



Technical Specifications for the manufacture of:

SUPER CEREAL - RICE SOYA BLEND

Commodity code: **MIXRSB010**

Version: **1, adopted 2018**

Replacing: **Version 13.0, dated 17 Jun 2013**

Date of **OSCQ** issue: **09.11.2018**

This version replaces the versions 13.0, 17-Jun -2013

The adjustments are:

1. New commodity material code number

2. Updated methods of processing in section 3

3. Any formulation adjustments shall be documented

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Product purpose

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend is a product for children older than 5 years of age and adults.

1.2 Product type

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend is prepared from heat treated rice and soya beans, vitamins and minerals. If **SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend** is consumed as a porridge or gruel, it should be prepared by mixing an appropriate proportion of flour and clean water (i.e. 40g of **SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend** with 250 g of water) followed by a boiling time at simmering point from five to ten minutes.

1.3 Standards and recommendations

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend shall comply, in terms of raw materials, composition or manufacture, except when specified otherwise in the contract, with the following guidelines or standards of Codex Alimentarius.

- Guidelines on Formulated Supplementary Foods for Older Infants and Young Children, CAC/GL 08-1991 of the Codex Alimentarius.
- Codex standard for processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children. CODEX STAN 074-1981, Rev. 1-2006, of the Codex Alimentarius.
- Code of Hygienic Practice for Foods for Infants and Children CAC/RCP 66 - 2008 of the Codex Alimentarius.
- Recommended International Code of Practice: General Principles of Food Hygiene CAC/RCP 1-1969 Rev 4 - 2003 including Annex "Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) System and Guidelines for its application".
- General principles for addition of essential nutrients to foods: CAC/GL 09-1987 (amended 1989, 1991), of the Codex Alimentarius.

2. RAW MATERIALS

2.1 Main ingredients

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend shall be manufactured from fresh rice grain and soy beans of good quality, free from foreign materials, substances hazardous to health, excessive moisture, insect damage and fungal contamination and shall comply with all relevant national food laws and standards. Requirements for the raw materials are:

Rice

- Conform to Codex STAN 198-1995.

Soya beans

- Conform to Codex STAN 171-1989 (Rev.1-1995).
- Be obtained from non-genetically modified varieties (*if required by the contract*).

Rice and soya beans must be stored under dry, ventilated and hygienic conditions. Only safe insecticides (i.e. phosphine) may be used for fumigation control. Where needed, fumigation must be performed by certified operators.

2.2 Vitamins and minerals

Micronutrient premixes are used at the following rate per metric ton of finished product:

- 2.0 kg of vitamin premix (**FBF-V-13**).
- 12.3 kg of Dicalcium Phosphate Anhydrous.
- And 2.7 kg of Potassium chloride.

Requirements Potassium chloride and Dicalcium Phosphate Anhydrous are:

- Must meet at least food chemical codex.
- Particle size for Potassium chloride min 60% < 250 µm (microns).
- Dicalcium Phosphate Anhydrous, compliant with food chemical codex, min 95%<250 micron, total aerobic viable count <1000 CFU/g, yeast <10 CFU/g, mould <100 CFU/g, and enterobacteria negative in 1 g.

The composition of micronutrient premixes is presented in product specification.

Complete micronutrient premixes must be purchased from a WFP approved supplier: BASF (Stern Vitamin), DSM, Fortitech, Nicholas Piramal, Hexagon Nutrition or their authorized dealers and GAIN premix facility. Addresses of premix suppliers are on <http://foodqualityandsafety.wfp.org>

Micronutrient premixes must be delivered to the processor of **SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend** with a complete Certificate of Analysis as well as with a Proof of purchase of premixes. The two documents must be presented with other documents for payment.

Micronutrient premixes must be stored in a dry, cool and clean place.

3. PROCESSING

3.1 Formula

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend is manufactured according to the following formula:

Table 1: **SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend formula**

| N° | Ingredients | Percentage (<i>by weight</i>) |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Rice | 68.30 |
| 2 | Whole soya beans | 30.00 |
| 3 | Vitamin/Mineral FBF-V-13 | 0.20 |
| 4 | Dicalcium Phosphate Anhydrous | 1.23 |
| 5 | Potassium chloride | 0.27 |

To ensure that the nutritional targets of finished product are fully met, the processor should check the quality of incoming materials i.e. fat and protein contents of soya and if necessary make adjustments to the ratio of rice to soya in the formulation. All formulation adjustments shall be documented and reported to WFP.

3.2 Method of processing

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend shall be processed as a partially pre-cooked food under conditions which permit improvements in the digestibility of starches and proteins and in particular the de-activation of trypsin inhibitors in soya as indicated by the urease test. Preferred heat treatments include wet extrusion, dry extrusion and drum drying.

Note: Roasting is not acceptable.

3.3 Processing guidelines

General process guidelines are provided in WFP handbook: Fortified Blended Food – Good Manufacturing Practice and HACCP Principles; available on <http://foodqualityandsafety.wfp.org>

3.4 Homogeneity of micronutrients

Theoretical calculations indicate that a mixing system with a Coefficient of Variation of 10% using iron as the indicator element, will enable product to meet the above variation target on 95%, provided that all conditions of mixing are rigorously applied. To conduct these calculations see the WFP handbook: Fortified Blended Food- Good Manufacturing Practice and HACCP Principles and fortification guide on <http://foodqualityandsafety.wfp.org>

3.5 Food safety and risk assessment at manufacturing premises

For compliance with Codex standards the processor must be able to demonstrate by principle and practice the adoption, implementation and recording of:

- Good Manufacturing Practice
- Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point program

In this context an appointed WFP Inspector / Quality Surveyor is entitled to visit the factory without prior notice during any period when WFP product is being manufactured to check that the GMP and HACCP systems are in place. The Inspector / Quality Surveyor may request to see:

- **Records** (i.e. names of people in charge of the process and quality control, temperatures of the process, mixing times / quantity, cleaning schedules, etc).
- **Procedures** (e.g. cleaning, personnel hygiene, HACCP, sampling and analysis).
- **Instructions** (e.g. process instructions, cleaning instructions).
- The **quality manual** for the process or factory.

The manufacturer must be **registered under national food law** as a processor of foods for human consumption.

4. PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 General requirements

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend shall be suitable for young children and adults after a boiling at simmering point for a minimum of five minutes and a maximum of ten minutes.

Finished product must have a pleasant smell and palatable taste. It shall have a uniform fine texture with the following particle distribution:

- 95% must pass through a 600 microns sieve.
- 100% must pass through a 1,000 microns sieve.

Energy density of finished product should be minimum 380 kcal/100g flour.

Consistency

Flow rate (Bostwick test) of 15% dry matter porridge should be minimum 55 mm per 30 sec at 45°C and at the proposed preparation dosage (i.e. 40g of product plus 250g water after a boiling at simmering point for five minutes).

Dispersiveness

It shall be free from lumping or balling when mixed with water of ambient temperature.

4.2 Specific requirements

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend must be fortified to provide the following net micro nutrient **supplement** per 100g of finished product specified in table 2.

It must also comply with other requirements specified in table 3.

Table 2: Micronutrient rate and chemical form

| | Target/100g flour | Form |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Vitamin/Mineral premix FBF-V-13 | | |
| Vitamin A | 3460 IU | Dry Vitamin A Palmitate 250 Cold Water Dispersible Stabilized |
| Vitamin D3 | 441.6 IU | Dry Vitamin D3 100 Water Dispersible Stabilized |
| Vitamin E TE | 8.3 mg | Dry Vitamin E Acetate 50% Water Dispersible |
| Vitamin K1 | 30 µg | Dry Vitamin K1 5% Water Dispersible |
| Vitamin B1 | 0.2 mg | Thiamine mononitrate |
| Vitamin B2 | 1.4 mg | Vitamin B2 fine powder |
| Vitamin B6 | 1 mg | Pyridoxine hydrochloride |
| Vitamin C | 90 mg | Ascorbic acid |
| Pantothenic acid | 1.6 mg | Calcium D Panthotenate |
| Folate, (DFE) | 110 µg | Folic acid* |
| Niacin | 8 mg | Niacinamide |
| Vitamin B12 | 2 µg | Vitamin B12 0.1% or 1% Spray Dried |
| Biotin | 8.2 µg | Biotin 1% |
| Iodine | 40 µg | Potassium Iodide* |
| Iron (a) | 4 mg | Ferrous fumarate fine powder |
| Iron (b) | 2.5 mg | Iron-sodium EDTA |
| Zinc | 5 mg | Zinc Sulphate Monohydrate |
| Carrier | | Corn maltodextrin |
| | | * Adequate dilution must be used in order to guarantee premix homogeneity |
| Other minerals | | |
| Potassium | 140 mg | Potassium Chloride with 0.5% silicon dioxide as anticaking agent, compliant with food chemical codex, min 90%<425 micron and min 60%<250 micron |
| Calcium | 362 mg | Dicalcium Phosphate Anhydrous, compliant with food chemical codex, min 95%<250 micron, total aerobic viable count <1000 CFU/g, yeast<10 CFU/g, mould <100 CFU/g, and enterobacteria negative in 1 g. |
| Phosphorous | 280 mg | |

Note: Variable levels of micronutrients (i.e iron, zinc, etc.) naturally present in maize and soya may lead to variable amount of micronutrients in finished product.

4.3 Contaminants

4.3.1 Heavy metals

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend shall be free from heavy metals in amounts which may represent a hazard to health.

4.3.2 Pesticide residues

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend shall comply with those maximum residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity.

The product shall be prepared with special care under good manufacturing practices, so that residues of those pesticides which may be required in the production, storage or

processing of the raw materials or the finished food ingredient do not remain, or, if technically unavoidable, are reduced to the maximum extent possible.

These measures shall take into account the specific nature of the products concerned and the specific population group for which they are intended.

4.3.3 Mycotoxins

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend shall comply with those maximum mycotoxin limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity.

Maximum level of Deoxynivalenol (DON) is 1.0 mg/kg (on dry matter basis).

4.3.4 Other contaminants

The product shall be free from residues of hormones, antibiotics as determined by means of agreed methods of analysis and practically free from other contaminants, especially pharmacologically active substances.

4.4 Hygiene

4.4.1 It is recommended that the products 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), and other Codes of Practice recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission which are relevant to these products.

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

4.4.3 When tested by appropriate methods of sampling and examination, the products:

- shall be free from micro-organisms 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 micro-organisms in amounts which may represent a hazard to health.

4.5 Shelf life

It shall retain above qualities for at least 12 months from date of manufacture when stored dry at ambient temperatures prevalent in the country of destination.

4.6 Fit for human consumption guarantee

Suppliers shall have to check the quality of their products and guarantee that **SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend** is 'fit for human consumption'.

5. PACKAGING

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend must be packed in new uniform strong polypropylene (PP) bags of a net content of 25 kg, fit for export and multiple handling. All bags have separate inner polyethylene liner. The outer polypropylene bags must have a heat cut mouth to prevent fibrillation and have sewn single folder bottom. Bags made of woven PP are to be given special food grade "ultraviolet" treatment. Construction of fabric must be solid to sustain harsh handling.

Bag specification:

- Outer PP bag:
 - Size (dimension): 52 cm x 87 cm
 - Density: 80 grams per square meter (gsm)
 - Weight: 75g
- Inner LDPE liner:
 - Size: fit to outer PP bag
 - Thickness: 100 microns
 - Density: 92gsm
 - Weight: 83-95g (variable with size of inner liner)

The inner liner must be heat-sealed and outer bag is double stitched with suitable thread.

The bags of finished product must pass the drop test (after each drop, there shall be no rupture or loss of contents) following the principles of the drop test standard (EN 277, ISO 7965-2 or equivalent) with following sequence:

- Butt dropping: Bag is dropped from a height of 1.20m on the bottom and the top of the bag.
- Flat dropping: Bag is dropped from a height of 1.60m twice on one flat face and twice on the opposite flat face.

Two percent marked bags (included in the price) must be sent with the lot.

6. MARKING

- Name and logo of the product: available on <http://foodqualityandsafety.wfp.org>
- Net content.
- Name and address of the supplier (including country of origin).
- Production date.
- Additional marking as per contractual agreement.

7. STORING

SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend must be stored under dry, ventilated and hygienic conditions.

8. ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

The principal tests in table 3 must be performed in order to check if the quality of the **SUPER CEREAL- Rice Soya Blend** meets above requirements. Additional tests may be defined in case of further quality assessment is required.

Table 3: List of compulsory tests and reference methods

| No | Tests | Requirements | Reference method (Or equivalent) |
|----|--|--|--|
| 1 | Moisture | Max. 10.0% | ISO 712 |
| 2 | Protein | Min. 14.0 g/100g flour (N x 6.25) | AOAC 981.10 |
| 3 | Fat | Min. 6.0 g/100g flour | AOAC 954.02 |
| 4 | Crude fibre | Max. 1.9 g/100g flour | AOAC 962.09 |
| 5 | Total ash | Max. 4.4 g/100g flour | ISO 2171:2007 |
| 6 | Peroxide value | Max. 10.0 meq/kg fat | AOAC 965.33 |
| 7 | Urease index | Max. 0.20 pH units | AOCS Ba 9-58 (1997) |
| 8 | Particle size | - 95% must pass through a 600 microns sieve. - 100% must pass through a 1,000 microns sieve | |
| 9 | Organoleptic quality (smell, taste, color) | Pleasant smell and palatable taste, typical color | Sensorial inspection |
| 10 | Bostwick flow rate | Min. 55mm /30s for 15% dry matter porridge | WFP's SOP http://foodqualityandsafety.wfp.org |
| 11 | Vitamin A | 2770-4160 IU/100g flour | AOAC 992.04 |
| 12 | Iron | 8.7-13.0 mg/100g flour | AOAC 944.02 |
| 13 | Calcium | 420-630 mg/100g flour | AOAC 984.27 |
| 14 | Potassium | 620-940 mg/100g flour | AOAC 984.27 |
| 15 | Aflatoxin (total) | Max. 20 ppb (total of B1, B2, G1, G2) | AOAC 972.26 |
| 16 | Deoxynivalenol (DON) | Max. 1.0 mg/kg (dry matter basis) | EN 15891:2010 |
| 17 | Mesophilic aerobic bacteria | < 100,000 cfu/g flour | ICC No 125 |
| 18 | Coliforms | < 100 cfu/g flour | AOAC 2005.03 |
| 19 | Salmonella | 0 cfu/25g flour | AACC 42-25B |
| 20 | Escherichia Coli | < 10 cfu/g flour | AOAC 991.14 |
| 21 | Staphylococcus aureus | < 10 cfu/g flour | AACC 42-30B |
| 22 | Bacillus cereus | < 50 cfu/g flour | AOAC 980.31 |
| 23 | Yeasts and moulds | < 1,000 cfu/g flour | ICC No 146 |
| 24 | GMO (only if required) | Negative (< 0.9% of GMO material) | |