

### National Standards of People's Republic of China

GB 14882-94

# Limited concentration of radioactive materials in foods

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## Limited concentration of radioactive materials in foods

#### 1 Scope

This standard specifies the limited concentration of 12 radioactive materials in foods, and applies to all kinds of grain, potatoes (including sweet potato, potato, and cassava), vegetables, fruits, fish, shrimp, meat and dairy foods.

#### 2 Reference

GB 4792 Basic health standards for radiological protection. GB 14883.1 - 14883.10 Examination of radioactive materials for foods.

#### 3 Limited concentration of radioactive materials in foods [Bq/kg(Or L milk)]

**3.1** The artificial radionuclide limit concentration is shown in Table 1. Milk can be converted into an equivalent amount of fresh milk (1kg whole milk powder equals to 7L fresh milk).

| Food                  | <sup>3</sup> H      | <sup>89</sup> Sr    | <sup>90</sup> Sr    | 131 <b>I</b>        | <sup>137</sup> Cs   | <sup>147</sup> Pm   | <sup>239</sup> Pu |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Grain                 | 2.1×10 <sup>5</sup> | $1.2 \times 10^{3}$ | 9.6×10 <sup>1</sup> | $1.9 \times 10^{2}$ | $2.6 \times 10^{2}$ | 1.0×10 <sup>4</sup> | 3.4               |
|                       |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                   |
| Pototoes              | 7.2×10 <sup>4</sup> | 5.4×10 <sup>2</sup> | 3.3×10 <sup>1</sup> | 8.9×10 <sup>1</sup> | 9.0×10 <sup>1</sup> | 3.7×10 <sup>3</sup> | 1.2               |
| Vegetables            | 1.7×10 <sup>5</sup> | $9.7 \times 10^{2}$ | 7.7×10 <sup>1</sup> | $1.6 \times 10^{2}$ | $2.1 \times 10^{2}$ | $8.2 \times 10^{3}$ | 2.7               |
| Fish, meat and shrimp | 6.5×10 <sup>5</sup> | 2.9×10 <sup>3</sup> | 2.9×10 <sup>2</sup> | 4.7×10 <sup>2</sup> | 8.0×10 <sup>2</sup> | 2.4×10 <sup>4</sup> | 10.0              |
| Milk                  | 8.8×10 <sup>4</sup> | 2.4×10 <sup>2</sup> | 4.0×10 <sup>1</sup> | 3.3×10 <sup>1</sup> | 3.3×10 <sup>2</sup> | 2.2×10 <sup>3</sup> | 2.6               |

Table 1

#### **3.2** The natural radionuclide limit concentration is shown in Table 2.

| Food                  | <sup>210</sup> Po | <sup>226</sup> Ra | <sup>223</sup> Ra | Natural              | Natural              |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                       | Bq/kg             | Bq/kg             | Bq/kg             | Thorium              | Uranium              |
|                       |                   |                   |                   | mg/kg                | mg/kg                |
| Grain                 | 6.4               | 1.4×10            | 6.9               | 1.2                  | 1.9                  |
| Pototoes              | 2.8               | 4.7               | 2.4               | 4.0×10 <sup>-1</sup> | 6.4×10 <sup>-1</sup> |
| Vegetables            | 5.3               | 1.1×10            | 5.6               | 9.6×10 <sup>-1</sup> | 1.5                  |
| Fish, meat and shrimp | 1.5×10            | 3.8×10            | 2.1×10            | 3.6                  | 5.4                  |
| Milk                  | 1.3               | 3.7               | 2.8               | 7.5×10 <sup>-1</sup> | 5.2×10 <sup>-1</sup> |

Table 2

Note: The unit for all the radionuclide is Bq/kg (L milk) except the natural Thorium and Uranium (mg/kg).

### 4 Derivation of Limited Concentrations and Considerations in Radiological Hygiene Assessment

**4.1** The Limited Concentrationsin ( $L_c$ ) in the Table 1 and 2 comes from the hypothetical formula (1) for contamination of a single food with a single radionuclide. The  $L_c$  in Table 2 is the value thus derived plus the average concentration of the food type.

$$L_{\rm c} = ALI/(365 \times I_{\rm d}) \cdots (1)$$

Where:

ALI - Annual limit intake

 $I_d$  - The average daily intake of the people who eat the most in China

**4.2** When multiple foods (including drinking water) and/or are simultaneously contaminated with multiple radionuclides, the radiation hygiene evaluation shall meet the requirements of formula (2):

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{c_{ij}}{L_{\epsilon,ij}} \leqslant 1 \qquad \cdots \qquad (2)$$

Where:

 $C_{ij}$  - The concentration of i-type nuclides contained in j-type food;

 $L_{cij}$  - The limited concentration of i-type nuclides for j-type food.

The ingestion concentration limit of radioactive substances in drinking water is derived from GB 4792. In the case of multi-source exposure that also includes other irradiation routes in practice, the ratio of the actual exposure dose (or pollution concentration) to dose limit (or corresponding derived limit) should be added to the left side of formula (2) during radiation health assessment to ensure the safety of relevant personnel.

#### Appendix A

#### **Annual limit intake**

#### A1 Annual limit intake of people of different ages is shown in the Table A1.

| Radionuclide       | Adults              | Children            | Infants             |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <sup>3</sup> H     | 6.2×10 <sup>7</sup> | 5.3×10 <sup>2</sup> | 2.4×10 <sup>2</sup> |
|                    |                     |                     |                     |
| $^{89}\mathrm{Sr}$ | $4.6 \times 10^{6}$ | 1.9×10 <sup>5</sup> | 6.7×10 <sup>4</sup> |
| <sup>90</sup> Sr   | 2.8×10 <sup>4</sup> | 2.3×10 <sup>4</sup> | 1.1×10 <sup>4</sup> |
| $^{131}{ m I}$     | $7.7 \times 10^4$   | 3.1×10 <sup>4</sup> | 9.1×10 <sup>4</sup> |
| <sup>137</sup> Cs  | 7.7×10 <sup>4</sup> | 1.0×10 <sup>5</sup> | 9.1×10 <sup>4</sup> |
| <sup>147</sup> Pm  | $3.2 \times 10^6$   | 1.6×10 <sup>6</sup> | 5.9×10 <sup>5</sup> |
| <sup>210</sup> Po  | 2.2×10 <sup>3</sup> | 1.0×10 <sup>3</sup> | 3.3×10 <sup>2</sup> |
| <sup>226</sup> Ra  | 4.0×10 <sup>3</sup> | 2.5×10 <sup>3</sup> | 1.0×10 <sup>3</sup> |
| <sup>223</sup> Ra  | $2.0 \times 10^{3}$ | 2.1×10 <sup>3</sup> | 7.7×10 <sup>2</sup> |
| Natural Thorium    | 347                 | 297                 | 206                 |
| Natural Uranium    | 551                 | 358                 | 142                 |
| <sup>239</sup> Pu  | 1.0×10 <sup>3</sup> | 1.0×10 <sup>3</sup> | 7.1×10 <sup>2</sup> |

Table A1

Note: the unit for the natural Thorium and Uranium is mg/kg.

#### **Additional information:**

This standard is proposed by the Department of Health Supervision of the Ministry of Health;

This standard was drafted by the Institute of Radiation Medicine, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences;

The main drafter of this standard is Zhu Hongda;

The Food Hygiene Supervision and Inspection Institute of the Ministry of Health, entrusted by the Ministry of Health, reserves the right of final explanations.