



THAI AGRICULTURAL STANDARD

TAS 4702-2014

**PEANUT KERNEL : MAXIMUM LEVEL OF
AFLATOXIN**

**National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives**

ICS 67.080.10

ISBN

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION



THAI AGRICULTURAL STANDARD

TAS 4702-2014

**PEANUT KERNEL : MAXIMUM LEVEL OF
AFLATOXIN**

National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

50 Phaholyothin Road, Ladyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900

Telephone (662) 561 3384 Facsimile (662) 561 3357

www.acfs.go.th

**Published in the Royal Gazette, Announcement and General Publication Volume 131,
Special Section 246๓ (Ngo),**

Dated 4 December B.E. 2557 (2014)

**Technical Committee on the Elaboration of Thai Agricultural Standard for
Aflatoxin Level for Dried Peanut**

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Sakchai Sriboonsue
National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards | Chairperson |
| 2. | Ms. Woranuch Kunhabutre
Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce | Member |
| 3. | Mrs. Laddawan Rojanapantip
Department of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health | Member |
| 4. | Mrs. Chuensuke Mathakulawat
Office of the Consumer Protection Board, the Prime Minister's Office | Member |
| 5. | Miss Chitra Settaudom
Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Public Health | Member |
| 6. | Mr. Sakkasem Soonthornpat
Office of Agricultural Regulation, Department of Agriculture | Member |
| 7. | Mrs. Lilly Paranusorn
Plant Standard and Certification Office, Department of Agriculture | Member |
| 8. | Associate Professor Somsiri Sangchote
Faculty of Agriculture, Kasetsart University | Member |
| 9. | Mrs. Wantana Tangpremsri
Expert in Field Crops | Member |
| 10. | Associate Professor Sanun Jogloy
Expert in Peanut | Member |
| 11. | Mr. Supoj Pongwacharak
Expert in Processing | Member |
| 12. | Ms. Atchara Rungchamrat
Expert in Peanut Quality | Member |
| 13. | Mr. Wuthichai Haewtragoonpanya
Expert in Peanut Shelling | Member |
| 14. | Mr. Phakdee Chuewongprom
Expert in Crop Production | Member |
| 15. | Mr. Pisan Pongsapitch
Office of Commodity and System Standards,
National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards | Member and Secretary |

Peanuts, the preferred commodity among consumers, may be contaminated with *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus* which produce aflatoxin. Peanuts produced in Thailand are not enough for domestic use. As a result, a large amount of peanut is being imported. The establishment of maximum level of aflatoxin for raw and dried peanut kernel and control of producer, importer, and exporter of peanut kernel are crucial to minimize aflatoxin contamination in peanut. Therefore, the Agricultural Standards Committee deems it necessary to establish an agricultural standard for Peanut Kernel: Maximum Level of Aflatoxin.

The standard is based on the following documents:

National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards. B.E. 2554 (2011). Thai Agricultural Standard (TAS 4702-2013). Dried Peanut.

National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards. B.E. 2555 (2012). Thai Agricultural Standard (TAS 4901-2555). Good Manufacturing Practices for Peanut Shelling Plant.

CAC/RCP 55-2004. Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Peanuts. Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, FAO, Rome.

CODEX STAN 193 Codex General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed. Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, FAO, Rome.

Commission Regulation (EC) 2006 No.401/2006. Laying Down the Methods of Sampling and Analysis for the Official Control of the Levels of Mycotoxins in Foodstuffs.

Commission Regulation (EU) 2010 No.178/2010. Amending Regulation (EC) No. 401/2006 as Regards Groundnuts (peanuts), Other Oilseeds, Tree Nuts, Apricot Kernels, Liquorice and Vegetable Oil.



NOTIFICATION OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES
SUBJECT: THAI AGRICULTURAL STANDARD:
PEANUT KERNEL : MAXIMUM LEVEL OF AFLATOXIN
UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS ACT B.E. 2551 (2008)

Whereas the Agricultural Standards Committee deems it necessary to establish an agricultural standard for Peanut Kernel : Maximum Level of Aflatoxin as a voluntary standard in accordance with the Agricultural Standards Act B.E. 2551 (2008) to promote such agricultural commodity to meet its standard on quality and safety.

By virtue of Sections 5, 15 and 16 of the Agricultural Standards Act B.E. 2551(2008) and the decision of the Third Session of B.E. 2556 (2013) on 26 June B.E. 2556 (2013) and the Third Session of B.E. 2557 (2014) on 27 August B.E. 2556 (2014), the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives hereby issues this Notification on Thai Agricultural Standard: Peanut Kernel : Maximum Level of Aflatoxin (TAS 4702-201) as a voluntary standard, details of which are attached herewith.

Notified on 3 November B.E. 2557 (2014)

(Mr. Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhya)
Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives

THAI AGRICULTURAL STANDARD
PEANUT KERNEL : MAXIMUM LEVEL OF AFLATOXIN

1. SCOPE

This standard establishes aflatoxin level and control measures for dried peanut kernel, as raw material for further processing as food in order to regulate the producers, traders and inspection of produced, imported or exported dried peanut kernel.

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this standard:

2.1 Aflatoxin means mycotoxin that is produced by fungi species, especially *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus*. In general at least four types of aflatoxin are produced and found in peanuts, namely aflatoxin B1 and B2 and aflatoxin G1 and G2.

2.2 Total aflatoxins mean the sum of aflatoxin B1, B2, G1 and G2.

2.3 Dried in-shell means a stripped peanut pod after sun-drying or mechanical drying.

2.4 Peanut kernel means a dried peanut kernel obtained after the dried pod has been shelled, excluding seed.

2.5 Peanut kernel producer means person who performs commercial transaction of shelling activities including collector, packer, and warehouse operator, for commercial purposes.

3. AFLATOXIN LEVEL AND CONTROL

3.1 Maximum level of total aflatoxins in peanut kernel shall not exceed 20 microgram/kilogram.

3.2 The peanut kernel producer shall have control measures in place as follows:

3.2.1 Mouldy kernel, broken kernel, damaged kernel and foreign matters shall be sorted before distribution and recorded as evidence. Such defective kernel shall be separated in clearly labelled container, and shall not be marketed for human consumption or processed into food products.

3.2.2 To ensure that peanut kernel is in compliance with Section 3.1, the peanut kernel producer as a shelling manufacturer shall be required to test aflatoxin level of each lot of peanut kernel prior to distribution. In case of the peanut kernel producer as a collector, packer, and warehouse operator, the aflatoxin level in peanut kernel shall be randomly tested during storage and the test result shall be kept for inspection by conformity assessment body or official inspector as requested.

3.2.3 The records of Section 3.2.1 and Section 3.2.2 shall be kept for at least 2 years.

3.3 Peanut kernel exporter shall have the evidence showing that exported peanut kernel is produced by the licensed and certified peanut kernel producer in accordance with this standard accompanying with the test result showing that aflatoxin level does not exceed the maximum level as required by trading-partner countries.

3.4 Peanut kernel importer shall have the evidence showing that imported peanut kernel is produced from peanut kernel producer who has control measure in place as specified in Section 3.2 accompanying with the test result issued by the competent authority or recognised laboratory showing that aflatoxin level does not exceed the maximum level specified in Section 3.1.

4. METHODS OF SAMPLING

The methods specified in the most updated version of an Annex to the CODEX STAN 193 General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Foods and Feeds or Appendix A of this standard shall be applied.

5. METHODS OF ANALYSIS FOR AFLATOXIN

5.1 Methods of analysis for total aflatoxins are shown in Table 1:

Table 1 Methods of analysis for total aflatoxins

(Section 5.1)

Requirement	Method of analysis^{1/}	Principle
Total aflatoxins	AOAC 991.31	Immunoaffinity column (Aflatest)
	AOAC 993.17	Thin layer chromatography
	AOAC 975.36	Romer minicolumn
	EN 12955 ISO 16050	HPLC with post column derivatization and immunoaffinity column clean up
	AOAC 979.18	Holaday-Velasco minicolumn

^{1/} Referring to the most updated edition

5.2 In case unable to be analysed as of Table 1, an alternative method shall be selected according to its sensitivity for detecting aflatoxin at or below the maximum level of total aflatoxins as specified in Section 3.1 and its performance characteristics shall be deemed appropriate and in compliance with one of the following criteria.

5.2.1 The method issued by the national competent authority or international standard organization or published manuals or other publications as internationally accepted.

5.2.2 The method validated by laboratories through collaborative studies in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines.

5.2.3 In case none of the above mentioned methods is available, the method validated by single laboratory validation in accordance with internationally accepted guideline is acceptable.

5.2.4 Aflatoxin test kit is used for initial screening for the control and test of aflatoxin by peanut kernel producer according to Section 3.2.2. Such test kit shall be validated.

APPENDIX A

METHOD OF SAMPLING FOR AFLATOXIN ANALYSIS IN PEANUT KERNEL

(Section 4)

Sampling of peanut kernel shall be conducted in such a way that these samples are represented the entire lot with the details described as follows:

A.1 The material taken from a single random place in the lot or subplot (incremental sample) shall be about 200 grams.

A.2 Number of incremental samples to be taken depends on the weight of the lot specified in Table A.1 and A.2

Table A.1 Lot weight, sublots, Number of incremental samples, Laboratory sample weight for the lot weight larger than 15 tonnes.

(Section A.2)

Lot weight (tonne)	Weight or Number of Sublots	Number of incremental samples	Laboratory sample weight (kg)
> 500	100 tonnes	100	20
> 125 - 500	5 sublots	100	20
> 25 - 125	25 tonnes	100	20
> 15 - 25	1 subplot	100	20

Sources:

1. *Manual for Testing and Certification Service of Agricultural Commodity for Export, Department of Agriculture (2012)*

2. *Commission Regulation (EC) No.401/2006 of 23 February 2006 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of the levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs*

3. *Commission Regulation (EU) No.178/2010 of March 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 401/2006 as regards groundnuts (peanuts), other oilseeds, tree nuts, apricot kernels, liquorice and vegetable*

4. *Annex to CODEX STAN 193 General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed)*

Table A.2 Lot weight, Number of incremental samples, Laboratory sample weight for the lot weight less than 15 tonnes.

(Section A.2)

Lot weight (tonne)	Number of incremental samples	Aggregate sample Weight (kg)	Number of laboratory samples
≤ 0.1	10	2	1
> 0.1 - 0.2	15	3	1
> 0.2 - 0.5	20	4	1
> 0.5 - 1.0	30	6	1
> 1.0 - 2.0	40	8	1
> 2.0 - 5.0	60	12	2 samples at equal weight
> 5.0 - 10.0	80	16	2 samples at equal weight
> 10.0 - 15.0	100	20	2 samples at equal weight

Sources:

1. *Manual for Testing and Certification Service of Agricultural Commodity for Export, Department of Agriculture (2012)*

2. *Commission Regulation (EC) No.401/2006 of 23 February 2006 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of the levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs*

3. *Commission Regulation (EU) No.178/2010 of March 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 401/2006 as regards groundnuts (peanuts), other oilseeds, tree nuts, apricot kernels, liquorice and vegetable*

4. *Annex to CODEX STAN 193 General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed)*

A.3 In case of vacuum pack

A.3.1 For lot weight larger than 15 tonnes, at least 50 incremental samples shall be taken resulting in a 20 kg aggregate sample.

A.3.2 For lot weight of equal to or less than 15 tonnes, 50% of the number of incremental samples as shown in Table A.2 shall be taken resulting in an aggregate sample of which the weight corresponds to the weight of the sampled lot.

A.3.3 In cases where the method of sampling according to Sections A.3.1 and A.3.2 would lead to unacceptable commercial consequences resulting from damage to the lot (such as damage on package, loss of vacuum condition) then an alternative method of sampling may be applied as approved by the conformity assessment body provided that it is fully documented.