NOSB NATIONAL LIST FILE CHECKLIST

PROCESSING

MATERIAL NAME:	#24 Sorbic Acid	
	NOSB Database Form	
	References	
	MSDS (or equivalent)	
	FASP (FDA)	
<u> </u>	TAP Reviews from: Joe Mon Theuer	tecalvo, Rich

NOSB/NATIONAL LIST COMMENT FORM PROCESSING

Material Name: #24 Sorbic Acid
Please use this page to write down comments, questions, and your anticipated vote(s).
COMMENTS/OUESTIONS:

1. In my opinion, this material	is:		
Synthetic Non-syr			
2. Should this material be allow	ved in an "or	ganic food" (95% or higher organic	
ingredients)? Yes	No		
(IF NO, PROCEED TO QUES			
3. Should this substance be allo	owed in a "fo	ood made with organic ingredients" (5	0% or
higher organic ingredients)?	Yes	No	

TAP REVIEWER COMMENT FORM for USDA/NOSB

Use this page or an equivalent to write down comments and summarize your evaluation regarding the data presented in the file of this potential National List material. Complete both sides of page. Attach additional sheets if you wish.

This file is due back	to us by: <u>Spt 8, 1995</u>
Name of Material:	Sorbic Acid
Reviewer Name:	DR. JOE Montecaluo
appropriate)	nthetic or non-synthetic? Explain (if
If synthetic, how is t form is blank)	Synthetic he material made? (please answer here if our database
	be added to the National List as: owed Prohibited Natural
·	ic (Allowed as an ingredient in organic food) ic (Allowed as a processing aid for organic food)
Are there any use re	erial should not be on the National List estrictions or limitations that should be rial on the National List? pare
Please comment on the Identification, Chemick	accuracy of the information in the file: Exiellent 4 And U(E/Action — uelldone.
Any additional comm	nents? (attachments welcomed) Sorbic Acid oidor Andis Eungistatic Especially Corcheeres. Little pelore, is used for product whose spoilings machanism is by venit /mold/fuoy
Do you have a commerci	ial interest in this material? Yes; No Male 8/27/95

Please address the 7 criteria in the Organic Foods Production Act: (comment in those areas you feel are applicable)

(1) the potential of such substances for detrimental chemical interactions with other materials used in organic farming systems;

none

- (2) the toxicity and mode of action of the substance and of its breakdown products or any contaminants, and their persistence and areas of concentration in the environment;
- (3) the probability of environmental contamination during manufacture, use, misuse or disposal of such substance;

None.

(4) the effect of the substance on human health;

NONE

LD 50 ORALLY FOR RATE = 7.3691 Kg body wt.

- (5) the effects of the substance on biological and chemical interactions in the agroecosystem, including the physiological effects of the substance on soil organisms (including the salt index and solubility of the soil), crops and livestock;
- (6) the alternatives to using the substance in terms of practices or other available materials; and point
- (7) its compatibility with a system of sustainable agriculture.

OK but only for specie applications

TAP REVIEWER COMMENT FORM for USDA/NOSB

Use this page or an equivalent to write down comments and summarize your evaluation regarding the data presented in the file of this potential National List material. Complete both sides of page. Attach additional sheets if you wish.

This file is due back to us by: Sept 8, 1995
Name of Material: Sorbic Acid Reviewer Name: PICHARD THEUER
Is this substance Synthetic or non-synthetic? Explain (if appropriate) SYNTHETIC-
If synthetic, how is the material made? (please answer here if our database form is blank) This material should be added to the National List as: Synthetic Allowed Prohibited Natural or, Non-synthetic (Allowed as an ingredient in organic food) Non-synthetic (Allowed as a processing aid for organic food) or, this material should not be on the National List
Are there any use restrictions or limitations that should be placed on this material on the National List?
Please comment on the accuracy of the information in the file: 6000 EXCEPT FOR METABOLICE FATE
Any additional comments? (attachments welcomed) SOME NATURAL MATERIALS (E.G., PROPIONIC ACID) AND "SEMI- SYNTHETIC MATERIAL (QALCIUM PROPIONATE) CAN REPLACE SORBIC ACID (PROPIONIC ACID) CAN BE PRODUCED BY FERMIENTATION Do you have a commercial interest in this material? Yes; No
Signature Mchan Chew Date 8/8/55

Please address the 7 criteria in the Organic Foods Production Act: (comment in those areas you feel are applicable)

(1) the potential of such substances for detrimental chemical interactions	with	other
materials used in organic farming systems;		

NOT AN ISSUE

(2) the toxicity and mode of action of the substance and of its breakdown products or any contaminants, and their persistence and areas of concentration in the environment:

NO DATA PRESENTED ON METABOLISM OF SURBIC ACID, 17 15 "SAFE" BUT OBVIOUSLY "UNNATURAL

(3) the probability of environmental contamination during manufacture, use, misuse or disposal of such substance;

NOT AN ISSUE

(4) the effect of the substance on human health;

GRAS, per FDA

(5) the effects of the substance on biological and chemical interactions in the agroecosystem, including the physiological effects of the substance on soil organisms (including the salt index and solubility of the soil), crops and livestock;

NOT AN ISSUE

(6) the alternatives to using the substance in terms of practices or other available materials; and

REFRIGERATION, PROPIONATES, ASCORBIC ACID

(7) its compatibility with a system of sustainable agriculture.

DOES NOT FIT, IN MY OPINION

NOSB Materials Database

Identification

Common Name Sorbic Acid

Chemical Name 2,4-hexadienoic acid.

Other Names

2-propenyl-acrylic acid; hexadienoic acid.

Code #: CAS

110-44-1

Code #: Other

N. L. Category

Synthetic Allowed

MSDS

Oyes no

Chemistry

Family

Composition

C₆H₈O₂. Potassium and calcium sorbate are related salts which are often used in foods. Their

reaction at low pH forms sorbic acid.

Properties

Colorless, crystalline solid with a weak and characteristic odor. The *trans, trans* isomer is used and is most effective at low pH. Limited solublility in water at ordinary temperatures, but potassium salt is

very soluble. Soluble in alcohol.

How Made

Made by oxidating 2,4-hexadienal which in turn is produced through the trimerization of acetaldehyde. Also synthetically produced by condensation of ketene and 2-butenal in the presence of metallic catalysts to form an adduct, from which sorbic acid is recovered by acid decomposition or pyrolysis. Purification includes recrystallization and carbon adsorption.

Use/Action

Type of Use

Processing

Specific Use(s)

Sorbic acid and its potassium salt are collectively referred to as Sorbates. Used as preservative in cheeses, baked goods, fruit juices, sauerkraut, pickles and fresh fruits and vegetables. Also used to prolong the shelf life of prepared salads such as cole slaw and potato salad. Can be used to impregnate polyethylene wrappers for food.

Action

They do not kill mold or yeast, but they do retard its growth when populations are not too high. Their activity is caused by their undissociated acid molecules which arrest the metabolism in molds through inhibiting the function of the dehydrogenase exzymes.

Combinations

Status

OFPA

N. L. Restriction

EPA. FDA. etc

FDA-GRAS for both acid and salts.

Directions

Safety Guidelines

State Differences

Historical status

Internation | status

NOSB Materials Database

OFPA Criteria

2119(m)1: chemical interactions

Not Applicable

2119(m)2: toxicity & persistence

Not Applicable

2119(m)3: manufacture & disposal consequences

Because sorbic acid is readily degraded in the environment to carbon dioxide and water, it is unlikely to be a harmful pollutant. The environmental concerns of such a manufacturing facility are typical of a chemical processing plant, in that it must conform to all environmental protection regulations.

2119(m)4: effect on human health

Skin irritant. Metabolized to carbon dioxide and water.

2119(m)5: agroecosystem biology

Not Applicable

2119(m)6: alternatives to substance

none known.

2119(m)7: Is it compatible?

References

Food Chemicals Codex, 3rd Ed., National Academy Press, Washington D.C. 1981.

Furia, T.E. (ed.). CRC Handbook of Food Additives. 2nd ed. Cleveland: the Chemical Rubber Co., 1972.

Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 3rd. Ed., 1982. John Wiley & Sons, NY.

The Merck Index. 10th ed., 1983. Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey:

Ag Partners of Davis, Materials Reports..., 1995. Organic Trade Association, Greenfield, MA