

ICS 67.220.20  
CCS X 40



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**GB 1886.113-2015**

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**National Food Safety Standard -- Food Additives -- Yellow  
chrysanthemum extract**

**食品安全国家标准 食品添加剂 菊花黄浸膏  
(English Translation)**

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## Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Technical Requirements
  - 2.1 Sensory requirements
  - 2.2 Physical indicators

### 1 Scope

This standard applies to food to large Compositae Coreopsis (Coreopsis lanceolata L.) Inflorescence as raw material, obtained by extraction and purification Additives yellow chrysanthemum extract.

#### 2.1 Sensory requirements

Sensory requirements shall comply with the requirements of Table 1.

Table 1 Sensory requirements

Project requires test methods Color status odor Brown Viscous liquid After dilution with a daisy scent Take appropriate 50mL sample is placed in a beaker, and observe the color under natural light State, after adding an appropriate amount of dilution water smell it

#### 2.2 Physical indicators

Physical and chemical indicators should be consistent with the provisions of Table 2.

Table 2. Physical and chemical indicators

Item Index Test Method Absorbance E1 m400nm  $\geq 11.0$  Appendix A A.2 Solid, w /%  $\geq 45$  Appendix A A.3 Ash, w /%  $\leq 10.0$  Appendix A A.4 Arsenic (As)/(mg/kg)  $\leq 0.5$  GB 5009.76 Lead (Pb)/(mg/kg)  $\leq 1.0$  GB 5009.75 Appendix A Testing method A.1 General Provisions this standard reagents and water, did not indicate when the other requirements, refer to analytical reagent and third grade water GB/T 6682 regulations.

Standard solutions used in the tests, impurity standard solution, preparations and products, did not indicate when the other requirements, according to GB/T 601, GB/T 602 and the provisions of GB/T 603 formulation. Solution was used in the tests did not indicate what is formulated with solvent, it refers to an aqueous solution.

A.2 measured absorbance A.2.1 Instruments and Equipment Spectrophotometer.

A.2.2 Analysis step

Weigh the sample 1g (accurate to 0.0002g), dissolved in distilled water and dilute to 100mL, shake, filtration. With pipette 10mL filtrate to 100mL volumetric flask, dilute to the mark with distilled water. Remove the dilution was placed 1cm cuvette spectrophotometer at 400nm wavelength, with distilled water as reference solution, absorbance was measured.

A.2.3 Calculation Results Absorbance values  $E_{1\text{ m}400\text{nm}}$ , according to equation (A.1) Calculated.

$E_{1\text{ m}400\text{nm}} =$

Where.

A --- absorbance measurement of the sample;

f --- dilution factor;

Mass  $m_1$  --- sample (dry matter basis) in grams (g).

The results parallel arithmetic mean of the measurement results shall prevail.

A.3 Determination of solids A.3.1 Analysis step Accurately weighed sample 2g (accurate to 0.0002g), into constant weight weighing bottle, placed in  $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  oven, bake until Constant weight.

A.3.2 Calculation Results Solids mass fraction  $w$ , according to equation (A.2) Calculated.

$m_2 - m_3$

$\div \times 100\%$  (A.2)

Where.

$m_2$  --- weighing bottle plus the quality of the sample, in grams (g);

After drying  $m_3$  --- weighing bottle plus the quality of the sample, in grams (g);

$m_4$  --- sample mass, in grams (g).

The results parallel arithmetic mean of the measurement results shall prevail.

A.4 Determination of ash A.4.1 Instruments and Equipment A.4.1.1 porcelain crucible.

A.4.1.2 high-temperature furnace.

A.4.2 Analysis step

Accurately weighed sample of about 3g (accurate to 0.0002g), placed in constant weight porcelain crucible, the first low-temperature carbonization, and then moved to  $700\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 800\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  High-temperature furnace, burning to constant weight.

A.4.3 Calculation Results Ash sample mass fraction  $w_1$ , according to equation (A.3) Calculated.

$m_5 - m_6$

100% (A.3)

Where.

$m_5$  --- crucible plus residue mass in grams (g);

$m_6$  --- crucible mass in grams (g);

$m_7$  --- sample mass, in grams (g).

The results parallel arithmetic mean of the measurement results shall prevail.