Food safety has significant influence on food markets and is of great societal importance since it primarily protects human health and life. However, a missing consensus on its definition in literature, disputes on its determination within the scientific community and an increasing public discourse show that there might be no generally accepted definition of what is considered as “safe” or “unsafe” food. Therefore, a framework is introduced that describes food safety in a broad sense by identifying different evidence practices via collection and classification of criteria from literature. The systematic of Jabareen (2009) is applied, which offers a method for building conceptual frameworks in cases linked to multidisciplinary bodies of knowledge. Results show a determination by criteria on different tiers – science based criteria on a “knowledge tier” and a “value tier” resulting in “standards”; criteria used by consumers on an “assessment tier” and a “value tier” resulting in “action”. A better understanding of food safety criteria might show deficits in current risk analysis processes and lead to solutions for more consistent regulations.