

**GENERAL METHODS FOR THE DETECTION OF IRRADIATED FOODS**  
**CODEX STAN 231-2001<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Provision</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Principle</b>	<b>Type</b>
Detection of irradiated food	Food containing fat	EN 1784:1996	Gas chromatographic analysis of hydrocarbons	Type II
Detection of irradiated food	Food containing fat	EN 1785:1996	Gas chromatographic/ spectrophotometric analysis of 2/alkylcyclobutanones	Type III
Detection of irradiated food	Food containing bone	EN 1786:1996	ESR spectroscopy	Type II
Detection of irradiated food	Food containing cellulose	EN 1787:2000	ESR spectroscopy	Type II
Detection of irradiated food	Food containing silicate minerals	EN 1788:2001	Thermoluminescence	Type II
Detection of irradiated food	Food containing silicate minerals	EN 13751:2002	Photostimulated luminescence	Type III
Detection of irradiated food	Food containing crystalline sugar	EN 13708:2001	ESR spectroscopy	Type II
Detection of irradiated food	Herb, spices and raw minced meat	EN 13783:2001 NMKL 137 (2002)	Direct Epifluorescent Filter Technique/Aerobic Plate Count (DEFT/APC) (screening method)	Type III
Detection of irradiated food	Food containing DNA	EN 13784:2001	DNA comet assay (screening method)	Type III

<sup>1</sup> The General Methods for the Detection of Irradiated Foods were adopted by the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission in 2001 and revised by its 26<sup>th</sup> Session in 2003