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

SN/T 2606-2010

**Guideline for simple evaluation of food additive intake for
import and export**

进出口食品检验中食品添加剂摄入量的简要评估方法指南

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

Equivalent standards adopted CAC/GL03-1989 "simple evaluation of food additive intake Guidelines" (in English).

This standard is the technical content fully consistent with CAC/GL03-1989, prepared according to standard GB/T 1.1 provisions made editorial modify.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration Committee.

This standard was drafted. People's Republic of China, Ningbo Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau Technology Center, People's Republic of China Shanxi Exit Inspection and Quarantine.

Drafters of this standard. Long before Hao, Ma Zhongchun, Chen Xiaoqing, Wang summer, Ma Ming, Jinghong, Di Jinyi.

Introduction

The first step is allowed to use food additives is the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) to carry out toxicological additives Research, develop Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI), and a detailed description of its nature and purity standards.

The second step, the negative regulatory responsibility of a government agency or commodity Codex Committee (part of the management of food additives and contaminants Codex committee Will) (CCFAC) to allow the use of additives to make recommendations in different foods. It supported the proposal in a food additive used to meet the food Additives used in the general principles of 1), this principle states that "approval or provisional approval of a food additive into the recommended list or in the food Standards should. (iii) to consider all possible food additive developed by ADI (or equivalent assessment), and an additive from all sources Possible way to get the daily intake. When added to food additives

to be used for special consumer groups, the group will have to take into account the daily Energy intake of food additives. 1) Therefore, we need to know about information about the daily intake, especially low ADI for food additives, high consumption of foods high in water Flat additives and (or) special people eat foods containing additives.

May be used to estimate the daily intake of different methods, some of which are very costly method and time consuming. Thus causing Difficulties exist in some countries to start research on food additive intake in.

For this reason, CCFAC requested the working group responsible for food additives and contaminants intake to develop a simple evaluation of food additives Additive intake guidelines.

1) Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual, 6th Edition, p144,1986.

Import and export food inspection food additive intake Summary Evaluation Guide

1 Scope

This standard specifies the import and export of food additive intake of simple human assessment methodology guide.

This standard applies to simple assessment of import and export food inspection human intake of food additives.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Acceptable Daily Intake, ADI Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) for the development of a food additive human daily intake of valuation, that is, people Lifetime daily intake dose of this food additive does not cause a significant health risk. ADI is for life to develop, it milligrams per Kg body weight [$\text{mg}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{body weight})$] to represent. Usually weighing 60kg to represent the average weight of the crowd, in some countries and regions, especially its average weight is 50kg weight in developing countries can better representation of the population.

No significant risk withoutpreciablerisk Indeed sure even in the lifetime exposure conditions will not cause damage to occur.

Theoretical maximum daily intake, TMDI with per person per day for each food or group of average consumption multiplied by Codex standards or national legislation enacted statutory maximum use of the additive Dose, and then adding the results derived. TMDI only a rough indication of the dietary intake of food additives, without considering special populations drink Dietary habits. Its theoretical basis is as follows.

a) allows the use of certain additives in all foods contain the additive.

- b) the additive according to the maximum permissible dose always used;
- c) For sure whether the use of additives in food, its consumption is per capita daily consumption;
- d) it will not be cooked or processed to reduce the level of food additives;
- e) the use of additives in all foods are eaten whole, without discarding the situation.

The estimated daily intake, EDI it refers to the amount of the additive average consumption of consumer foods contain, which is calculated based on.

- a) the actual business of the additive dose;
- b) in accordance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP);
- c) as close as possible an approximation of the actual dose.

3 ADI valuation

Before discussing the different methods of food additive intake estimation methods we need to review the development of ADI.