

**Pt. 2**

(1) *Prohibitions on delivery and transfer.* (1) Notwithstanding section 801(b) of the act (21 U.S.C. 381(b)), an article of food that has been placed under hold section 801(l) of the act may not be delivered to the importer, owner, or ultimate consignee until prior notice is submitted to FDA in accordance with this subpart, FDA has examined the prior notice, FDA has determined that the prior notice is adequate, and FDA has notified CBP and the transmitter that the article of food is no longer subject to hold under section 801(l) of the act.

(2) During the time an article of food that has been refused under section 801(m)(1) of the act is held, the article may not be transferred by any person from the port or the secure facility location until prior notice is submitted to FDA in accordance with this subpart, FDA has examined the prior notice, FDA has determined that the prior notice is adequate, and FDA has notified CBP and the transmitter that the article of food is no longer refused admission under section 801(m)(1) of the act. After this notification by FDA to CBP and transmitter, entry may be made in accordance with law and regulation.

(m) *Relationship to other admissibility provisions.* A determination that an article of food is no longer subject to hold under section 801(l) of the act is different than, and may come before, determinations of admissibility under other provisions of the act or other U.S. laws. A determination that an article of food is no longer under hold under section 801(l) does not mean that it will be granted admission under other provisions of the act or other U.S. laws.

[68 FR 59070, Oct. 10, 2003; 69 FR 4852, Feb. 2, 2004]

**PART 2—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS AND DECISIONS**

**Subpart A—General Provisions**

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AUTHORITY: 15 U.S.C. 402, 409; 21 U.S.C. 321, 331, 335, 342, 343, 346a, 348, 351, 352, 355, 360b, 361, 362, 371, 372, 374; 42 U.S.C. 7671 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 42 FR 15559, Mar. 22, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

**Subpart A—General Provisions**

**§2.5 Imminent hazard to the public health.**

(a) Within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act an imminent hazard to the public health is considered to exist when the evidence is sufficient to show that a product or practice, posing a significant threat of danger to health, creates a public health situation (1) that should be corrected immediately to prevent injury and (2) that should not be permitted to continue while a hearing or other formal proceeding is being held. The *imminent hazard* may be declared at any point in the chain of events which may ultimately result in harm to the public health. The occurrence of the final anticipated injury is not essential to establish that an *imminent hazard* of such occurrence exists.

(b) In exercising his judgment on whether an *imminent hazard* exists, the Commissioner will consider the number of injuries anticipated and the nature, severity, and duration of the anticipated injury.