

Methods of analysis for provisions in the Standard for Dried Roots, Rhizomes and Bulbs Dried or Dehydrated ginger (CXS 343-2021)

1. ISO 927 is identified as a Type I whole dead insects, but only as a Type IV for live insects. Is there a reason for this difference in tying?
2. MPM V8 is listed as a Type IV for Mammalian/Other Excreta, however ISO 927 appears to capture this category and is identified as a Type I at other parts of the table, is there a reason for selecting a Type IV for this provision?

Standard for Dried Floral Parts-Cloves (CXS 344-2021),

3. ISO 927 is identified as a Type I whole dead insects, but only as a Type IV for live insects. Is there a reason for this difference in tying?
4. MPM V8 is listed as a Type IV for Mammalian/Other Excreta, however ISO 927 appears to capture this category and is identified as a Type I at other parts of the table, is there a reason for selecting a Type IV for this provision?

Standard for Dried Leaves - Dried Basil (CXS 345-2021),

1. ISO 927 is identified as a Type I whole dead insects, but only as a Type IV for live insects. Is there a reason for this difference in tying?
2. MPM V8 is listed as a Type IV for Mammalian/Other Excreta, however ISO 927 appears to capture this category and is identified as a Type I at other parts of the table, is there a reason for selecting a Type IV for this provision?

Standard for Dried Floral Parts – Saffron (CXS 351-2021),

1. The taste strength, aroma strength, coloring strength provisions uses the ISO 3632-2 and is listed as Type IV. As this ISO standard is specific to saffron, is there a reason it is listed as a Type IV and not a Type I?

Standards for Dried Seeds – Nutmeg (CXS 352-2022),

None identified

Standard for Dried or Dehydrated Chilli Pepper and Paprika (CXS 353-2022),

For the provision Live Insect there are 2 methods listed and both identified as Type I. Are these methods identical? If not one must be endorsed as the Type I method and the other removed.

draft Standard for Dried Small Cardamom, draft Standard for Spices Derived from Dried Fruits and Berries (Part A - Allspice, Juniper berry and Star anise)

There are Type I and Type IV methods listed for the provisions “Whole Dead Insects” and “Insect Fragments”. While listing both a Type I and Type IV is strictly allowed, there should be a compelling reason for the listing.

There are parenthetical comments in the provision for fifth and light filth, which says “*list all the filth here-for example- mammalian excreta?*”, it is unclear if this is text which should have been removed?

Comparison between different CCSC standards

In CXS 343 ISO 927 is a Type IV for Mammalian / Other Excreta, but in CXS 352 ISO 927 is listed as a Type I for this same provision. Is there a reason for the different typing of the same method for the same provision?

In some standards the provision is listed as Mould Visible and in others it is listed a Visible Mould, is there a significance to this difference or could a single name for the provision be used consistently across standards?

Across standards there are some differences in provision grouping. For example in the Cardamom standard the provision is Whole Insect Live/Dead, while in the Ginger Standard (CXS 343) the provisions are listed separately as "Whole Dead Insects" and "Live Insect". Are these