Quality and Safety Standards for Spirulina for the USA Natural Foods Industry

The Natural Products Quality Assurance Alliance (NPQAA) and The Natural Nutritional Foods Association (NNFA)

Extraneous Materials.

For USA human consumption only, testing of each production lot is required, *US FDA Guideline acceptance criteria.

Insect fragments

*less than 150/50q AOAC (1990) 15th ed.

Rodent hairs

p00 t\0.1*

AOAC 990.09

Heavy Metals. Shown by a typical analysis of spirulina:

Lead

less than 25 ppm AOAC

2. Arsenic

less than 1.0 ppm AOAC

Cadmium

less than 0.5 ppm AOAC

4. Mercury

less than 0.05 ppm AOAC

Supplementary Guidelines. Shown by a typical analysis of spirulina:

No pesticides

4

No preservatives

2. No herbicides

5.

No stabilizers

3. No dyes ô. No irradiation

Spirulina finished products

Finished products for human consumption shall meet all relevant USA tood quality and safety standards, and shall follow the appropriate Good Manufacturing Practice Guidelines.

Minimum Nutritional Content. To be determined

Moisture. Acceptance criteria for each production lot:

6. Moisture

less than 7%

Bacteriological Assays, Acceptance Criteria:

 Standard Plate Count less than 200,000/g FDA Bacteriological Manual. 2. Molds less than 100/a FDA Bacteriological Manual 3. Yeast FDA Bacteriological Manual less than 40/a 4. Coliforms less than 3/g FDA Bacteriological Manual Salmonella. FDA Bacteriological Manual negative Staphylococcus negative FDA Bacteriological Manual

Product shelf life:

Producers of finished products shall determine nutrient statements on labels based on both bulk spirulina powder analysis and nutrient changes due to tableting and bottling and package shelf life.