



## **AHPA Guidance Policy**

AHPA develops guidance policies to promote responsible commerce in herbal supplements. These policies address a variety of labeling and manufacturing issues and reflect the consensus of AHPA's members and its board of trustees. AHPA encourages its members and non-member companies to adopt these policies to establish consistent and informed trade practices.

### **Known Adulterants** (adopted July 1997; revised July 2012)

AHPA recommends that appropriate steps be taken to assure that the raw materials in the following table are free of the noted adulterant. This list identifies herbs and potential adulterants that are known at this time to have been encountered in trade. Additional information may be added if further such instances are observed. Marketers of products that contain herbal ingredients are responsible for assuring accurate identification of all ingredients. Contact AHPA for additional information regarding relevant analytical methods.

Article of Trade	Adulterant
Eleuthero root ( <i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i> )	<i>Periploca sepium</i> root
Plantain leaf ( <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> )	<i>Digitalis lanata</i> leaf
Skullcap herb ( <i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> )	Germander herb ( <i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> )
Stephania root ( <i>Stephania tetrandra</i> ) <sup>a</sup>	<i>Aristolochia fangchi</i> root ( <i>guang fang ji</i> )
Asian species of <i>Cocculus</i> , <i>Diploclisia</i> , <i>Menispermum</i> and <i>Sinomenium</i> root	<i>Aristolochia fangchi</i> root ( <i>guang fang ji</i> )
Asian species of <i>Akebia</i> and <i>Clematis</i> stem	<i>Aristolochia manshuriensis</i> stem ( <i>guan mu tong</i> )
Costus root ( <i>Saussurea costus</i> ) <sup>b</sup>	<i>Aristolochia debilis</i> root ( <i>qing mu xiang</i> )
<i>Vladimiria souliei</i> root	<i>Aristolochia debilis</i> root ( <i>qing mu xiang</i> )
Black cohosh root/rhizome ( <i>Actaea racemosa</i> ) <sup>c</sup>	Chinese cimicifuga root/rhizomed ( <i>Actaea</i> spp.)
Ginkgo ( <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> ) leaf extract standardized to flavonol glycosides and terpenes	Ginkgo ( <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> ) leaf extract with added flavonol glycosides or aglycones (e.g., rutin, quercetin, etc.)
Bilberry fruit extract	Red dye #2 (amaranth dye)
<i>Hoodia gordonii</i> aerial parts powder	Various powders, possibly including <i>Opuntia</i> spp. and other <i>Hoodia</i> species
(Chinese) star anise ( <i>Illicium verum</i> ) fruit	Japanese star anise ( <i>Illicium anisatum</i> ) fruit
Grapefruit Seed extract	Benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, triclosan, methyl paraben, or any other synthetic antimicrobial agent

a. Synonym = *Saussurea lappa*

b. Synonym = *Cimicifuga racemosa*

c. Also known as *sheng ma* or Rhizoma Cimicifugae; consists of *Actaea cimicifuga*, syn. *Cimicifuga foetida*; *Actaea dahurica*, syn. *C. dahurica*; *A. heracleifolia*, syn. *C. heracleifolia*; and possibly other Asian species of *Actaea*.