

The American Chiropractic Association

Council on Nutrition

Our mission is to encourage and promote a more advanced knowledge and use of nutrition in the practice of chiropractic for the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety Inspection Service Docket Room Room 102 Cotton Annex 300 12th Street, S.W. Washington, Dc 90250-3700

Ref: Docket #02-022N

Dr. Elizabeth Yetley c/o



Ellen Matten, Staff Officer

U.S. codex Office FSIS Room 4861

Ref:

South Agriculture Building 1400 Independence Avenue, WS

Washington, DC 20250

02-022N 02-022N-1 Dr. Mitchell Pearce, Director of Research

Docket #02-022N Comments and Suggestions of the

Dr. Gregory Bates, Director of Legislative Affairs American Chiropractic Association (ACA) Council on Nutrition

Re: Codex Draft Standards for:

Infant Formula

Guidelines for Vitamin and Mineral Supplements

Dear Esteemed U.S. Delegates to the Codex Alimentarius Commission:

The ACA Council on Nutrition has reviewed the Codex Drafts and the U.S. Delegations proposed comments on the drafts for the upcoming 24th Session of the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary **Use.** We are impressed with **your** diligence and efforts made in this endeavor and have the following comments and suggestions for your consideration for inclusion in your recommendations to the Committee.

- I For the Proposed **Daft** Guidelines for Vitamin and Mineral Supplements:
 - A We endorse your suggestions to delete the Preamble and proposed change to 2.1, 3.1.1, 3.2.
 - 1 We agree that consumers should be recognized as being able to self-determine whether they may consider their diet needing supplementation. Consumers should be recognized as being able to evaluate whether they may need supplementation without having to consult professionals. This position supports the U.S. custom of allowing free flow of information in the marketplace without undue regulation.
 - The U.S. suggestions for section 3.2 encourages ongoing research inthis field and is preferable to arbitrary limits not yet based upon sound science. The ACA Council on Nutrition strongly supports the use of sound science
 - We suggest that section 8.3 include a definition of "biologically active" rather than elimination of the term, so that those jurisdictions that regulate labeling using this term have a standard that is understandable by those in jurisdictions which don't use a "biologically active" standard of measurement of nutrient value in supplements. We endorse inclusion of your suggestion that the weight of the vitamin or mineral, not the source" be a standard for labeling for those jurisdictions, such as the U.S. that utilize this regulatory approach. The U.S. should not be in the habit of endorsing only its own standards, but should encourage standardized international communication

through **requesting** standardized definitions in International Guidelines.

C We suggest that section 5.9 be deleted in its entirety or changed to read:

It is advisable, especially for **those** with special dietary needs, to **consult** with a nutritionist or other health **care** professional licensed **to dispense** nutritional or dietary advice before taking supplements.

- Many North American Jurisdictions and English Commonwealth jurisdictions license health care providers who are neither medial doctors nor licensed nutritionists to dispense nutritional and dietary advice. This includes Osteopeths, Chiropractors, Naturopaths, and Acupuncturists.
- Many other nations train and authorize limited health care providers who are neither nutritionists nor medical doctors to advise on *dietary* supplementation. We should respect these nations approaches to health care.

II Infant Formulas:

- A **We** endorse and support all of **your** recommendations, particularly with regard to choline and inositol.
- B We support a zero tolerance policy for the inclusion of trans fatty acids in infant *formulas*. Trans fatty acids have not been **shown** to have any nutritious benefits for **infants** and may have deleterious effects on infant health, particularly in the long term.

- C We support stronger discouragement of the use of infant formulas for infants whose nothers can breast feed.

 Labeling such as "Infant formula should be used only when breast milk is not available or the nother has life threatening diseases which could be transmitted through breast milk." should be encouraged by Codex We also support prohibition of marketing of infant formula to healthy mothers by such practices as "free gifts" of infant formula to new mothers who can breast feed and other methods designed to discourage breast feed and or encourage formula feeding by mothers who can breast feed.
- D We are concerned that the effect of phytoestrogens in soy products on infant development has not been adequately researched. Hence we recommend that soy based products carry a warning label emphasizing that the effect of soy phytoestrogens on infants is unknown at this time. Or a label on soy based infant formula include advice that milk based formula is preferred except in cases where an infant has shown intolerance to milk be considered by Codex
- We are concerned that the effect of bovine growth and mammary stimulation hormones has not been adequately researched. Although supplemental growth hormone is not detected in cow milk, not all metabolites of growth hormone and not all the effects of such metabolites on milk has been researched. Caution dictates that growth and mammary stimulating hormones not be given to cows producing milk for infant formulas.
- We support the U.S. position that all guidelines be based upon sound science and that the safety of proposed additives to any food be thoroughly tested by rigorous scientific inquiry by the international community before allowed on a list of approved additives. In addition, we support that the criteria for allowing additives be based upon well defined criteria of need, such as

safety of storage and handling and stability of product which are rigorously analyzed and developed by the scientific method. **Need** for and **safety** of the additive **should** be the priority in developing such standards. Establishment of acceptable levels and kinds of scientific evidence is **a** basic preliminary step in this process.

We support the U.S. position that maximum levels of nutrients in supplements and special food for special populations be determined by the scientific method with an emphasis on nutrient-nutrient interaction, dietary intake of the subject population, and safety/risk assessment.

Thank you for **your** work in this important endeavor.

Respectfully,

Dr. Mitchell Pearce, Director of Researach

Dr. Gregory Bates, Director of Legislative Affairs

Section 5.9 We strongly suggest replacing "medical doctor" with "licensed health care provider".

RE: Proposed Draft revised standard for Infant Formula

We have concern that phytoestrogens in soy may not be appropriate for infants (0 to 12 months).

There is enough controversy that we think soy based formula should be used only as the last resort if all other formulas fait for the infant.

We would like to see labeling information under section 9.1 or 9.6 stating that "soy based formula should only be used when breastfeeding and all other types of formulas did not work." possibly soy formula should be considered a "special nutritional requirement type food".

Concerns also include:

- 1. is genetically engineered soy allowed,
- 2. residual herbicides and pesticides,

In Sec. 3.1.2 can the more bioavaliable forms of nutrients taken into account. The term "available" is too broad when dealing with infant formula.

Sec. 3.1.2 (e) we support your May 17 2000 draft position that trans fats be limited to as low as possible under 2%.

Respectfully,

Council on Nutrition - ACA