

## PEARL MILLET FLOUR

### CODEX STAN 170-1989 (Rev. 1 - 1995)

The Annex to this standard contains provisions which are not intended to be applied within the meaning of the acceptance provisions of Section 4.A (I)(b) of the General Principles of the Codex Alimentarius.

#### 1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard applies to flour destined for direct human consumption which is obtained from pearl millet *Pennisetum americanum* L., Senegalese varieties "souna" and "sanio".

1.2 This standard does not apply to grits or coarse grain obtained from pearl millet.

#### 2. DESCRIPTION

The flour is the product destined for human consumption which is obtained from pearl millet grains (*Pennisetum americanum* L.) through a process of industrial milling during which the germ is removed to a large extent and the endosperm is reduced to a sufficiently fine powder.

#### 3. ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS

##### 3.1 Quality factors - General

3.1.1 Pearl millet flour shall be safe and suitable for human consumption.

3.1.2 Pearl millet flour shall be free from abnormal flavours, odours, and living insects.

3.1.3 Pearl millet flour shall be free from filth (impurities of animal origins, including dead insects) in amounts which may represent a hazard to human health.

##### 3.2 Quality Factors - Specific

3.2.1 **Moisture content** 13.0% m/m max

Lower moisture limits should be required for certain destinations in relation to the climate, duration of transport and storage. Governments accepting the Standard are requested to indicate and justify the requirements in force in their country.

#### 4. CONTAMINANTS

##### 4.1 Heavy Metals

Pearl millet flour shall be free from heavy metals in amounts which may represent a hazard to human health.

#### 4.2 Pesticide Residues

Pearl millet flour shall comply with those maximum residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity.

#### 4.3 Mycotoxins

Pearl millet flour shall comply with those maximum mycotoxin limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity.

### 5. HYGIENE

5.1 It is recommended that the product covered by the provisions of this standard be prepared and handled in accordance with the appropriate sections of the Recommended International Code of Practice - General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969, Rev. 2-1985, Codex Alimentarius Volume 1B), and other Codes of Practice recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission which are relevant to this product.

5.2 To the extent possible in good manufacturing practice, the product shall be free from objectionable matter.

5.3 When tested by appropriate methods of sampling and examination, the product:

- shall be free from microorganisms in amounts which may represent a hazard to health;
- shall be free from parasites which may represent a hazard to health; and
- shall not contain any substance originating from microorganisms in amounts which may represent a hazard to health.

### 6. PACKAGING

6.1 Pearl millet flour shall be packaged in containers which will safeguard the hygienic, nutritional, technological, and organoleptic qualities of the product.

6.2 The containers, including packaging material, shall be made of substances which are safe and suitable for their intended use. They should not impart any toxic substance or undesirable odour or flavour to the product.

6.3 When the product is packaged in sacks, these must be clean, sturdy and strongly sewn or sealed.

## 7. LABELLING

In addition to the requirements of the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985, Rev. 1-1991, Codex Alimentarius Volume 1A), the following specific provisions apply:

### 7.1 Name of the Product

The name of the product to be shown on the label shall be "pearl millet flour."

### 7.2 Labelling of Non-Retail Containers

Information for non-retail containers shall either be given on the container or in accompanying documents, except that the name of the product, lot identification and the name and address of the manufacturer or packer shall appear on the container. However, lot identification and the name and address of the manufacturer or packer may be replaced by an identification mark, provided that such a mark is clearly identifiable with the accompanying documents.

## 8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING

See Codex Alimentarius Volume 13.

## ANNEX

In those instances where more than one factor limit and/or method of analysis is given we strongly recommend that users specify the appropriate limit and method of analysis.

<b>FACTOR/DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>LIMIT</b>	<b>METHOD OF ANALYSIS</b>
<b>PARTICLE SIZE</b>		None Defined
· fine flour	MIN: 100% shall pass through a 0.5 mm sieve	
· medium flour	MIN: 100% shall pass through a 1 mm sieve	
<b>ASH</b>	RANGE: 0.8 to 1.0% on a dry matter basis	AOAC 923.03
<b>PROTEIN (N x 5.7)</b>	MIN: 8.0% on a dry matter basis	AOAC 920.87
<b>FAT</b>	MAX: 5.0% on a dry matter basis	AOAC 945.38F; 920.39C ISO 5986:1983
<b>CRUDE FIBER</b>	MAX: 1.5 m/m on dry matter	ISO Standard 5498:1981 (Type I Method)
<b>COLOR</b>	RANGE: 18 to 30 Kent-Jones units	Modern Cereal Chemistry, 6th Ed. D.W. Kent-Jones and A.J. Amos (Ed.), pp. 605-612, Food Trade Press LTD, London, 1969
<b>FOOD ADDITIVES</b>	Conform with Legislation of the Country in Which the Product is Sold	None Defined