

From: cdavey@westnet.com.au
Sent: Monday, 11 April 2011 8:22 PM
To: standards management

Categories: Yellow Category

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, raw foodies 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. In contrast, it would be instructive to compare this with the standard of advertising currently employed in Australia. Here we see innumerable examples of misleading claims, such as Coca Cola selling the illusion of a sexually charged and active lifestyle, rather than the reality of obesity and diabetes, while Red Bull "gives you wings" rather than a tremor and high blood pressure.

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?

No. I have no knowledge of this but in principal and practice I am not in favour of pharmacological surveillance for THC in any person.

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. Additionally, elite athletes around the world are turning to hemp foods to assist maintaining optimal nutrition. They are a closely monitored group, but no instances of false positive testing has yet been reported.

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 NO 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. The majority of high THC cannabis is now grown by vegetative propagation from females of known potency and growth characteristics. There is an international market in high THC cannabis seeds, produced by specialist breeders principally in Holland and Canada. These seeds are bought by prospective growers who use them to establish their stock female plants. Typically, the breeders sell the seeds in packets of ten with prices ranging from \$20 to \$100, although exceptional varieties can cost even more. It is inconceivable that these seeds would be used as food due to their scarcity and expense. Additionally, even in the case of large scale outdoor drug plantations only seedless plants are grown, because the male plants are removed to prevent pollination and seed formation. Additionally, even if the seeds of a high THC producing plant were to be used as food, those seeds have no THC themselves, only the potential to produce THC in the flower of the mature plant.

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?

This question relates to question 2. 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, not some juvenile reference to "getting high".

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 Australia would expand the range of products able to be manufactured. When added to existing foods such as soy milk in place of canola oil, hemp seed would add considerably to the nutritional benefit of the product. 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 from school lunches, hiking and camping food through to emergency food provisions as part of a natural disaster relief effort. Using Australia'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.

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.

Sincerely,

Nicol Dovris

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

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.

Yours faithfully

C. Drake

From: Natalie Dimmock [lilaqrose@yahoo.com.au]
Sent: Monday, 18 April 2011 10:01 AM
To: standards management
Subject: fsanz application a1039

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, raw foodies 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. In contrast, it would be instructive to compare this

From: karl [karl@izone.net.au]
Sent: Wednesday, 20 April 2011 11:04 AM
To: standards management
Subject: FSANZ Application A1039

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, raw foodies 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. In contrast, it would be instructive to compare this with the standard of advertising currently employed in Australia. Here we see innumerable examples of misleading claims, such as Coca Cola selling the illusion of a sexually charged and active lifestyle, rather than the reality of obesity and diabetes, while Red Bull "gives you wings" rather than a tremor and high blood pressure.

Seamons, Colleen

From: Alice Jean McKellar [alicemckellar@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, 20 April 2011 9:03 PM
To: standards management
Subject: FSANZ Application A1039

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, raw foodies 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. In contrast, it would be instructive to compare this with the standard of advertising currently employed in Australia. Here we see innumerable examples of misleading claims, such as Coca Cola selling the illusion of a sexually charged and active lifestyle, rather than the reality of obesity and diabetes, while Red Bull "gives you wings" rather than a tremor and high blood pressure.

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?

No. I have no knowledge of this but in principal and practice I am not in favour of pharmacological surveillance for THC in any person.

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. Additionally, elite athletes around the world are turning to hemp foods to assist maintaining optimal nutrition. They are a closely monitored group, but no instances of false positive testing has yet been reported.

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?

Seamons, Colleen

From: info@ <cannabis.org.au info@cannabis.org.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 April 2011 5:42 PM
To: submissions
Subject: submissions@foodstandards.gov.au

*email delivery
problem
see attached*

We wish to express my support for application A1039 Low-THC Hemp as a Food.

The Cannabis Coalition is aware that Hemp is currently used as a food in many countries around the world without problem. We are also aware that it is a highly nutritious food that can contribute greatly to health and wellbeing, including valuable protein and omega oils.

We are not aware of any reason why this application should not be approved. It would be most unfortunate should this application be rejected for irrational moral reasons as happened in the last application.

Sincerely
Cannabis Coalition

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, raw foodies 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

Seamons, Colleen

From: Penelope Gill [penelope.yoga@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, 8 April 2011 11:24 AM
To: standards management
Subject: Fwd: legalising hemp as a food in australia and nz: deadline for action soon
Attachments: FSANZ submission.doc

Please find attachment in regard to legalising hemp seed.

Thanks Penelope

Seamons, Colleen

From: Jeff Flood [jeff.flood@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, 4 April 2011 11:38 AM
To: standards management
Subject: Hemp food submission
Attachments: FSANZ submission.doc

Good Morning please find attache a submission supporting the introduction of Hemp as a food in Australia and New Zealand.

Thanks

From: pam O'Mahony [alittlesplash@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, 10 April 2011 6:29 PM
To: standards management
Subject: Hemp

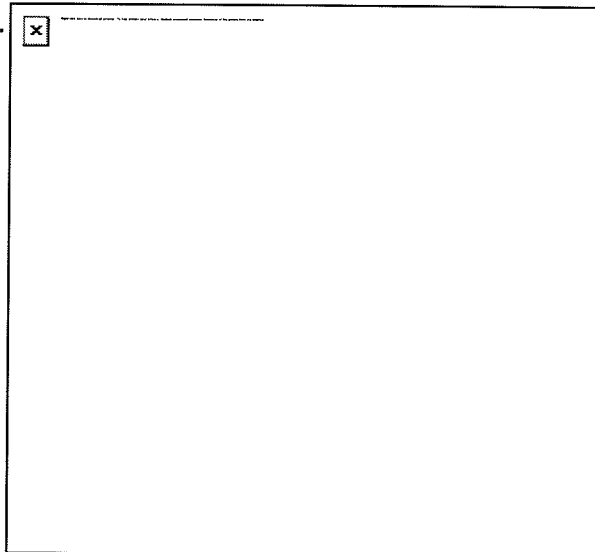
THE HEMP PLANT IN PERSPECTIVE

Hemp is the world's most versatile plant. Almost any product that can be made from wood, cotton, or petroleum (including plastics) can be made from hemp. There are more than 25,000 known uses for hemp!

What is industrial hemp ?

Industrial hemp is from the plant - Cannabis sativa L. There are over 1,000 strains of Cannabis Hemp bred for various uses. Industrial Hemp is separate from marijuana. The term "Hemp" refers to the industrial use of stalk and seed. Cannabis, or "marijuana" refers to the smoking or ingesting of the flowers and leaves of a variety of Cannabis plant.

To get the 'drug' effect requires high levels of THC (TetraHydraCannabinol) such as found in Marijuana Cannabis (5%-10%) THC. Industrial hemp contains only 0.3%-1.5% THC and Hemp Seed does not contain *any* THC. Low-THC fibre hemp varieties developed by the French and others have been available for over 20 years. Over 600,000 acres of hemp is grown worldwide with no drug misuse problem.



It is not possible to get 'high' from industrial hemp.

A Healthier Planet

5-10,000 Cancer related deaths are caused yearly from pesticide use. Cotton uses as much as 40% of all agricultural pesticides. Hemp uses no pesticides and crowds out weeds without herbicides.

Hemp paper is longer lasting than wood pulp, stronger, acid free and chlorine free. (Chlorine is estimated to cause up to 10% of all Cancers.) The process of making paper from hemp uses only 1/5 to 1/7 as much polluting, sulphur-based chemicals as when using wood pulp. Hemp paper can be recycled 7 times, wood pulp 4 times.

A more Sustainable Planet

Seamons, Colleen

From: noah [noah49@mail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, 6 April 2011 10:21 AM
To: standards management
Subject: we want hemp as a food like the rest of the world. a medicine as well !!!

Seamons, Colleen

From: Robert Scott [robertscott@qtmusic.com.au]
Sent: Wednesday, 6 April 2011 5:43 PM
To: standards management
Subject: Hemp foods in Australia

Dear Sir/Madam,

I heard that you are once again considering whether to approve Hemp as a food source. I would like to add my support to this proposal. In my travels overseas I have often had the chance to purchase products made of hemp and hemp seed, which is a nutritious material, sustainable and easy to grow. We should be making much better use of this product in Australia.

Please take my support into consideration during your deliberations.

Yours sincerely,

Rob

Member of Permaculture Australia.

Robert Scott
QT Music

0418-478-848
robertscott@qtmusic.com.au

Seamons, Colleen

From: Robert Davis [sun@whidbey.com]
Sent: Monday, 18 April 2011 12:17 PM
To: standards management
Subject: Hemp as Food

Good Day,

I would like to state that Industrial Hemp can and will be beneficial to the Australian and New Zealand markets, as well as to the general health of the consumers.

Thank you,

Robert Davis
www.lightttransitionsradio.com

360-554-4210 O
360-914-0347 C

Seamons, Colleen

From: christian boisjoly [chrboisjoly@sympatico.ca]
Sent: Friday, 22 April 2011 1:43 AM
To: standards management
Subject: Hemp as food

As a Québec grower ,consumer and président of a local COOP of hemp growers and transformer,I wish to tell the Australian people and politicians that hemp is a nutritional ,safe and ecological product that will improve the overall health of your population just as we are seeing in other part of the world.So join the group of hemp food enthousiast .

Seamons, Colleen

From: Ian [ionplanet@linknet.com.au]
Sent: Sunday, 24 April 2011 8:23 AM
To: submissions
Subject: hemp seed food

Categories: Yellow Category

Industrial hemp is now (since 2010) grown legally in NSW. It potentially supplies high quality fibre & food, & is easily grown in Australia, yet here it's food products are illegal for humans.

Industrial hemp is not psycho-active, but instead, is used for many health benefits, world-wide. It's efficient applications in building, textiles, paper, health & food industries should be encouraged without delay, & it's proven worth as a food crop not denied any longer.

May common-sense see this resource legalized!

sincerely, Ian Plant.

Seamons, Colleen

From: Karen Connellan [karen_connellan@hotmail.com]
Sent: Monday, 25 April 2011 2:25 PM
To: submissions
Subject: Please allow the introduction of hemp food to Australia .. here follows all all reasons .. critical times for our earth .. please read ..

Categories: Yellow Category

Dear Minister,

I would ask you to endorse the FSANZ finding that hemp food is a nutritious and wholesome food and to ensure that any obstacles to its availability as a food for the general Australian public be removed. There is no valid reason for the Australian government to continue to prevent the availability of this highly nutritious food that is available in some form in all other western nations and in many other countries in the world.

There is a global grain crisis and a well documented agricultural land crisis worldwide. In Australia acid-sulphate soils and salinity which are a direct result of over-farming, over-irrigation and over-use of chemicals are increasing at alarming rates, annually costing Australian governments billions of dollars. The impact of excessive chemical use in farming on waterways and aquatic ecosystems is also costing us millions and further threatening food security. It is well documented that this situation will worsen unless we change our farming practices and diversify to grow crops that can produce grains without excessive demands on the soil.

The following three government websites give an indication of the extent of the impacts and the cost of the environmental degradation associated with our current grain farming regimes:

<http://www.anra.gov.au/topics/agriculture/grains/index.html>

<http://www.agnet.org/library/bc/46016/>

<http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/scin/salinity/report/report.pdf>

Hemp grain was grown throughout the world up until about 70 years ago. It is one of the most sustainable and productive food crops known to humans for the following reasons:

- its capacity to sequester high rates of carbon and remediate soils.
- It can be grown well organically, or alternatively with far fewer chemical inputs (fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides), than any other grain crop currently grown in Australia.
- The high level of nutrient return to the soil in the growing process through the leaf matter and stubble, results in improved soil organic carbon.
- It also requires lower levels of irrigation compared to other crops.

These factors are of great significance to long term food security.

It's also well known that hemp foods are protective against heart disease and beneficial in the management of many other ailments. Heart disease is a major killer and costs the Australia public about 5.9 billion dollars annually. It seems both unethical and unwise, to refuse the public the opportunity to eat a grain product that has the potential to significantly change this health trend.

http://www.heartfoundation.org.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/A_Hypert_Guidelines2008_2009Update_FINAL.pdf

Seamons, Colleen

From: Brian CC [briancc4@optusnet.com.au]
Sent: Monday, 25 April 2011 6:09 PM
To: standards management
Cc: andrew.katellaris@gmail.com
Subject: FSANZ Application A1039

Dear Sirs/Mesdames,

You are no doubt in receipt of the increasing number of responses relating to the proposed restriction on the availability of the highly beneficial food Hulled Hemp Seed, so I will not repeat the arguments here. However, I would like to respond to the views expressed in some quarters that the availability of these 'hulled hemp seeds' might send the wrong message to our youth, even though no THC is present in this product.

I think that our youth are a lot smarter than some perhaps give them credit in this respect; and any experimentation with this product would soon reveal that it is not possible to produce any hallucinatory phenomena from this product.

At present it is only the more intelligent among us who consume and recognise the health benefits of consuming hulled hemp seeds and, in the interests of improved health benefits for the Australian public, and to catch up with the product's ready acceptance in countries overseas, any attempts to interfere with the natural state of this product through irradiation or the other proposed treatments would seriously degrade the beneficial properties of hulled hemp seeds.

Yours sincerely,
Brian A Clarke, LL.B.,
Investigative Journalist

Seamons, Colleen

From: epugh [Elizabeth.Pugh@utas.edu.au]
Sent: Tuesday, 26 April 2011 1:00 PM
To: submissions
Subject: submission to allow hempseed for human consumption in Australia

Submission to allow hempseed for human consumption in Australia

I have a friend who suffers from multiple sclerosis and she swears by hempseed oil for muscular aches and pains from which she suffers badly. She obtained her first bottle from Canada when her husband was there a few years ago. Now she obtains it from Natures Works in Launceston Tasmania. She says it is also reputed to be good for arthritis. She is a highly qualified diabetic nurse but now disabled by MS. She says she could not sleep without it.

Please will you take this into consideration.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely

(Mrs) E.Pugh. Launceston.

Seamons, Colleen

From: Frank J W Graham [graham.frank@hotmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, 10 April 2011 10:37 AM
To: submissions
Subject: Hemp Products Inclusion in food stuffs!

To whom it may concern,

I am strongly in favour of allowing the introduction of Hemp products into the food industry. IAs a side benefit it also has enormous potential in offsetting green house emissions.

Yours Faithfully
Frank Graham

Seamons, Colleen

From: Betty Twina [bettytwina@yahoo.com.au]
Sent: Thursday, 28 April 2011 10:37 AM
To: LEAP Australia
Cc: submissions
Subject: Re: Fwd: FSANZ

Categories: Blue Category

Dear LEAP and FSANZ

I would like to wish you great success with your wonderful project.

In fact I have already distributed your message to a few colleagues of mine, and they have been very impressed. I am quite curious to know what the politicians response will be. It seems like the consumption of hemp foods, which has been described here by professionals as a great substance for health and nutrition, must get their attention. Moreover, the factual information will enable them to explain the difference between nutrition and intoxication, and help them lead and influence critical thinking for positive acceptance.

Good luck

By the way, I hope that you received my email about the White Ribbon Day *Every Day* conference. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

All the best.
Betty Twina
07-38435057
0431122528

P.S.- I am sure, that it is never too late.....

From: LEAP Australia <stopprohibition@gmail.com>
To: Law Enforcement Against Prohibition <stopprohibition@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 26 April 2011 8:47 PM
Subject: Fwd: FSANZ

Hello all,

Please read the email below from Dr Andrew Katelaris in relation to making hemp foods legal.

He is asking for as many people as possible to send an email to submissions@foodstandards.gov.au in support of hemp foods. Please read below for more information and relevant links.

Regards
Paul

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Andrew Katelaris <andrew.katelaris@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, Apr 20, 2011 at 8:17 PM