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ISO 18787:2017

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Foodstuffs — Determination of water activity

Draft for stakeholders' comments only

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS



NATIONAL FOREWORD

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is a statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act No.3 of 1975, amended by Act No.2 of 2009.

This Tanzania Standard is being prepared by General Sampling and Test Methods Technical Committee, under the supervision of Agriculture and Food Standards Divisional Committee (AFDC).

This Tanzania standard is identical adoption of ISO 18787:2017 Foodstuffs- Determination of water activity published by the International Organization for Standardization

TERMINOLOGY AND CONVENTIONS.

The text of International standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as draft Tanzania standard.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

1. The comma has been used as decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania, it is current practice to use "full point" on the baseline as decimal marker.
2. Whenever the words "International Standard" appear, referring to this draft standard, they should read as "Tanzania Standard".

SCOPE

This document establishes basic principles and specifies requirements for the methods of determining water activity (a_w) of food products for human consumption and animal feed within a measurement range of 0 to 1.

The measurement principles are based on the dew-point measurement or on the determination of the change in electrical conductivity of an electrolyte or in the permittivity of a polymer.

The method does not apply to products stored below their freezing point (equivalent to the temperature at which ice crystals appear in the product), neither to products corresponding to a water-in-fat emulsion, nor to crystal products such as sugars, salt or minerals.

For products containing volatile compounds, such as alcohols, specific equipment adaptations may be necessary to apply the method.

The results of the interlaboratory studies that were carried out are given in Annex B.