SUCRALOSE IS SAFE
Sucralose has been the subject of extensive safety testing, backed by more than 20 years of research and over 100 studies. Its safety is well-documented, and FDA, along with other health authorities from around the world, have concluded it is safe.

SUCRALOSE DOES NOT CAUSE CANCER
Sucralose has been proven to be safe, with no link to cancer. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the European Food Safety Authority, Health Canada, the World Health Organization and the U.S. National Cancer Institute support this conclusion. According to the U.S. National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society, studies of FDA-approved sweeteners have not shown a link to cancer in humans.

LCS DO NOT CAUSE CANCER
Sucralose has been proven to be safe, with no link to cancer. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the European Food Safety Authority, Health Canada, the World Health Organization and the U.S. National Cancer Institute support this conclusion. According to the U.S. National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society, studies of FDA-approved sweeteners have not shown a link to cancer in humans.

LCS DO NOT CAUSE WEIGHT GAIN
A meta-analysis found that “taken together there is little evidence from these studies to conclude that LES [low energy sweeteners] increase the risk of [body weight] gain or obesity.” In fact, LCS are a useful dietary tool in weight loss and maintenance plans.

LCS DO NOT RAISE BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS
LCS do not cause sudden spikes in blood glucose levels and “consumption of foods containing low calorie sweeteners instead of sugar induces a lower blood glucose rise after their consumption compared to sugar-containing foods.”

1. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Additional information about high-intensity sweeteners permitted for use in food in the United States. Available at: https://www.fda.gov/food/ingredientspackaginglabeling/foodadditivesingredients/ucm397725.htm