ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

2019

RESOLUTION NUMBER 2019-01

Submitted by: Erik Bungo, Regional Director, Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials (CASA)

Date: July 9, 2018

Concerning: Charcoal aka Activated Carbon Used as a Food or Beverage Ingredient

Whereas, the culinary use of charcoal aka activated carbon is becoming increasingly popular as a food and beverage ingredient to color them black for an exotic, fashionable appearance, for an earthy, smoky taste, and for its supposed health benefits, which however are not proven, and

Whereas, public health and safety risks may be associated with non-food grade charcoal or activated carbon when consumed frequently over time as an ingredient in food or beverage products, and

Whereas, according to 21 CFR Part 184, Direct Food Substances Affirmed as Generally Recognized as Safe, charcoal and activated carbon is not specifically mentioned as a generally recognized as safe (GRAS) direct human food ingredient, and

Whereas, the source of the activated charcoal may be unknown and may contain heavy metals or residual plastics, and

Whereas, although consuming activated charcoal may seem like a harmless food/health trend, there are several reasons consumers should avoid these products:

1. Activated charcoal will bind with all kinds of things including some of the vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants in your food and could lead to nutrient deficiency through lack of absorption.

2. Activated charcoal can bind with some medications, including some antidepressants and anti-inflammatory medications, causing them to be less effective. Over time, this could have serious health consequences for some people, but it's not explained on menus, on bottles or packaging where activated charcoal and food products containing activated charcoal are being sold.

3. Activated charcoal slows down your bowel, absorbs water from the gut, which can lead to dehydration and is known to cause nausea and constipation (and black stools), and

Whereas, the history of food and drug law illustrates the critical need for federal oversight through technical assistance to the states, guidance to manufacturers, information to consumers, and, where necessary, national legislation, therefore be it
Resolved, that AFDO ask FDA to examine current industry use of activated charcoal in retail to determine if it is compatible with the requirements of FDA Model Food Code and, if use is not prohibited, identify appropriate controls to ensure consumer safety, and

Be it further Resolved, that AFDO advises FDA of the need for federal leadership on the matter of activated charcoal used as food or beverage ingredients and for providing guidance and technical assistance to the states on appropriate regulatory intervention in order to avoid the creation of a patchwork of state regulations covering this issue.