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

GB/T 22508-2008

Replacing GB/T 22508-2008

**Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of mycotoxin
contamination in cereals**

预防与降低谷物中真菌毒素污染操作规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 22508-2008 "Code for the prevention and reduction of fungal toxin contamination in cereals".

This standard compared with GB/T 22508-2008, the main changes are as follows.

--- standard name changed to "food safety national standard raw grain storage and

transportation health norms";

--- delete the contents of planting, harvesting and harvesting period;

--- the original standard to prevent and reduce mycotoxin contamination of the content to prevent and reduce the grain storage and transportation process may be affected by the students Material, chemical, physical factors pollution content;

--- Refine the original grain storage and transportation process in the control of hazards, and enhance the standard operability.

National standards for food safety Code of Hygienic Practice for Raw and Grain Storage and Transportation

1 Scope

This standard stipulates the basic requirements and management criteria of the environment, facilities and equipment, personnel in the process of grain storage and transportation.

This standard applies to the storage and transportation of raw grain.

2 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions in GB 14881-2013 apply to this standard.

2.1 Raw grain

Unprocessed food collectively, such as rice, wheat, corn, soybeans and so on.

2.2 Grain storage and transportation

Storage and transportation of raw grain.

2.3 Granary

Used to store the original grain and can meet the basic functions of grain storage capacity of the building.

2.4 Safe moisture

Under conventional storage conditions, some kind of raw grain can be safe in the local summer without heat, not mildew the highest moisture content.

2.5 Pollution

Raw grain in the storage and transportation process by harmful substances (including biological, chemical, physical pollution) invasion, resulting in the quality of the original grain safety, nutrition or sensory traits change the process.

3 Raw grain health requirements

Raw grain should meet the relevant requirements in GB 2715, GB 2761, GB 2762 and GB 2763 during the acquisition, storage and transportation.

4 Reservoir environment

4.1

Consideration should be given to the potential pollution risks associated with storage of raw stock in the reservoir area and to take appropriate measures to minimize them.

4.2

Grain storage should be a reasonable layout, the functional area is divided, and there are appropriate separation or separation measures.

4.3

Roads should be laid in the cement storage of cement concrete, open space should take the necessary measures, such as the laying of cement concrete, tiles, etc., to keep the environment clear Clean, to prevent the normal weather dust and water and other phenomena occur.

4.4

Granary construction sites should be away from sources of pollution, dangerous sources, to avoid floods and low-lying areas of water, granaries should not be surrounded by a large number of pests Potential place.

4.5

freight yard and operating area should be kept clean, timely removal of residual grain, dust and debris.

5 Storage facilities, equipment requirements

5.1

Granary construction and design should meet the requirements of relevant national laws and regulations.

5.2

Granary process should be based on the granary function, warehouse type, into the grain, the type of grain, grain storage cycle and other conditions to determine, consider loading and unloading, lose to send, clean, dust, metering, storage, packaging, drying, inspection (chemical) inspection, mechanical ventilation, food detection, fumigation and other operations need, process stress Reasonable, safe, simple and flexible. Warehouse, factory combination, should also meet the relevant requirements in GB 13122.

5.3

The contact surface between the equipment and the appliance in contact with the original grain shall be made of a safe, non-toxic and odorless material and shall be easy to clean and maintain.

5.4

All production equipment shall be designed and constructed to avoid mixing of parts, metal debris, lubricants or other contaminants into the original grain and shall be easily Clean, check and maintain.

5.5

granary doors and windows, vents to be tight and tight insulation measures. Doors and windows, holes should be set up pest control facilities, such as board, net and so on.

5.6

Inspection, cleaning and maintenance of short positions, equipment, and utensils should be made before the original grain is stored. When the live insects are found, Insecticide treatment with insecticide to ensure that the granary, doors and windows in good condition, all short positions, equipment, and utensils do not leave grain, dust and debris, no live insects.

6 Transport facilities, equipment requirements

6.1

loaded compartment (cabin) good sealing, with moisture-proof performance, equipped with dust, fly, sun, rain and other equipment. Packaging the original grain and rail when you open the car, use a tarpaulin or waterproof plastic cloth to cover and bind firmly.

6.2

The same means of transport must be loaded with the same type of raw grain. If the special circumstances must be assembled, to take the appropriate isolation measures to make Clearly marked.