

NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

中华人民共和国国家标准

GB 2762-2012

National food safety standard Maximum levels of contaminants in foods 食品安全国家标准 食品中污染物限量

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Foreword

This Standard replaces GB 2762-2005 Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods.

Compared with GB 2762-2005, major modification in this Standard is as follows:

- Changed the name of standard;
- Add to the definition of "edible parts";
- Added the application principle;
- Eliminate the provision of maximum levels with regard to selenium, aluminium, fluorin and rare earths
- Add to the provision of maximum levels with regard to tin, 3-chloro-1, 2-propanediol and nitrate;
- Adjust the indicators of maximum levels of N-nitrosamine from N-Nitrosodimethylamine and N-dimethylnitrosamine to N-Nitrosodimethylamine.
- Added the annex A;
- Limited requirements for rare earth shall be implemented according to previous GB 2762-2005.

National food safety standard

Maximum levels of contaminants in foods

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the indicators of maximum levels of lead, cadmium, mercury, arsenic, tin, nickel, chromium, nitrate, nitrite, benzo (a) pyrene, N-nitrosamines, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and 3-chloro-1, 2-propanediol in foods.

2 Terms and Definitions

2.1 Contaminant

Contaminant refers to any materials unintentionally added into the foods during the production (including planting crops, raising animals and applying veterinary medicines), processing, packaging, storage, transportation, sales, consumption of foods or any materials resulting from environmental pollution.

The contaminant in this Standard refers to those other than pesticide, veterinary medicines and toxins in fungi.

2.2 Edible parts

Edible parts refer to the usually edible and drinkable parts obtained from the food raw materials after the inedible parts of the food raw materials are dispelled by mechanical means when bones are removed from meat or fish, the sellfish is shelled, the grains are milled, the fruit is peeled and the nuts are shelled

NOTE 1: Excluding the displling process that other method is required (such as getting refined vegetable oil from unrefined vegetable oil).

NOTE 2: The inedible parts dispelled from the edible parts of the foods are usually based on the processed finished products that meet specified standards, for example, when wheat is made into cereal or whole wheat noodle, the edibel part is 100%, when made into flour, it shall be discounted according to flour yield.



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