

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES  
METRO MANILA**

**FIRST REGULAR SESSION**

*Begun and held in Metro Manila on Monday the twenty-fourth day of July,  
nineteen hundred and ninety-five.*

[ **REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8172** ]

**AN ACT PROMOTING SALT IODIZATION NATIONWIDE AND FOR RELATED  
PURPOSES**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
Philippines in Congress assembled.*

**SECTION 1. Title.** This Act shall be known as “An Act for Salt Iodization Nationwide (ASIN)”.

**SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy.** It is hereby declared the policy of the state to protect and promote the health of the people, to maintain an effective food regulatory system and to provide the entire population especially women and children with proper nutrition. For this purpose, the State shall promote the nutritional fortification of food and combat micronutrient malnutrition as a priority health program for the nation.

**SECTION 3. Purposes.** The purposes of this Act are to:

- a) contribute to the elimination of the micronutrient malnutrition in the country, particularly iodine deficiency disorders, through cost-effective preventive measure of salt iodization;
- b) require all producers/manufacturers of food-grade salt to iodize the salt that they produce, manufacture, import, trade or distribute;
- c) require the Department of Health (DOH) to undertake the salt iodization program and for its Bureau of Food and Drugs (BFAD) to set and enforce standards for food-grade iodized salt and to monitor compliance thereof by the food-grade salt manufacturers;
- d) require the local government units (LGU), through their health officers and nutritionist/dietitians, or in their absence through their sanitary inspectors, to check and monitor the quality of food-grade salt being sold in their market in order to ascertain that such salt is properly iodized;
- e) require the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to regulate and monitor trading of iodized salt;
- f) direct the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) in collaboration with the Technology and livelihood Resource Center (TLRC) to initiate, promote, and cause the transfer of technology for salt iodization;

- g) authorize the National Nutrition Council (NNC) the policy-making and coordinating body in nutrition, to serve as the advisory board on salt iodization;
- h) provide mechanisms and incentives for the salt industry in the production, marketing and distribution of iodized salt; and
- i) ensure the sustainability of the salt iodization program.

**SECTION 4. Definition of Terms.** For purposes of this Act, the following terms shall mean:

- a) **Micronutrient malnutrition** - a disorder resulting from deficiencies in Vitamin A, iron, iodine and other micronutrients which the body needs in minute quantities everyday.
- b) **Iodine deficiency disorders** - a broad spectrum of deficiencies resulting from lack of iodine in the diet which leads to the reduction of intellectual and physical capacity affecting everyone who is iodine deficient and may manifest as goiter, mental retardation, physical and mental defects, and cretinism.
- c) **Food fortification** - the addition of nutrients to processed foods at levels above the natural state.
- d) **Salt iodization** - the addition of iodine to salt intended for human or animal consumption in accordance with specifications as to form, fortificant, methods, manner and composition as may be prescribed by the BFAD.
- e) **Food-grade salt** - salt for human and animal consumption as distinguished from industrial salt.
- f) **Regulatory requirements** - the provision of all applicable laws, regulations, executive orders, and other enactments related to food quality and safety, purity, nutritional composition and other aspects of food regulation or control.
- g) **Industrial salt** - salt used in the treatment, processing and/or manufacture of non-food commercial products.
- h) **Manufacturer** - one who produces , imports trades and distributes salt.
- i) **Subsistence producer/manufacturer** - one who produces, trades in or distributes salt not exceeding two metric tons (2m.t.) of salt per year.
- j) **Small producer/manufacturer** - one who produces, imports trades in or distributes salt ranging from more than two metric tons (2m.t.) to three metric tins (3m.t.) per year.
- k) **Medium producer/manufacturer** - one who produces, imports trades in, or distributes salt ranging from more than three hundred metric tons (300m.t.) to two thousand metric tons (2,000m.t.) per year.
- l) **Large producer/manufacturer** - one who produces, imports trades in, or distributes salt exceeding two thousand metric tons (2,000m.t.)per year

## **SECTION 5. *Applicability.***

- a) This act shall apply to the entire salt industry, including salt producers/manufacturers, importers, traders and distributors, as well as government and non-government agencies involved in salt iodization activities.
- b) Iodized salt that conforms to the standards set by the BFAD to meet national nutritional needs shall be made available to consumers, *Provided*, That the implementation of this act shall be enforced over a staggered period of one (1) year for large and medium producers/manufacturers, two (2) years for small salt producers/manufacturers and five (5) years for subsistence producers/manufacturers.
- c) All food outlets, restaurants, and stores are hereby required to make available to customers only iodized salt in their establishment upon effectivity of this Act. These establishments shall be monitored with the help of the Lug's through its health officers and nutritionists/dietitians or in their absence, the sanitary inspectors to check and monitor the quality of food-grade salt being sold or served in such establishments.
- d) In areas endemic to iodine deficiency disorders, iodized salt shall be made available. Local government officials at the provincial and municipal levels shall provide mechanisms to ensure enforcement of this provision through ordinances and public information campaigns.
- e) All food manufacturer/processors using food-grade salt are also required to use iodized salt in the processing of their products and must comply with the provisions of the Act not later than one (1) year from its effectivity: *Provided*, That the use of iodized salt shall not prejudice the quality and safety of their food products. *Provided, however*, That the burden of proof and testing for any prejudicial effects due to iodized salt fortification lies on the said food manufacturer/processor.
- f) Salt producers/manufacturers shall register with the BFAD which shall maintain updated registry of salt producers/manufacturers and shall monitor compliance with the salt iodization program.
- g) All food-grade salt shall be labeled in a manner that is true and accurate, not likely to mislead purchasers and in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the BFAD.
- h) For a period of three (3) years from the effectivity of the Act, the DOH shall provide free iodized salt to indigents residing in sixth class municipalities as may be allowed by their annual appropriations.

**SECTION 6. *Support to the Salt Industry.*** - The following agencies and institutions shall support the salt iodization program through their respective internal programs:

- a) The DTI is hereby required to assist and support local salt producers/manufacturers in upgrading their production technologies to0 include iodization by helping them obtain soft loans and financial assistance for the procurement of salt iodization machines, packaging equipment and technology and fortificant; and by ensuring systematic distribution of the iodized salt in the market;

- b) the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) shall assist the formation of cooperatives of local salt producers/manufacturers in order that they can economically engage in salt iodization and distribution of iodized salt;
- c) the DOST, in collaboration with the TLRC, shall develop and implement comprehensive programs for the acquisition of design and manufacture of salt iodization machines and transfer of salt iodization technology to small and subsistence local salt producers/manufacturers; and
- d) the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and other appropriate government agencies shall identify areas that are suitable for use as salt farms with the purpose of protecting such areas from environmental risks to ensure sustainability of iodized salt production.

**SECTION 7. Public Information.** The benefits and rationale of the use of iodized salt shall be adequately disseminated and promoted through organized systematic and nationwide information campaign which shall involve major sectors of society to be spearheaded by the DOH in cooperation and coordination the LGU's and other government agencies concerned, particularly the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS), the Philippine Information Agency (PIA), provincial science centers, private sectors and students.

The implementing agency, in coordination with PIA, shall seek the cooperation of the media sector in public information dissemination. Salt iodization and its benefits shall also be included and given emphasis in all levels of health subjects in both private and public schools.

**SECTION 8. The Salt Iodization Advisory Board.** - The National Nutrition Council (NNC), as presently composed, including representatives of the DENR, the medical profession and the salt manufacturers shall serve as the salt iodization advisory board and shall function as the policy and coordinating body on salt iodization programs and activities. It shall coordinate the efforts of all agencies concerned and monitor the implementation of the provisions of this Act. It shall also submit an annual report to the Congress of the Philippines on the progress of the salt iodization program and offer recommendations for its improvement.

**SECTION 9. Sanctions.** - The procedures for imposing sanctions under this Act and investigating the premises where any salt is received, held, manufactured, labeled, stored, displayed, delivered, distributed, sold, or located, or where it is reasonably belied these activities are being carried out or where salt is located, shall be in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 7320, otherwise known as the Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act As Amended. *Provided,* That any person, whether natural or judicial, who violates any of the provisions of this Act or any of the rules and regulations promulgated for its effective implementation shall be punished by a fine of not less than One thousand pesos (P1,000.00) not more than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00); *Provided, however,* That if the violation is committed by any officer, director or member of a business and a juridical entity acting beyond the scope of his authority, such officer, director or member responsible therefor shall be personally liable for the fine: *Provided, further,* That such violation shall suffer a revocation of its business permit and/or ban of its product from the market: *Provided, finally,* That the BFAD, in coordination with the LGU's concerned, shall be authorized to impose and collect the fines from the violators, and such collections shall accrue to the BFAD for its use in the implementation of this Act.

**SECTION 10. Appropriations.** - The amount necessary for the implementation of this Act shall initially be charged to the appropriations of its agencies concerned as may be appropriated under the current General Appropriations Act. Thereafter, such amount may be necessary for its implementation shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

**SECTION 11. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** - The DOH in cooperation with the agencies concerned shall formulate the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act within sixty (60) days from its approval.

**SECTION 12. Separability Clause.** - If any portion of this Act is declared invalid, the remainder of this Act shall be affected by such declaration and shall remain valid and enforceable.

**SECTION 13. Effectivity Clause.** - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in two (2) national newspapers of general circulation, whichever is earlier.

Approved.

**(Sgd) JOSE DE VENECIA**  
Speaker of the House  
of Representatives

**(Sgd) NEPTALI A. GONZALES**  
President of Senate

This Act which is a consolidation of Senate Bill No. 1132 and House Bill No. 45 was finally passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on November 16, 1995 and November 15, 1995, respectively.

**(Sgd) CAMILO L. SABIO**  
Secretary General  
House of Representatives

**(Sgd) HEZEL P. GACUTAN**  
Secretary of the Senate

Approved: December 20, 1995

**(Sgd) FIDEL V. RAMOS**  
President of the Philippines

**IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8172  
AN ACT PROMOTING SALT IODIZATION NATIONWIDE AND FOR RELATED  
PURPOSES**

**BACKGROUND**

Pursuant to Section 2 of the Republic Act No. 8172, entitled "An Act Promoting Salt Nationwide" (ASIN), approved by the President on 20 December 1995 and which took effect on 20 January 1996, mandating the Department of Health (DOH) as the lead agency in the implementation of said Act and, in accordance with Section 11 of said Act mandating to DOH to formulate the Implementing Rules And Regulations (IRR) in cooperation with the other government agencies involved in the implementation of the law, the following Rules and Regulations are hereby adopted to implement effectively the provisions of R.A. No. 8172.

**RULE I  
COVERAGE**

**SECTION I.** These Rules and Regulations shall apply to:

- a) All producers/manufacturers/importers/traders of salt for human or animal consumption,
- b) All restaurants and other food establishments where food is being served hot or cold,
- c) All food manufactures/processors using salt in their manufacturing processes,
- d) All local government units (LGUs)
- e) All other government agencies,
- f) All non governmental agencies and related professional organizations; and
- g) All government and private hospitals and other institutions.

**RULE II  
INTERPRETATIONS**

**SECTION I.** These Rules and Regulations shall be construed in a manner that can achieve the objectives of R.A. 8172 namely: a) to contribute to the elimination of micronutrient malnutrition, particularly iodine deficiency disorders; b) to require salt producers/manufacturers to iodize the salt they manufacture, produce, distribute, trade and/or import; c) for the government agencies to undertake their roles and responsibilities in carrying out the provisions of this Act; d) for the food processing and the food service industries to use only iodized salt; e) to provide mechanisms and incentives for the salt industry; and f) to ensure the sustainability of the salt iodization program.

Any question or doubt as to the intent and meaning of the provisions shall be construed or resolved in accordance with the Policy and Purposes as provided in R.A. 8172.

**RULE III  
DEFINITION OF TERMS**

In the implementation of the Act, terms that have specific meaning shall be construed in accordance with the general definitions provided in Section 4 of the Act, to wit:

- a) **Distribution** - means the exchange, transmittal, conveyance, consignment, supply, delivery, trade, sale, or disposal of food-grade salt, whether for remuneration or other considerations.

- b) **Distributor** - refers to an establishment which distributes, sells or imports salt for distribution to retailers.
- c) **Fortificant** - in relation to the process of salt iodization, the term shall refer to potassium iodate or other suitable fortificant as recommended by DOH, taking into consideration the circumstances of quality, effectiveness, stability, availability and new discoveries that can bring salt iodization in the most effective and economic manner.
- d) **Food fortification** - the addition of nutrients to processed foods at levels above the natural state.
- e) **Food-grade salt** - refers to salt for human and animal consumption as distinguished from industrial salt.
- f) **Food manufacturers/processors** - refer to the business/enterprise of manufacturing or processing food using salt in their products.
- g) **Food service establishments** - refers to hotels, restaurants, carinderias, catering firms, hospitals and other related outlets which serve or sell food to consumer.
- h) **Industrial salt** - refers to salt used in the treatment, processing, and/or manufacture of non-food commercial products.
- i) **Iodine deficiency disorders** - a broad spectrum of manifestations resulting from lack of iodine in the diet which leads to the reduction of intellectual and physical capacity affecting everyone who is iodine deficient and may manifest as goiter, mental retardation, physical and mental defects, and cretinism.
- j) **Manufacturer** - one who produces, imports, trades in and distributes salt and is categorized as follows:
- **Large producer/manufacturer** - one who produces, imports, trades and/or distributes salt exceeding two thousand metric tons (2,000 MT) per year.
  - **Medium producer/manufacturer** - one who produces, imports, trades and/or distributes salt ranging from more than three hundred metric tons (300 MT) to two thousand metric tons (2,000 MT) per year
  - **Small salt producer/manufacturer** - one who produces, imports, trades and/or distributes salt ranging from more than two metric tons (2 MT) to three hundred metric tons (300 MT) per year
  - **Subsistence producer/manufacturer** - one who produces, imports, trades and/or distributes salt not exceeding two metric tons (2 MT) of salt per year
- k) **Method** - refers to the scientifically accepted technique that is perceived to bring about the best and most effective way of salt iodization.
- l) **Micronutrient malnutrition** - refers to a disorder resulting from deficiencies in vitamin A, iron, iodine and other micronutrients which the body needs in minute quantities every day.

- m) **Registration** - the process of acquiring a business/enterprise license/permit to manufacture, produce, trade or import iodized salt with the Bureau of Food and Drugs (BFAD) or appropriate LGU.
- n) **Regulatory Requirements** - the provisions of all applicable laws, regulations, executive orders, and other enactments related to food quality and safety, purity, nutritional composition, and other aspects of food regulations and control. In applying or interpreting the regulatory requirements, reference may also be made to scientifically accepted standards or regulations.
- o) **Salt industry** - refers to the business sector engaged in the production, distribution, trading, retailing and importation of salt.
- p) **Salt iodization** - the addition of iodine to salt intended for human or animal consumption in accordance with specifications as to form, fortificant, method, manner and composition as may be prescribed by the BFAD of the DOH.
- q) **Salt Iodization Advisory Board (SIAB)** - composed of the National Nutrition Council (NNC) Governing Board, including a representative each from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the medical profession, and the salt manufacturers.
- r) **Stores** - refer to department stores, shops, groceries, mini-marts, and other outlets which wholesale or retail iodized salt for the consumers and users.
- s) **Trading** - refers to the buying and selling of food-grade salt by wholesale or retail.

#### **RULE IV STANDARDS and REQUIREMENTS**

**SECTION 1.** Iodized salt to be sold/distributed in the Philippines, whether locally produced or imported, shall conform with the standards formulated by the BFAD of DOH which is in Annex 1 of these implementing rules and regulations. Such standards shall be periodically reviewed and updated by the BFAD in consultation with the SIAB and other concerned parties.

**SECTION 2.** Failure to comply with the quality specifications and labeling requirements prescribed in the standards shall mean a violation of the provisions on adulteration and misbranding under Sections 14 and 15 of R.A. 3720, otherwise known as the Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, as amended and the relevant provisions of RA 7394 otherwise known as the Consumer Act of the Philippines.

**SECTION 3.** To ensure the quality of iodized salt prior to distribution, all manufacturers of iodized salt shall conduct routine quality assurance activities. Such activities shall include, but shall not be limited to the following:

- a. Iodine levels testing: at regular intervals on a daily basis, samples of iodized salt shall be collected from the production line and tested for iodine content.
- b. Equipment inspection: at least twice daily to ensure its proper operation.
- c. Mixing process: shall be monitored regularly to ensure consistent mixing and homogeneity of iodine content in the batch being processed.



- d. Monitoring of salt ready for distribution: each lot shall be sampled to ensure conformity to prescribed iodine level.
- e. Packaging and labelling inspection shall be routinely conducted to ensure the integrity of the package and conformity to prescribed labelling requirements.
- f. Record keeping: daily control charts and weekly summaries of activities and corrective actions taken shall be maintained for a period of at least 12 months from date of manufacture. Manufacturers of iodized salt shall provide traders with a Certificate of Iodization of the specified batch or lot sold to the traders.

**SECTION 4.** Iodized salt shall be distributed and sold according to the principle of first in, first out. Iodized salt may be sold at retail or final distribution points within a period of not more than 12 months from the date of manufacture, after which it shall be considered expired. Expired salt shall be replaced by or returned to the last seller or distributor in the manufacturing-distribution chain.

**SECTION 5.** The DOH shall put in place a system to monitor the quality of iodized salt in collaboration with the LGUs and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). It shall also seek the assistance of the Department of Finance (DOF) and LGUs to determine the volume of production and sale of the locally manufactured and imported iodized salt.

**SECTION 6.** Until such time when all food-grade salt shall be iodized in accordance with RA 8172, sale manufacturers/ producers, traders and retailers shall maintain the proper identification and segregation of iodized salt from non-iodized salt in storage and during display at retail. They shall make sure that salt buyers or consumers get the appropriate kind of salt they purchase.

**SECTION 7.** Within one (1) year from the effectivity of the Act, all food manufacturers, and processors shall utilize iodized salt in their products except when the use of iodized salt will have an adverse effect on a specified product. In such cases, the food manufacturers/processors shall present appropriate evidence to the BFAD which shall serve as basis for exemption from compliance with Section 5(e) of this Act. The BFAD shall submit to the SIAB a list of food manufacturers utilizing iodized salt and those with definite exemption, and shall update this list annually.

**RULE V**  
**REGISTRATION OF IODIZED SALT MANUFACTURERS AND SALT IMPORTERS/DISTRIBUTORS**

**SECTION 1.** All iodized salt manufacturers and salt importers/distributors shall register with the BFAD according to the following schedule: The large and medium manufacturers shall register within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act; small manufacturers within two (2) years, and subsistence manufacturers within five (5) years. After the effectivity of the IRR, new salt producers/manufacturers shall register before operation.

**SECTION 2.** The BFAD shall issue a License to Operate (LTO) to iodized salt manufacturers and salt importers/distributors upon their compliance with prescribed documentary and technical requirements in Annexes 2 and 3. Those engaged in manual salt iodization shall secure a Certificate of Training from DOH before they can be provided with a LTO. If an importer is already holding a valid LTO as importer, he/she need not apply for another license; however, the importer must comply with the technical requirements and their products shall be subject to monitoring.

**SECTION 3.** The BFAD may delegate to the LGUs its authority to issue LTOs in cities and municipalities other than those in the National Capital Region (NCR) and in areas where the seat or office of the DOH-Regional Field Offices (RFOs) is located, through a memorandum of agreement between the BFAD and the LGU, or the BFAD and the RFO, with the suggested terms and conditions contained in Annex 4 hereof. Such agreements shall be considered part of these IRR.

**SECTION 4.** All distributors/traders of locally produced iodized salt, whether or not engaged in repacking iodized salt from bulk to retail containers, shall register with the LGUs.

**RULE VI**  
**ROLE OF AGENCIES CONCERNED IN THE SALT IODIZATION PROGRAM**

**SECTION 1.** The DOH shall lead in the implementation of this Act. Specifically, it shall:

- a) Spearhead a public information drive in cooperation and coordination with the LGUs and other agencies particularly the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS), Philippine Information Agency (PIA), Provincial Science Centers-Department of Science and Technology (DOST), private sector and students. All sectors in the salt industry shall also assist in such information campaign through tri-media and all other social marketing activities for a systematic and sustained public information campaign;
- b) Provide training on salt iodization technology and quality assurance and control through its Nutrition Service (NS) in coordination with the DOST and the Technology and Livelihood Resource Center (TLRC); and
- c) Set and enforce standards for food-grade iodized salt and monitor compliance thereof by the food-grade salt manufacturers through its BFAD.

**SECTION 2.** The LGUs shall support the development and sustainability of the salt industry through:

- a) The formulation of ordinances and information campaigns promoting the availability and use of iodized salt.
- b) Provision of budget for health and nutrition programs;
- c) Assistance to other government agencies in the implementation of the salt iodization program;
- d) Monitoring the quality of salt as provided by law through its respective health officers and nutritionist-dietitians or, in their absence, through the sanitary inspectors; and
- e) Establishment and maintenance of a list of salt producers in their respective territorial jurisdiction. A list of registered salt producers in every province shall be submitted to the BFAD within 6 months from the effectivity of these IRR and shall be updated annually. The list shall reflect the following information per salt producer/manufacturer:
  - 1) Name and address of company and/or owner
  - 2) Location of salt production site (sitio/barangay)
  - 3) Annual production capacity (in metric tons)

- 4) Types of salt produced:
  - i) food-grade (coarse or fine)
    - iodized salt
    - non-iodized salt
  - ii) industrial salt
- 5) Distribution channels, such as:
  - direct sale to consumers within the province
  - traders within the province
  - traders from other provinces/regions
  - food manufacturers within the province
  - food manufacturers outside the province/region

**SECTION 3.** The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) shall assist and support local salt producers/manufactures in upgrading their production technologies to include iodization by helping them obtain soft loans and financial assistance for the procurement of salt iodization machines, packaging equipment and technology, and fortificants; and by ensuring the systematic distribution of the iodized salt in the market. Specifically, it shall:

- a) Regulate and monitor the trading of iodized salt in accordance with R.A. 7581 otherwise known as the Price Act;
- b) Provide incentives to the salt industry by including salt iodization as a priority investment program of the government through its Board of Investment;
- c) Assist salt producers/manufacturers obtain soft loan for machines, equipment and other materials such as fortificant and other chemicals needed to upgrade the salt industry, through its Bureau of Small and Medium Business Development (BSMBD) and Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corporation (SBGFC); and
- d) Provide assistance to salt producers/manufacturers on matters of package design and packaging technology through its Product Development and Design Center of the Philippines (PDDCP).

**SECTION 4.** The Department of Science and Technology (DOST) shall develop and implement a comprehensive program for the acquisition of, design, and manufacture of salt iodization equipment, and transfer of the salt iodization technology to salt producers/manufacturers.

**SECTION 5.** The Technology and Livelihood Resource Center (TLRC) shall:

- a) Assist the DOST in the development and implementation of a comprehensive program for the acquisition of, design and manufacture of salt iodization machines and transfer of salt iodization technology to small and subsistence local salt producers/manufacturers;
- b) Provide funding assistance to qualified small producers, especially if located in one of the priority provinces in support of the government's poverty alleviation and industry decentralization drive;

- c) Develop a program of training entrepreneurs in setting up micro/cottage/small business enterprises to be located in its Technology and Livelihood Resource Center (TLRC) in the provinces;
- d) Undertake an all-out information campaign to promote the use of iodized salt nationwide through its tri-media information program and in its business technology courses.

**SECTION 6.** The Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) shall provide assistance to the small and subsistence salt producers/manufacturers so that they may organize themselves into cooperative and undertake salt iodization and marketing of iodized salt in the spirit of cooperativism. The organized cooperatives shall be registered in accordance with the CDA guidelines, rules, regulations and applicable laws.

**SECTION 7.** The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) shall provide assistance to the prospective salt producers/manufacturers in identifying suitable land areas appropriate for use as salt works/farms. The conversion of such lands into salt farms shall require the concurrence of the landowner and the concerned agency/entity. The DENR shall ensure, through the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System, that proposed activities near the salt farms do not adversely affect the latter. The DENR shall also monitor the adoption of anti-pollution control measures by iodized salt producers/manufacturers.

**SECTION 8.** The Bureau of Customs of the Department of Finance (DOF) shall assist the DOH in monitoring salt importation by providing quarterly reports of entries, including names and addresses of importers/consignees and quantity of shipment. It shall likewise inform the DOH on the quality and quantity of importation of the iodized salt.

**SECTION 9.** Any assistance to salt producers/manufacturers/traders/importers shall take into favorable consideration the size and capability of such salt producers as well as their faithful compliance with laws on health, labor and employment, environment, environment and ecology.

## **RULE VII ADVISORY BOARD**

**SECTION 1.** Creation of the Salt Iodization Advisory Board - The Salt Iodization Advisory Board (SIAB) shall be composed of all members of the NNC Governing Body namely the Departments of Agriculture; Health; Social Welfare and Development; Education, Culture and Sports; Science and Technology; the Interior and Local Government; Labor and Employment; Trade and Industry; and Budget and Management; the National Economic and Development Authority; its three (3) private sector representatives and a representative from the DENR, the medical profession and the salt manufacturers, as mandated by Section 8 of this Act. The chairman of the NNC Governing Board shall chair the SIAB. The chairman shall convene the SIAB within one (1) month upon the approval of these IRR.

**SECTION 2.** Role - The SIAB shall function as the policy and coordinating body on the national salt iodization program and activities. It shall coordinate and monitor all activities concerning the salt iodization program from production and marketing, to public information campaign. It shall analyze the effectiveness of the salt iodization activities and then evaluate the progress of the program annually based on the reports submitted by DOH and other concerned agencies in the implementation of this Act. The SIAB shall submit an annual report every end of December to the Congress of the

Philippines on the status of the salt iodization program and offer recommendations for its improvement.

## **RULE VIII SANCTIONS**

**SECTION 1.** The BFAD Director is hereby authorized to impose an administrative fine to existing salt producers/manufacturers/importers/traders based on the applicability of this Act. The provisions of this Act shall be immediately applicable to salt producers/manufacturers/importers/traders newly established or organized after the effectivity of the Act. The LGUs are authorized to impose administrative fine to food service establishments and outlets one year after the effectivity of the Act. The administrative fine shall be in the amount of not less than One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) but not more than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), after notice and hearing for violation of any of the provisions of R.A. 8172 or its implementing rules and regulations.

In the imposition of the said administrative penalty, the imposable fine of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) to Thirty Thousand Pesos (P30,000.00) shall be considered minimum penalty, Thirty One Thousand Pesos (P31,000.00) to Sixty Thousand Pesos (P60,000.00) as medium penalty, and Sixty One Thousand Pesos (61,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) as maximum penalty: provided that the maximum fine shall be in addition to the revocation of the offender's License to Operate, and provided further that in all cases where the subject matter of the offense is a prohibited product, the Director shall order the recall and/or withdrawal of the product from the market.

**SECTION 2.** When the offense is committed with the following circumstances, the minimum penalty shall be imposed:

- a) a history or record of satisfactory compliance with the rules and regulations prior to the commission of the offense, or absence of previous violation of R.A. 8172 or its IRR; and
- b) lack of information on the part of the offender about the rules and regulations or requirements of the subject matter of the violation/offense.

**SECTION 3.** When the act or omission in violation of R.A. 8172 and its implementing rules and regulations is attended by a manifest intention to mislead, defraud or deceive the consuming public, the maximum fine and revocation of License to Operate shall be imposed.

**SECTION 4.** The medium penalty shall be imposed when the offense committed is not attended by any of the circumstances described in Section 2 and 3 hereof.

**SECTION 5.** The BFAD Director may delegate the conduct of administrative investigation of any violation of R.A. 8172 or its IRR to the head of the LGU: provided that the recommendation shall be subject to review and confirmation by the BFAD Director before the same shall be deemed final and executory. In such case, the LGU may be authorized by the BFAD Director to collect the fine that may be imposed provided that such fine collected shall be held in trust for the exclusive use by the investigating LGU in the implementation of this Act.

**RULE IX  
SEPARABILITY CLAUSE**

If any provision of these Implementing Rules and Regulations is declared null and void, for any reason, the remaining provisions shall not be affected thereby and shall remain valid.

**RULE X  
EFFECTIVITY**

These Implementing Rules and Regulations shall take effect thirty days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

**APPROVED**

**HON CARMENCITA NORIEGA-REODICA, M.D., MPH**  
Secretary of Health and Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON SALVADOR H. ESCUDERO III**  
Secretary of Agriculture and  
Chairman, National Nutrition Council

**HON. WILLIAM G. PADOLINA**  
Secretary of Science and Technology  
Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON. ROBERTO Z. BARBERS**  
Secretary of the Interior and Local Government  
Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON. CESAR B. BAUTISTA**  
Secretary of Trade and Industry  
Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON. RICARDO T. GLORIA**  
Secretary of Education , Culture and Sports  
Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON. HONESTO M. ISLETA**  
Press Undersecretary and Officer-In-  
Charge  
Philippine Information Agency

**HON. VICTOR O. RAMOS**  
Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources

**HON. ROBERTO F. DE OCAMPO**  
Secretary of Finance

**HON. LINA B. LAIGO**  
Secretary of Social Welfare and Development  
Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON. LEONARDO A. QUISUMBING**  
Secretary of Labor and Employment  
Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON. SALVADOR M. ENRIQUEZ, JR.**  
Secretary of Budget and Management  
Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON. CIELITO F. HABITO**  
Secretary of Socio-Economic  
Planning  
Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON. FLORENTINO S. SOLON**  
Executive Director

**HON. SUSAN O. PAGDANGANAN**  
National President

Nutrition Center of the Philippines  
Member, NNC Governing Board

Rural Improvement Clubs of the  
Philippines  
Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON. ROBERTO M. ADOR**  
Executive Director  
Philippine Legislators' Committee on  
Population and Development Foundation Inc.  
Member, NNC Governing Board

**HON. QUINTIN L. KINTANAR,**  
**M.D., Ph.D., CESO I**  
Director, Bureau of Food and Drug  
Department of Health

**HON. ANDRES V. SANCHEZ, JR.**  
Director General  
Technology and Livelihood Resource Center  
Office of the President

**HON. JOSE C. MEDINA JR.**  
Chairman  
Cooperative Development Authority

**HON. MINERVA P. FRANCO**  
Executive Director  
Product Development and Design Center  
Of the Philippines  
Department of Trade and Industry

**WITNESSES:**

**ASUNCION L. MACALALAG, M.S.,**  
**CESO IV**  
Acting Executive Director  
National Nutrition Council

**ADELISA C. RAMOS, MPA, MPH,**  
**CESO IV**  
Director III, Nutrition Service  
Department of Health

## **STANDARDS FOR IODIZED SALT**

### **1. SCOPE**

This standard applies to iodized salt used as a condiment or an ingredient in the preparation of food in households, food service and food manufacturing establishments.

### **2. DESCRIPTION**

Iodized salt is food-grade salt that contains the prescribed level of iodine. It shall be produced from refined or unrefined (crude) salt obtained from underground rock salts deposits or by evaporation of seawater or natural brine. The finished product shall be in the form of solid crystals or powder, white in color, without visible spots of clay, sand, gravel or other foreign matter.

### **3. IODIZATION PROCESS**

3.1. Salt may be iodized with potassium iodate (KIO<sub>3</sub>) or potassium iodide (KI) by means of any of the following methods:

- a. dry mixing if salt is in powdered form
- b. drip feeding or spray mixing if salt is in crystal form
- c. submersion of salt crystals in iodated brine

### **4. ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS**

#### 4.1. Purity Requirements

To ensure the stability of iodine, salt to be iodized must conform with the following purity requirements:

Moisture, max	4% for refined salt 7% for unrefined salt
NaCl, min	97% (dry basis)
Calcium and Magnesium, max	2%
Water insolubles, max	0.2%
Heavy metal contaminants, max	
Arsenic as As	0.5 mg/kg
Cadmium as Cd	0.5 mg/kg
Lead as Pb	2.1 mg/kg
Mercury as Hg	0.1 mg/kg

#### 4.2. Naturally Present Secondary Products and Contaminants in Raw Salt

Notwithstanding the purity requirements in section 4.1, the raw salt may contain natural secondary products, which are present in varying amounts depending on the origin and method of production of the salt, and which are composed mainly of calcium, potassium, magnesium and sodium sulphates, carbonates, bromides, and of calcium, potassium, magnesium chlorides as well. Natural contaminants may also be present in amounts varying with the origin and the method of production of the salt.

#### 4.3. Iodine Levels



In other to meet national nutritional needs, the prescribed levels of iodine (I2) in iodized salt shall be as indicated below:

Sampling Point	Type of Container/Package	
	Bulk (>2 kg)	Retail (≤ 2 kg)
Production Site	70 - 150 mg/kg	60 - 100 mg/kg
Port of Entry*	70 - 150 mg/kg	60 - 100 mg/kg
Retail Site	≥50 mg/kg	≥40mg/kg

\*For imported iodized salt; also at importer's/distributor's warehouse.

## 5. **FOOD ADDITIVES**

5.1 All additives used, including KIO3 and KI, shall be of food-grade quality and shall conform to specifications prescribed by JECFA or the Food Chemicals Codex. Permitted additives for iodized salt are listed below:

5.1.1 <b><u>Anticaking Agents</u></b>	<u>Maximum Level in the Final Product</u>
5.1.2 Coating agents; Carbonates, calcium/magnesium Magnesium oxide; Tricalcium phosphate; Silicon dioxide, amorphous; Silicates of calcium, sodium or magnesium; Alumino of sodium or calcium	20 g/kg singly or in combination (for 5.2.1 and 5.2.2)
5.1.3 Coating hydrophobic agents; aluminum, calcium, Magnesium, potassium or sodium salts of myristic, Palmitic or stearic acids	
5.1.4 Crystal modifiers; Ferrocyanides, calcium, expressed Potassium or sodium	10 mg/kg singly or in combination  as [Fe(CN6)]3

### 5.2 Emulsifiers

Polysorbate 90	10 mg/kg
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### 5.3 Processing Aid

Dimethylpolysiloxane	10 mg of residue/kg
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## 6. **PACKAGING**

All iodized salt shall be packed in woven polypropylene bags, clean and unused jute bags, or other non-porous material with a lining of high density polyethylene to ensure the retention of appropriate iodine level at the time of consumption.

## 7. **LABELLING**

7.1 Iodized salt for commercial distribution shall carry appropriate labelling in accordance with BFAD rules and regulations on labelling of prepackaged foods. Specifically, the following information shall be declared in every container of iodized salt whether in bulk or retail package:

- 7.1.1. For locally produced iodized salt
- a) The name of the product, "IODIZED SALT", printed in bold capital letters
  - b) Name and address of manufacturer
  - c) Net weight (in metric units)
  - d) Iodine compound used
  - e) Chemical additives e.g. anticaking agents, emulsifiers
  - f) Open date marking e.g. "Best Before" or "Consume Before" Date
  - g) Lot identification Code (Repackers must use manufacturer's lot i.d. code)
  - h) Storage instruction: STORE IN COOL DRY PLACE
- 7.1.2. For imported iodized salt
- a) same as in 7.1.1(a), (c) to (h)
  - b) Name and address of importer/local distributor
  - c) Country of origin

## 7.2 Labelling of Non-Retail Containers

In the case of non-retail containers of at least 25 kg of iodized salt, the labelling information required in section 7.1.1 (b), (d), (e) or in 7.1.2 (b) may not be declared if such bulk packages are intended for delivery to distributors/repackers or food manufacturers/ institutional users, provided every shipment or delivery is accompanied by a document containing all the information in 7.1.1 or 7.1.2.

## 8. STORAGE, TRANSPORT AND DISPLAY AT RETAIL

In order to minimize avoidable losses of iodine, iodized salt shall not be exposed to any of the following conditions during storage, transport and display at retail outlets:

- a) direct sunlight or near source of strong light
- b) high temperature and humidity
- c) contamination with moisture e.g. rain, flood, etc.
- d) contamination with dust or filth from the environment

**CHECKLIST OF REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSING  
OF IODIZED SALT MANUFACTURERS  
(With Iodizing Machines)**

**I. DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS**

1. Accomplished Petition Form (duly notarized)
2. ID picture of owner/general manager
3. If corporation, copy of SEC Registration and Articles of Incorporation
4. If single proprietor, copy of Bureau of Domestic Trade Registration
5. Address of manufacturing plant (with location map)
6. Contract of Lease of Building (if not owned by applicant)
7. Floor plan of manufacturing plant with dimension in meters

**II. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

1. Qualification of key personnel in production and quality control
2. Flow chart of manufacturing process with emphasis on identification of critical control points
3. Quality Assurance System (QAS) including in-plant quality control
4. Certificate of analysis of finished product in accordance with prescribed standard for iodized salt

**III. FEES TO BE PAID**

1. Filing fee of P50.00 upon submission of complete documentary and technical requirements
2. Fee for LTO (valid for 1 year):  
P1,000.00 for large and medium manufacturer  
P500.00 for small manufacturer  
P200.00 for subsistence manufacturer

**NOTE:**

1. Technical requirements are subject to verification during inspection.
2. Inspection shall be schedules only after compliance with documentary and technical requirements.
3. Original copy of SEC/BDT Registration shall be presented for verification
4. Only owner and/or authorized technical staff will be entertained.

**CHECKLIST OF REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSING OF  
SALT IMPORTERS/DISTRIBUTORS**

**I. DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS**

1. Accomplished Petition Form (duly notarized)
2. ID picture of owner/general manager
3. If corporation, copy of SEC Registration and Articles of Incorporation
4. If single proprietor, copy of Bureau of Domestic Trade Registration
5. Copy of warehouse address (with location map)
6. Contract of Lease of Office and Warehouse (if not owned by applicant)
7. Document indicating terms of agreement between manufacturers/suppliers and importer (duly notarized)
8. Document including terms of agreement between importer and local distributor, if importer is not the local distributor (duly notarized)
9. Product specifications from manufacturer
10. Certificate of analysis from government or accredited laboratory from the country of origin

**II. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

Importer/distributors must have the capability to assure the quality of the iodized salt during storage and prior to distribution which at a minimum shall cover the following:

1. Proper storage conditions
2. Random testing of stocks of iodized salt prior to distribution (products may be tested in designated government or private analytical laboratories)
3. Maintenance of records of quality assurance activities and distribution practices
4. Compliance with packaging and labelling requirements

**III. FEES TO BE PAID**

1. Filing fee of P50.00 upon submission of complete documentary and technical requirements
2. Fee for LTO (valid for one year) - P1,000.00

**NOTE:**

1. Technical requirements are subject to verification during inspection.
2. Inspection shall be scheduled only after compliance with documentary and technical requirements.
3. Original copy of SEC/BDT Registration shall be presented for verification

## **MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT**

### **KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:**

The BUREAU OF FOOD AND DRUGS of Alabang, Muntinlupa City, represented herein by DR. QUINTIN L. KINTANAR, its Director hereafter referred to as the Bureau, AND The Municipality of \_\_\_\_\_ represented by the Municipal Mayor \_\_\_\_\_ hereafter referred to as the LGU.

### **hereby STIPULATE that -**

1. The Bureau has been authorized by the Department of Health through Administrative Order \_\_\_\_ to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with Local Government Units to implement Republic Act No. 8172.
2. The Municipal Mayoer \_\_\_\_\_ has been duly authorized by the Sangguniang Bayan through Resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_ to enter likewise into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Bureau for the implementation of the same Act.
3. This Agreement is necessary and indispensable for the effective implementation and enforcement of the said Act. Wherefore, the Bureau and the LGU hereby AGREE TO UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES under the terms and conditions hereunder set forth.
4. The Bureau delegates the authority to register and issue license to operate to producers manufacturers and importers of food-grade iodized salt to the LGU after determining the latter's compliance with the standards and requirements provided by the IRR (Adm. Order \_\_\_\_)
  - 4.a All salt producers/manufacturers and importers shall register with the LGU before a Mayor's (Business) Permit shall be issued.
  - 4.b If such salt producer or importer intends to produce and distribute food-grade iodized salt, he shall be required to apply for a license to operate an Iodized Salt Establishment/Plant
  - 4.c Following such application, the LGU shall inspect the facilities and equipment of the producer/importer-applicant and determine its compliance with the standard and requirements, after which the LGU may require the applicant to pay the license fee in the amount not more than what is provided for in Section \_\_\_\_ of Admin. Order No. \_\_\_\_ and issue a License to Operate.
  - 4.b The license to operate shall be issued in four copies, the original of which shall be given to the licensee, a duplicate copy shall be forwarded to the Bureau and the last two copies shall be retained by the LGU for its file.
5. The LGU by its municipal health officers and nutritional-dietitians or in their absence, the sanitary inspectors shall monitor the operation of all the registered salt producers to ensure their compliance with the conditions, standards and requirements provided for by the IRR (\_\_\_\_) provided that subsistence salt producers who are manually producing iodized salt shall not be allowed to distribute pre-packaged iodized salt in the market.
6. In cases where the LGU finds a probable violation of the RA 8172 or its implementing rules and regulations, the LGU shall conduct an investigation to determine if sanctions are imposable. After notice and hearing, the LGU shall issue a recommendatory resolution to the Bureau. If such resolution is confirmed, the LGU shall execute and impose the appropriate administrative sanctions in

accordance with the law, or its implementing rules and regulations (Admin. Order \_\_\_\_).

7. The license fees and fines collected under this Agreement may be retained and used by the LGU exclusively for the effective implementation of this Act.
8. The LGU shall submit an annual progress report of its implementation of RA 8172 to the Bureau in the format which the later shall prescribed (after consultation with the DOH Nutrition Services)
9. The LGU shall support the development and sustainability of salt industry through ordinances, and information campaign promoting the use of the iodized salt.
10. The Bureau in coordination with the DOST, DOH-Nutrition Service, DTI, LTRC, CDA and NNC shall provide regular technical assistance to the LGU (in the form of salt-iodization technology transfer, training of inspectors and enforcers/investigators, facilitate financial assistance to small/subsistence producers).

Signed on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ (Witnesses to the signing of this Agreement shall be the other Agencies mandated by law to implement the same Act).