

**PAKISTAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION  
FOR  
REFINED PALM OLEIN (1<sup>ST</sup> REV.).**



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0. FOREWORD

- 0.1 This Pakistan Standard was adopted by the Pakistan Standards & Quality Control Authority, Standards Development Centre on **28<sup>th</sup> January, 2003**, after the draft finalized by the Oil Seeds & their Allied Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Agriculture & Food Products Divisional Council.
- 0.2 This Pakistan standard specification was first established in 1983 keeping in view the latest developments, the committee felt it necessary to revise.
- 0.3 Palm Olein is obtained by fractionation of Palm Oil which is separated into liquid and semi solid fractions and the former is called Palm Olein.
- 0.4 In preparation of this standard, the views of the manufacturers, technologists and testing authorities, etc., have been taken into consideration.
- 0.5 The final value, expressing the results of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with PS:103-1991 (1<sup>st</sup> Rev.) "Methods of Rounding off Numerical Values". The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value shall be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for Refined Palmolein.

## 2. TERMINOLOGY

- 2.1 For the purpose of this standard, the following definition in addition to the definitions given under 2 of PS:56-1996 Methods of Sampling & Test for Vegetable Oil & Fats (1<sup>st</sup> Rev.) shall apply.
- 2.1.1 Refined Palm Olein shall be obtained by chemical or physical refining, bleaching and deodorizing. The final products shall be free from harmful chemical.

## 3. REQUIREMENTS

- 3.1 Description – The material shall be derived by fractionation of Palm Oil obtained from the fleshy mesocarp of the fruits of Oil Palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) tree by the process of expression.
- 3.2 The material shall be clear and free from adulterants, sediments, suspended and other foreign matter, separated water, and shall have acceptable taste and odour. It may contain antioxidants and synergist as follows :-

<u>ANTIOXIDANTS</u>	<u>MAXIMUM LEVEL OF USE</u>
i. Propyl octyl, and dodecyl gallates.	100 mg/kg individually or in combination.
ii. Butylated hydroxy-toluene (BHT) Butylated Hydroxyanisole (BHA).	220 mg/kg individually or in combination.
iii. Any combination of gallates with BHA or BHT or both.	200 mg/kg but galltes not to exceed 100 mg/kg.
iv. Natural and synthetic tocopherols.	Not limited.
v. Ascorbyl palmitate.	200 mg/kg individually or in combination.
vi. Ascorbyl Stearate.	200 mg/kg individually or in combination.
vii. Dilauryl thiodiprodionate.	200 mg/kg.
viii. Tertiary Butly Hydroquinone (TBHQ).	200 mg / kg.

**ANTIOXIDANT SYNERGISTS.                      MAXIMUM LEVEL OF USE.**

- |      |                                  |   |
|------|----------------------------------|---|
| i.   | Citric acid and its Sodium Salt. | Limited by GMP.                           |
| ii.  | Isopropyl citrate mixture        | 100 mg/kg.                                |
| iii. | Phosphoric acid.                 | 100 mg/kg individually or in combination. |

3.2.1 The following colours are permitted for the purpose of restoring natural colour lost in processing as long as the added colour does not deceive or mislead the consumer by concealing damage or inferiority or by making the product appear to be of greater than actual value.

MAXIMUM LEVEL OF USE

- |      |  |              |
|------|--|--------------|
| i.   | Beta-carotene.   | Not limited. |
| ii.  | Annatto.   | Not limited. |
| iii. | Curcumin.  | Not limited. |
| iv.  | Canthaxanthine.  | Not limited. |
| v.   | Beta-apo-8 carotenal.                                  | Not limited. |
| vi.  | Methyl and ethyl esters of beta-apo-8 carotenoic acid. | Not limited. |

3.2.2 When added colour shall be used, the container shall be labeled with the legend “contains added permissible colour”.

3.2.3 Natural flavours and their identical synthetic equivalents except those which are known to represent a toxic hazard and other synthetic flavours approved by the codex Alimentarius commission are permitted for the purpose of restoring natural flavour lost in processing or for the purpose of standardizing flavour as long as the added flavour does not deceive or mislead the consumer by concealing damage or inferiority or by making the product appear to be of greater than actual value.

3.2.3.1 Use of the following solvents in flavour is prohibited :

- i. Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether.
- ii. Isopropyl alcohol.

3.2.3.2 When natural flavour or artificial flavour shall be used, the container shall be labeled with legend “contains natural flavour or artificial flavour”.

3.3 The clarity of the material shall be judged by the absence of turbidity after keeping the filtered sample at 40 °C for 24 hours.

3.4 Admixture with other Oils – The material shall be free from admixture with mineral or other oils of vegetable or animal origin when tested according to the methods prescribed in PS:56-1996.

3.5 The material shall also comply with the requirements given in Table – 1.

#### 4. PACKING

4.1 The products shall be packed in suitably sealed and well closed containers made from food grade material in accordance with PS:4797-2002 for Flexible packs for the packing of Banaspati, Cooking Oil and Edible Oils or plastic containers (made from Food Grade Material) or in accordance with PS:4773-2002 for Tinsplate Containers for Ghee, Banaspati, Cooking Oil/Edible Oils.

4.2 The weight of tin container for packing of Refined Palm olein shall be as follows :

#### WEIGHT OF FINISHED PRODUCT

#### WEIGHT OF TIN CONTAINERS

16 kg	880 g to 890 g
10 kg	660 g to 670 g
5 kg	330 g to 340 g
2.5 kg	180 g to 190 g

## 5. MARKING

5.1 The containers shall be marked with the following particulars :-

- i. Name of the material in block letter e.g. "REFINED PALM OLEIN".
- ii. Date of manufacture and Date of expiry.  
(PS:4449-1999 Expiration periods for food product shall be strictly followed).
- iii. Name and address of manufacturer.
- iv. Net weight of the contents in kg.
- v. Chemical parameters & their value should be displayed on the label., like Moisture content, Iodine Value, Cloud Point/Melting Point, Peroxide Value, FFA and Colour etc.
- vi. The words contains 33000 I.U.  $\pm$  10 % (Assay variation) per kg of the finished product when packed.
- vii. Pakistan Standard Number and PS Mark.
- viii. Licence Number.
- ix. Storage conditions.

5.1.1 No label, declaration, methods of preparation and publicity concerning the product, shall be made in a manner likely to mislead the purchaser and/or consumer as to the true nature/or composition of the product as a whole.

TABLE – 1  
REQUIREMENTS FOR REFINED PALM OLEIN  
(CLAUSE 3.5)

SL. NO.	CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITS	METHOD OF TEST REF. TO APPENDICES OF PS:56-1996*
i.	Moisture and insoluble impurities percent by weight, Max.	0.15	4
ii.	Colour in a 5 ¼ inch cell on lovibond scale max.	R 5 Y 50	12
iii.	Refractive index* at 40 °C.	1.4550 to 1.4610	9
iv.	Saponification value.	190 to 205	14
v.	Iodine value (Wijs).	56 to 64	13
vi.	Free Fatty Acid (as palmitic acid) percent by weight, max.	0.25	6
vii.	Unsaponifiable matter, percent by	1.2	7

	weight, max.		
viii.	Peroxide value, expressed as milli-equivalents of oxygen per kg, max.	10	20
ix.	Anisidine Value max / Rancidity (Kries Test) ***, max.	3.0 R	See App.-C of PS:221-2003(3 <sup>rd</sup> Rev.) for Anisidine Value or See App. A of PS:2858-2003 (R) for Rancidity Test
x.	Vitamin-A.	33000 I.U. $\pm$ 10 % (Assay variation) per kg of the finished product.	23
xi.	Slip melting point., max.	24 °C	8
xi.	Cloud point °C, Max.	10 °C	PS:ISO:3015-1992**
xii.	Soap content., max.	50	Appendix-D of PS:221-2003 (3 <sup>rd</sup> Rev.)****

\* Method of Sampling & Test for Vegetable Oil & Fats.

\*\* PS:2858-2003 (R) for Cooking Oil (1<sup>st</sup> Rev.).

\*\*\* Colour produced in Kries Test shall be interpreted alongwith Peroxide Value and shall be sensory test as negative. If the colour is not deeper than 3.0 R 1 inch cell lovibond scale.

\*\*\*\* Banaspati (3<sup>rd</sup> Rev.)

## 6. SAMPLING

6.1 Representative samples of the material shall be drawn as prescribed under PS:56-1996.

## 7. TEST

7.1 Test should be carried out as prescribed in PS:56-1996 and PS: 221-2003.

7.2 Quality of Reagents – Unless specified otherwise analytical grade chemicals and distilled water (PS:593-1991) shall be used in tests.

**NOTE :-** Analytical grade chemical's shall mean chemical that do not contain impurities which affect the result of analysis.