



5. The aflatoxins limit standard of cereals in China

- Since the discovery of aflatoxins, have remained a persistent food safety issue and continue to pose risks to human and animal health
- Regions, international agencies, and countries have enacted regulations to minimize the levels of aflatoxin in food and feed
- Aflatoxin regulatory limits are formulated using risk assessment models
- Public health considerations have led to legal restrictions on maximum permitted AFB1 levels in food and feed
- Exceeding these acceptable limits may result in economic losses due to limited trade and economic opportunities

i) The limit standard of AFB1 in some food

Food category (name)	Limit set in $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
Cereals and their products	
Corn, cornmeal (dregs, flakes) and corn products	20
Rice and brown rice	10
Wheat, barley, other grains	5.0
Wheat flour, oatmeal, other shelled cereals	5.0
Beans and their products	
Fermented soy products	5.0
Nuts and seeds	
Peanuts and their products	20
Other cooked nuts and seeds	5.0



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Food category (name)	Limit set in $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
Food for special dietary use:	
Infant formula food	
Infant formula (based on powdered products)	0.5
Formula food for older infants and young children	0.5 (based on powdered products)
Infant formula for special medical purposes	0.5 (based on powdered products)
Supplementary food for infants and young children	
Cereal supplementary food for infants and young children	0.5

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Food category (name)	Limit set in $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
Formulas for special medical purposes (except for varieties involved in infant formulas for special medical purposes)	0.5 (calculated as solid products)
Complementary food nutritional supplement	0.5
Sports nutrition food	0.5
Nutritional supplement food for pregnant women and lactating mothers	0.5