulations would need to be made to facilitate any import of food grade hemp seeds. The changes would be of a similar nature to the industrial hemp laws, where exemptions to existing restrictions were introduced without difficulty or problems.

13 . Would the approval of hemp food have an impact on hemp regulations in Australia and New Zealand? Would industrial hemp destined for use in food require additional controls to those already specified in industrial hemp regulations?

Hemp seed is currently a legal item of commerce in Australia, currently being used in the manufacture of cosmetics and other topical products, as well as a pet food supplement. No additional controls could conceivably be required, especially when dealing with processed items incapable of germination, such as hulled seeds.

14 . Would food manufacturers be required to be licensed under existing hemp regulations?

As stated above the current situation in Australia is that any person can receive and process seed and fibre without restriction, providing it has been produced by a licensed grower. This has been confirmed in NSW by the

Department of Primary Industry. There is no conceivable need to add additional regulation to a system that is currently working adequately.

15 . Would additional costs be incurred by government agencies responsible for granting licenses for the cultivation of hemp as a result of approval of hemp foods?

With the expansion of the current hemp industry by the addition of food production there would be an increase in the number of farmers receiving licenses. However, no additional costs would be incurred because the system as it is currently operates is based on cost recovery, by fees paid.

16 . Can you identify risk management options that have not been considered in the impact analysis?

There is no actual risk associated with changing the regulation so no risk management options need be considered. Joining the world community and legalising hemp foods for consumption in Australia and New Zealand poses no risk, but a win-win scenario for farmers, producers and consumers.

17 . Can you identify any other costs and benefits for any of the risk management options considered in this paper?

Any costs associated with adding hemp food to the approved schedule would be nil or minimal. Risks are non-existent whilst the benefits to farmers, processors and consumers would be great.

18 . Do you have a view about the appropriate preferred regulatory options regarding the approval of hemp foods, based on benefits and costs?

My preferred regulatory option is that of minimal intervention, leading to a rapid normalisation of the hemp food industry. The stated aim of the food regulations is to protect the health and well-being of the Australian population. This is best done by expediting the introduction of hemp foods, whose ample nutritional profile will greatly benefit the population. The imposition of unnecessary, vexatious or expensive conditions are to be avoided. Most progressive social legislation faced the barriers of ignorant criticism and fear-mongering when they were first proposed. Consider the resistance placed in the way of what we now consider self-evident truths, such as female suffrage and equal rights for all racial groups, when they were first introduced. What we are seeking is not radical or ground breaking change, but simply to join the world community in adopting a safe and beneficial food.

Further to this missive, it ought be acknowledged that international agreements previously signed to, by the governments of Australia and N.Z, provide for hemp to be cultivated for agricultural and food purposes. This is the perfect opportunity to align official policy with those international obligations.

Also it ought be seen that this could be achieved with a simple order in council, much the same as happened with hemp seed oil for human consumption in N.Z.

In Australia and NZ currently, a range of hemp foods are already existent in the marketplace even though there is no existent provision for that. Some of these, (hemp flour and hemp protein powder) although labelled as stock food only, are being bought and ingested as human food. Imported hemp seed milk from Canada and Oregon is available for example, in my local supermarket in tetra pak form. Labelling shows nothing regarding its non use as a human food.

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