

When several micronutrients have to be added to flour it is practically impossible to add each mineral and vitamin separately. The easiest way is to add them together as premix. Premix manufacturers can produce high quality mixtures because of their knowledge of micronutrients and blending technology, and the desired nutrient content of the premix can be guaranteed by their quality control system. Premixes of micronutrients should not be combined with other flour improvers, especially chemical agents such as bromate, benzoyl peroxide, azodicarbonamide or ascorbic acid. Reactions with the nutrient premix may occur and result in degradation of some of the nutrients.

Micronutrients, and particularly vitamins, are more or less sensitive to heat, light, humidity, oxidation, acids and alkalis. Care must therefore be taken when handling vitamin premixes. For as long as possible they should be stored in a cool, dry place in their original sealed packing. Heat, moisture and direct sunlight should be avoided while nutrients are in the dosing system.

Abbreviations in Tab. 85:

V	=	Voluntary
FA	=	Folic acid
M	=	Mandatory
PA	=	Pantothenic acid
P	=	Proposed or projected
Ca	=	Calcium
S	=	Required for specific regions, provinces or states
Mg	=	Magnesium
LA	=	Level added

Iron types specified under regulations:

E	=	Electrolytic reduced iron or equivalent
FS	=	Ferrous sulphate
FF	=	Ferrous fumarate
R	=	Reduced iron or equivalent

17.4 References

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