Standards for Use, according to Use Categories

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–The table below is an English translation and compilation of "the Standards for Use of Food Additives" issued by Minister for Health, Labour and Welfare, Government of Japan along with related information as reference materials for deepening the understanding of users. In case of any discrepancy between the Japanese original and the English translation, the former will take priority. It is recommended to refer to the official government documents when utilizing the contents of this table.

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
Acidifiers	Acetic Acid	All foods		
	Acetic Acid, Glacial			
	Adipic Acid			
	Citric Acid			
	Fumaric Acid			
	Gluconic Acid			
	Glucono–δ–Lactone			
	Lactic Acid			
	DL–Malic Acid			
	Succinic Acid			
	D–Tartaric Acid			
	DL–Tartaric Acid			
Anti–caking	Ferrocyanides of Calcium, Potassium and Sodium	Salt	Individually or in combination, 0.020g/kg as anhydrous sodium ferrocyanide	
Anti–foaming agent	Silicone resin	All foods	0.050 g/kg	Only for defoaming.
Anti–molding agents	Azoxystrobin		as maximum residue limit	
		Citrus fruits (except for UNSHU orange)	0.010 g/kg	
		Potato	0.007 g/kg	
	Difenoconazole	Potato	0.004g/kg	
	Diphenyl		as maximum residue limit	
		Grapefruit	0.070 g/kg	
		Lemon	0.070 g/kg	
		Orange	0.070 g/kg	
	Fludioxonil	Kiwifruit Pineapple (except for crown bud)	0.020 g/kg	
		Citrus fruits (except for UNSHU orange)	0.010 g/kg	
		Potato	0.0060 g/kg	
		Apple Apricot (except for seeds) Avocado (except for seed) Cherry (except for seeds) Japanese plum (except for seeds) Loquat Mango (except for seed) Nectarine (except for seeds) Papaya Pear Peach (except for seeds) Pomegranate Quince	0.0050 g/kg	
	Imazalil		as maximum residue limit	
		Banana	0.0020 g/kg	
		Citrus fruits (except for UNSHU orange)	0.0050 g/kg	
	o–Phenylphenol	Citrus fruits	as maximum residue limit of *o*– 0.010 g/kg	
	Sodium *o*–Phenylphenol			

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Propiconazole	Citrus fruits(except for UNSHU orange)	as maximum residue limit 0.008g/kg	
		Apricot (eliminate seeds) Nectarin (eliminate seeds) Peach (eliminate seeds) Cherry (eliminate peduncle and seeds)	0.004g/kg	
		Japanese plum (eliminate seeds)	0.0006g/kg	
	Pyrimethanil		as maximum residue limit	
		Apricot Cherry Citrus fruits (excpt UNSHU orange) Japanese plum (including prune) Peach	0.010 g/kg	
		Apple Pear Quince	0.014 g/kg	
	Thiabendazole		as maximum residue limit	
		Banana (whole)	0.0030 g/kg	
		Banana (pulp)	0.0004 g/kg	
		Citrus fruits	0.010 g/kg	
Antioxidants	L-Ascorbic Acid L-Ascorbyl Palmitate L-Ascorbyl Stearate	All foods		
	Butylated Hydroxyanisole (BHA)		as BHA	
		Butter	0.2 g/kg	When BHA is used in combination with BHT, the total amount of both shall not exceed the corresponding limit.
		Fats & oils	0.2 g/kg	
		Fish & shellfish (dried)	0.2 g/kg	
		Fish & shellfish (salted)	0.2 g/kg	
		Fish & shellfish (frozen) (except frozen products cosumed raw)	1 g/kg of dip	
		Mashed potato (dried)	0.2 g/kg	
		Whale meat (frozen) (except frozen products cosumed raw)	1 g/kg of dip	
	Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT)		as BHA	When BHA is used in combination with BHT, the total amount of both shall not exceed the corresponding limit.
		Butter	0.2 g/kg	
		Chewing gum	0.75 g/kg	
		Fats & oils	0.2 g/kg	
		Fish & shellfish (dried)	0.2 g/kg	
		Fish & shellfish (salted)	0.2 g/kg	
		Fish & shellfish (frozen) (except frozen products cosumed raw)	1 g/kg of dip	
		Mashed potato (dried)	0.2 g/kg	
		Whale meat (frozen) (except frozen products cosumed raw)	1 g/kg of dip	
	Calcium L-Ascorbate	All foods		
	Calcium Disodium Ethylenediaminetetraacetate		as EDTA-CaNa2	
		Canned and bottle non-alcoholic beverages	0.035 g/kg	
		Other canned and bottle foods	0.25 g/kg	
	L-Cysteine Monohydro-chloride	Bread Fruit juice		
	Disodium Ethylene-diaminetetraacetate		as EDTA-CaNa2	Shall be chelated with calcium ino before the preparation of the finished food.
		Canned and bottle non-alcoholic beverages	0.035 g/kg	
		Other canned and bottled foods	0.25 g/kg	

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Erythrobic Acid	Fish paste products (excluding SURIMI) Bread Other food		Not permitted for nutritive purposes in fish paste products (excluding SURIMI) or bread. Only for antioxidizing purposes in other foods.
	Isopropyl Citrate		as monoisopropyl citrate	
		Butter	0.10 g/kg	
		Fats and oils	0.10 g/kg	
	Guaiac Resin	Butter	1.0 g/kg	
		Fats and oils	1.0 g/kg	
	Propyl Gallate	Butter	0.10 g/kg	
		Fats and oils	0.20 g/kg	
	Sodium L-Ascorbate	All foods		
	Sodium Erythorbate	Fish paste products (excluding SURIMI) Bread Other food		Not permitted for nutritive purposes in fish paste products (excluding SURIMI) or bread. Only for antioxidizing purposes in other foods.
Antioxidants (continued)	*dl*-α-Tocopherol	All foods		Only for antioxidizing, except when included in preparation of β-Carotene, Vitamin A, Vitamin A Esters of Fatty Acids, or Liquid Paraffin.
Antisticking	D-Mannitol	Candies	40%	* When used in formula with Potassium Chloride and Glutamate for seasoning foods or enhancing their original flavor, no limits are specified. (only cases where D-Mannitol does not exceed 80 % of the sum of Potassium Chloride, Glutamates and D-Mannitol)
		Chewing gum	20%	
		FURIKAKE (sprinkleover only products containing granues)	50 % of granules	
		RAKUGAN (dried rice-flour cakes)	30%	
		TSUKUDANI (food boiled down in soy sauce, only products made of KONBU (kelp))	25 % (as maximum residue limit)	
		All foods as CHOMIRYO (seasoning)*		
Bleaching agents Sterilizer	Hydrogen Peroxide	Whitebait simply scalded, Dried whitebait	less than 0.005g/kg(as maximum residue limit)	
		All foods		Shall be removed or decomposed before the preparation of the finished food.
Bleaching agents	Sodium Chlorite	Cherry Citrus fruits (limited to those for confectionary) FUKI Grape Peach		Shall be removed or decomposed before the preparation of the finished food.
		Eggs (limited to the part of egg shell) Processed KAZUNOKO (Herring roe products) (except for dried KAZUNOKO and freezed KAZUNOKO) Vegetables dor direct consumption	0.50 g/kg dipping solution (as sodium chlorite)	
Sterilizer		Meat Meat products	0.50g～1.20g/kg dipping solution or spray liquid (as sodium chlorite)	dipping solution or spray liquid of pH 2.3 ～ 2.9 shall be used within 30 seconds, and shall be removed or decomposed before the preparation of the finished food.

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
Bleaching agents			Residue limit of SO2 less than:	
	Potassium Hydrogen Sulfite Solution	AMANATTO:dried candied beans	0.10 g/kg	Not permitted in legumes/pulses, sesame seeds, or vegetables. When other foods (excluding KONNYAKU) manufactured or processed, using foods like Dried fruits (excluding raisns) listed in this section, in which an additive listed in the left column is used, according to the standards for use, contain a residue of not less than 0.030 g/kg as SO_2, the amount of residue shall be the maximum residue limit.
	Potassium Pyrosulfite	Candied cherry	0.30 g/kg	
	Sodium Hydrogen Sulfite Solution	Dijon mustard	0.50 g/kg	
		Dried fruits (excluding raisins)	2.0 g/kg	
	Sodium Hydrosulfite	Raisins	1.5 g/kg	
	Sodium Pyrosulfite	Dried potato	0.50 g/kg	
	Sodium Sulfite	Food molasses	0.30 g/kg	
	Sulfur Dioxide	Frozen raw crab	0.10 g/kg	
		Gelatin	0.50 g/kg	
		KANPYO: dried gourd strips	5.0 g/kg	
		KONNYAKU-KO:powdered konjac	0.90 g/kg	
		Miscellaneous alcoholic beverages	0.35 g/kg	
		MIZUAME (starch syrup)	0.20 g/kg	
		Natural fruit juice (confined to foods to be consumed in 5-fold or more dilution)	0.15 g/kg	
		Prawn	0.10 g/kg	
		Simmered beans	0.10 g/kg	
		Tapioca starch for saccharification	0.25 g/kg	
Bleaching agents (continued)	Sulfur Dioxide (continued)	Wine (any kind of fruit wine, excluding squeezed fruit juice containing alcohol of not less than 1% by volume which is used for manufacturing wine and a concentrate of the same.)	0.35 g/kg	
		Other foods (excluding cherry used for candied cherry, hop used for brewing beer, fruit juice used for manufacturing wine, and squeezed fruit juice containing alcohol of not less than 1 % by volume, and and a concentrate of the same.)	0.030 g/kg	
Chewing gum bases	Ester Gum	Chewing gum		Only as chewing gum base. * Polyvinyl Acetate may also be used as film-forming. See the section, "Film-forming agents."
	Polybutene			
	Polyisobutylene			
	Polyvinyl Acetate*			
Color fixatives	Ferrous Sulfate	All foods		
	Potassium Nitrate		less than:	May be used as fermentation regulator. See the section, "Miscellenous."
		Meat products	0.070 g/kg	
		Whale meat bacon	0.070 g/kg (as residue limit of NO2)	
	Sodium Nitrate	Same as for Potassium Nitrate		
	Sodium Nitrite		as maximum residue limit of nitrite	
		Fish ham	0.050 g/kg	
		Fish sausage	0.050 g/kg	
		IKURA (salted/processed salmon roes)	0.0050 g/kg	
		Meat products	0.070 g/kg	
		SUJIKO (salted salmon roes)	0.0050 g/kg	
		TARAKO	0.0050 g/kg	
		Whale meat bacon	0.070 g/kg	

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
Color adjuvant	Ferrous Gluconate	Table olive	0.15 g/kg (as residue limit of iron)	May also be used as dietary supplement. See the section, "Dietary supplements"
	Magnesium Hydroxide			
Dietary supplements	L-Ascorbic acid 2-glucoside	All foods		
	Biotin	Formulated milk (dried, liquid)		
		Substitutes for human milk	10mg/100kcal	
		Foods for specified health uses, Foods with nutrient function claims		
	Bisbentiamine	All foods		
	Carcium Carbonate			
	Calcium Chloride	All foods	1.0 % The above limits do not apply to foods approved to be labeled as "special. dietary	Only when indispensable for manufacturing or processing the food, or when used for nutritive purposes.
	Calcium Citrate			
	Calcium Dihydrogen Phosphate Calcium Dihydrogen Pyrophosphate			Only when indispensable for manufacturing or processing the food, or when used for nutritive purposes.
	Cacium Gluconate*			*Only for nutritive purposes.
	Calcium Glycerophosphate*			
	Calcium Hydroxide			Only when indispensable for manufacturing or processing the food, or when used for
	Calcium Lactate			
Dietary supplements (continued)	Calcium Monohydrogen Phosphat	All foods	as Ca 1.0% ** The above limits do not apply to foods approved to be labeled as "special. dietary	Only when indispensable for manufacturing or processing the food, or when used for nutritive purposes.
	Calcium Oxide			
	Calcium Pantothenate		as Ca 1.0% **	
	Calcium Stearate			
	Calcium Sulfate		as Ca 1.0% **	Only when indispensable for manufacturing or processing the food, or when used for nutritive purposes.
	Cholecalciferol	All foods		
	Copper Gluconate	Substitutes for human milk	as copper 0.60 mg/L when formulated into a standard concentration.	The limit does not apply to cases where this additive is used in formulated milk under approval by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
		Foods for specified health uses, Foods with nutrient function claims	5 mg/recommended daily portion of each food	
	Cupric Sulfate	Substitutes for human milk	as copper 0.60 mg/L when formulated into a standard concentration.	The limit does not apply to cases where this additive is used in formulated milk under approval by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Dibenzoyl Thiamine	All foods		
	Dibenzoyl Thiamine Hydrochloride			
	Dry Formed Vitamin A			
	Ergocalciferol			
	Ferric Ammonium Citrate			
	Ferric Chloride			
	Ferric Citrate			
	Ferric Pyrophosphate			
	Ferrous Gluconate	Dried milk for pregnant and lactating women. Substitutes for human milk. Weaning foods		May also be used as color adjuvant. See the section, "Color adjuvant."
	Folic Acid	All foods		
	L-Histidine Monohydrochloride			
	Iron Lactate			
	L-Isoleucine			
	L-Lysine L-Aspartate			
	L-Lysine L-Glutamate			
	L-Lysin Monohydrochloride			
	Magnesium Hydroxide			
	Magnesium Monohydrogen Phosphate			
	DL-Methionine			
	L-Methionine			
	Methyl Hesperidin			
	Nicotinamide			Not permitted in fresh fish/shellfish (including fresh whale meat) or meat.
	Nicotinic Acid			
Dietary supplements (continued)	L-Phenylalanine	All foods		
	Pyridoxine Hydrochloride			
	Riboflavin			
	Riboflavin 5'-Phosphate Sodium			
	Riboflavin Tetrabutyrate			
	Sodium Ferrous Citrate			
	Sodium Pantothenate			
	Sodium Selenite	Formulated milk (dried, liquid)		The limit does not apply to cases where this additive is used in substitutes for human milk under approval by the Minister for Health, Labour and Welfare.
		Substitutes for human milk	as selen 5.5 μg/100kcal	
	Thiamine Dicetylsulfate	All foods		
	Thiamine Dilaurylsulfate			
	Thiamine Hydrochloride			
	Thiamine Mononitrate			
	Thiamine Naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate			
	Thiamine Thiocyanate			
	DL-Threonine			
	L-Threonine			
	all-rac-α-Tocopheryl Acetate	Foods for specified health uses	as α-Tocopherol	Only foods for specified health uses and foods with nutrient function claims.
	R,R,R-α-Tocopheryl Acetate	Foods with nutrient function claims	150 mg/recommended daily portion of each food	

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Tricalcium Phosphate	All foods	as Ca 1.00% The above limit do not apply to foods approved to be labeled as "special. dietary	Only when indispensable for manufacturing or processing the food, or when used for nutritive purposes.
	DL-Tryptophan	All foods		
	L-Tryptophan			
	L-Valine			
	Vitamin A			
	Vitamin A Esters of Fatty Acids			
	Vitamin A in Oil			
	Zinc Gluconate	Only substitutes for human milk	as zinc 6.0 mg/L When formulated into a standard concentration.	The limit does not apply to cases where these additives are used in formulated milk under approval by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
		Foods for specified health uses, Foods with nutrient function claims	15 mg/ recommended daily portion of each food	
		foods for the ill (which is categorized as "foods for special dietary uses")		
	Zinc Sulfate	Only substitutes for human milk	as zinc 6.0 mg/L When formulated into a standard concentration.	The limit does not apply to cases where these additives are used in formulated milk under approval by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
Emulsifiers	Calcium Strearoyl Lactylate	as Calcium Strearoyl Lactylate		
		Bread.	4.0 g/kg	
		Butter cakes.	5.5 g/kg	
		Confections (baked or fried wheat flour products only).	4.0 g/kg	
		Moist cakes (rice flour products only)	6.0 g/kg	
		Macaroni and other such products.*	4.0 g/kg*	*as dry noodles.
Emulsifiers (continued)	Calcium Strearoyl Lactylate (continued)	Mixed powder:		
		for manufacturing bread.	5.5 g/kg	When used in combination with calcium strearoyl lactylate and sodium strearoyl lactylate, total level of the additives as calcium strearoyl lactylate shall not be more than the maximum limit.
		for manufacturing confections (fried wheat flour products only).	5.5 g/kg	
		for manufacturing confections (baked wheat flour products only).	5.0 g/kg	
		for manufacturing moist cakes (rice flour products only).	10 g/kg	
		for manufacturing sponge cakes, butter cakes and steamed breads.	8.0 g/kg	
		for manufacturing steamed MANJYU (bun made by steaming wheat flour dough).	2.5 g/kg	
		Noodles (excluding instant noodles and dry noodles)	4.5 g/kg**	** as boiled noodles.
		Sponge cakes.	5.5 g/kg	
		Steamed bread (bread made by steaming wheat flour dough).	5.5 g/kg	
		Steamed MANJYU	2.0 g/kg	
	Glycerol Esters of Fatty Acids	All foods		
	Lecithin			

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Polysorbate 20		as polysorbate 80	If it is used together with one of polysorbate 60, 65, and 80, the sum of each amount used shall be not more than the corresponding maximum levels as polysorbate 80. The above standards are not applied for products that are approved or recognized as foods for special dietary use. Flour paste*: In this list, flour paste is confined to paste products of cocoa and chocolate that are prepared with sugar, fat/oil, powder milk, egg, or wheat flour as secondary ingridients, and pasteurized. They are used as fillings or coatings of bread or bakery confections.
	Polysorbate 60	Capsule- and tablet-form foods excluding confections	25 g/kg	
	Polysorbate 65	Chewing gum	5.0 g/kg	
	Polysorbate 80	Cocoa and chocolate products	5.0 g/kg	
		Milk-fat substitutes	5.0 g/kg	
		Sauces	5.0 g/kg	
		Seasonings for instant noodles	5.0 g/kg	
		Shortening	5.0 g/kg	
		Bakery confections	3.0 g/kg	
		Decorations for confections (Sugar coatings and icings)	3.0 g/kg	
		Dressing	3.0 g/kg	
		Ice creams	3.0 g/kg	
		Mayonnaise	3.0 g/kg	
		Mix powder for bakery confections and moist sweet cake	3.0 g/kg	
		Moist sweet cake, unbaked cake (Including fruit tart, cream cake, rare cheese cake, custard pudding, and like products)	3.0 g/kg	
		Sweetened yoghurt	3.0 g/kg	
		Candies	1.0 g/kg	
		Edible ices including sherbet	1.0 g/kg	
		Flour paste*	1.0 g/kg	
		Soup	1.0 g/kg	
		Pickled sea weed	0.50 g/kg	
		Pickled vegetables	0.50 g/kg	
		Chocolate drinks	0.50 g/kg	
		Unripened cheese	0.080 g/kg	
		Canned and bottled sea weed	0.030 g/kg	
		Canned and bottled vegetables	0.030 g/kg	
		Other foods	0.020 g/kg	
	Propylene Glycol Esters of Fatty Acids	All foods		
	Sodium Stearoyl Lactylate	Same as for Calcium Strearoyl Lactylate		
Emulsifiers (continued)	Sorbitan Esters of Fatty Acids	All foods		
	Sucrose Esters of Fatty Acids			
	Sunflower Lecithin			
	Triethyl Citrate	Only capsule and tablet (except for chewable tablet).	3.5g/kg	not Sweet
		Egg pulp Dried egg	2.5g/kg	
		Nonalcoholic beverages	0.2g/kg	
Film-forming agents	Morpholine Salts of Fatty Acids	Rind of fruits		Only as film-forming agent. * Polyvinyl Acetate may also be used as chewing gum base. See the section, "Chewing gum base."
	Polyvinyl Acetate*	Rind of vegetables		
	Sodium Oleate			
Flavoring agents	Acetaldehyde	All foods		Only for flavoring.
	Acetophenone			
	Aliphatic Higher Alcohols (excluding substances generally recognized as highly toxic)			

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Aliphatic Higher Aldehydes (excluding substances generally recognized as highly toxic)			
	Alphatic Higher Hydro-carbons (excluding sub-stances generally recog-nized as highly toxic)			
	Ally Cyclohexylpropionate			
	Ally Hexanoate			
	Ally Isothiocyanate			
	(3-Amino-3-carboxypropyl) dimethylsulfonium chloride			
	Ammonium Isovalerate			
	Amylalcohol			
	α-Amylcinnamicaldehyde			
	Anisaldehyde			
	Aromatic Alcohols			
	Aromatic Aldehydes (excluding substances generally recognized as highly toxic)			
	Benzaldehyde			
	Benzyl Acetate			
	Benzyl Alcohol			
	Benzyl Propionate			
	d-Borneol			
	Butanol			
	Butyl Acetate			
	sec-Butylamine			
	Butyl Butyrate			
	Butyraldehyde			
	Butyric Acid			
	Cinnamic Acid			
	Cinnamaldehyde			
	Cinnamyl Acetate			
Flavoring agents (continued)	Cinnamyl Alcohol	All foods		Only for flavoring.
	Citral			
	Citronellal			
	Citronellol			
	Citronellyl Acetate			
	Citronellyl Formate			
	Cyclohexyl Acetate			
	Cyclohexyl Butyrate			
	Decanal			
	Decanol			
	2,3—Diethylpyrazine			
	2,3-Diethyl-5-methylpyrazine			
	2,3-Dimethylpyrazine			
	2,5-Dimethylpyrazine			
	2,6-Dimethylpyrazine			
	2,6-Dimethylpyridine			
	Esters			
	Ethers			

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Ethyl Acetate	Ethanol Yeast extract Vinyl acetate resin		Only for flavoring, execpt when: 1. Used for denaturing ethanol which is used for the removal astringency of persimons, the manufacture of crystalline fructose, the preparation of granules or tablets of spices, or the manufacture of KONNYAKU-KO (Konjac powder), or which is used as a solvent for Butylated Hydroxytoluene of Butylated Hydroxyanisole or as an ingredient for the manufacture of vinegar; 2. Used for accelerating-yeast-autolysis in the extract (water-soluble fraction obtained by autolysis of yeast;) 3. Used as a solvent for vinyl acetate resin. Ethyl Aceteta used in manu-facturing yeast extract shall be removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Ethyl Acetoacetate	All foods		Only for flavoring.
	Ethyl Butyrate			
	Ethyl Cinnamate			
	Ethyl Decanoate			
	Mixture of 2-Ethyl-3,5-dimethylpyrazine and 2-Ethyl-3,6-dimethylpyrazine			
	Ethyl Heptanoate			
	Ethyl Hexanoate			
	Ethyl Isovalerate			
	2-Ethyl-3-methylpyrazine			
	2-Ethyl-5-methylpyrazine			
	2-Ethyl-6-methylpyrazine			
	5-Ethyl-2-methylpyridine			
	Ethyl Octanoate			
	Ethyl Phenylacetate			
	Ethyl Propionate			
	2-Ethylpyrazine			
Flavoring agents (continued)	3-Ethylpyridine	All foods		Only for flavoring.
	Ethylvanillin			
	1,8-Cineole			
	Eugenol			
	Fatty Acids			
	Furfural and its derivatives (excluding substances generally recognized as highly toxic)			
	Geraniol			
	Geranyl Acetate			
	Geranyl Formate			
	Hexanoic Acid			
	Hexylamine			
	Hydroxycitronellal			
	Hydroxycitronellal Di-methylacetal			
	Indole and its derivatives			
	Ionone			
	Isoamyl Acetate			
	Isoamylalcohol			
	Isoamyl Butyrate			
	Isoamyl Formate			
	Isoamyl Isovalerate			

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Isoamyl Phenylacetate			
	Isoamyl Propionate			
	Isobutanol			
	Isobutylaldehyde			
	Isobutylamine			
	Isobutyl Phenylacetate			
	Isoeugenol			
	Isoquinoline			
	Isopentylamine			
	Isopropanol	All foods		See the section, "Miscellaneous".
	Isopropylamine	All foods		Only for flavoring.
	Isothiocyanates (excluding substances generally recognized as highly toxic)			
	Isovaleraldehyde			
	Ketones			
	Lactones (excluding substances generally recognized as highly toxic)			
	Linalool			
	Linalyl Acetate			
	Maltol			
	dl-Menthol			
	/-Menthol			
	/-Menthyl Acetate			
	Methyl Athranilate			
	2-Methylbutanol			
	3-Methyl-2-butanol			
	trans-2-Methyl-2-butenal			
	3-Methyl-2-butenal			
	3-Methyl-2-butenol			
	2-Methylbutylaldehyde			
	2-Methylbutylamine			
	Methyl Cinnamate			
	5-Methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopentapyrazine			
	1-Methylnaphthalen			
	Methyl N-Methylanthranilate			
Flavoring agents (continued)	Methyl β-Naphthyl Ketone	All foods		Only for flavoring.
	6-Methylquinoline			
	5-Methylquinoxaline			
	2-Methypyrazine			
	Methyl Salicylate			
	p-Methylacetophenone			
	γ-Nonalactone			
	Octanal			
	2-Pentanol			
	trans-2-Pentenal			
	1-Penten-3-ol			
	Pentylamine			
	/-Perillaldehyde			
	Phenethyl Acetate			
	Phenols (excluding substances generally recognized as highly toxic)			
	Phenol Ethers (excluding substances generally recognized as highly toxic)			

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	2-(3-Phenylpropyl)pyridine			
	Piperidine			
	Piperonal			
	Propanol			
	Propionaldehyde			
	Propionic Acid*			
	Propylamine			
	Pyrazine			
	Pyrrole			
	Pyrrolidine			
	Terpene Hydrocarbons			* Propionic Acid may also be used as preservative. See the section, "Preservatives."
	Terpineol			
	Terpinyl Acetate			
	5,6,7,8-Tetrahydroquinoxaline			
	2,3,5,6-Tetramethylpyrazine			
	Thioethers (excluding substances generally recognized as highly toxic)			
	Thiols (excluding substances generally recognized as highly			
	Triethyl Citrate			
	Trimethylamine			Only for flavoring.
	2,3,5-Trimethylpyrazine			
	γ-Undecalactone			
	Valeraldehyde			
	Vanillin			
Flour treatment agents	Ammonium Persulfate	Wheat flour	0.30 g/kg	
	Benzoyl Peroxide	Wheat flour		Can be used only as diluted Benzoyl Peroxide by mixing with one or more of Alum, calcium salts of Phosphoric Acid, Calcium Sulfate, Calcium Carbonate, Magnesium Carbonate, and Starch.
	Chloride Dioxide	Wheat flour		
	Diluted Benzoyl Peroxide	Wheat flour	0.30 g/kg	
	Potassium Bromate	Bread (only products made of wheat flour)	0.030 g/kg of wheat flour	Shall be decomposed or removed before the preparation of the finished food.
Food colors	Annato, water-soluble			Not permitted in fresh fish/ shellfish (including whale meat), KONBU (kelp)/WAKAME (sea weed) (both Laminariales), legumes/pulses, meat, NORI (laver) (except when gold is used on NORI), tea leaves, or vegetables.
	b-apo-8'-carotenal			
	β-Carotene			
	Canthaxanthin	Fish-paste products (only *Kamaboko*)	0.035g/1kg	except for Hanpen,,Satumaage, Tuna-ham,Fish sausage and These imitations.
	Copper Chlorophyll		as copper	* Foods which are processed for preserving, including dried foods, salted foods, pickled foods in vinegar, and preserved foods in syrup.
		Agar jelly in MITSUMAME (prepared by mixing agar jelly, cut fruits, gree beans, etc. with sugar syrup) packed into cans or plastic containers.	0.0004 g/kg	
		Chewing gum	0.050 g/kg	
		Chocolate	0.0010 g/kg	
		Fish-paste products (excluding SURIMI)	0.030 g/kg	
		Fruits and vegetables for preservation.*	0.10 g/kg	
		KONBU (kelp)	0.15 g/kg of dry ke	
		Moist cakes (excluding bread with sweet fillings or toppings)	0.0064 g/kg	

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Food Blue No. 1 (Brilliant Blue FCF) and its Aluminum Lake			Not permitted in fish pickles, fresh fish/shellfish (including whale meat) KASUTERA (a type of pound cake), KINAKO (roasted soybean flour), KONBU (kelp)/WAKAME (sea weed) (both *Laminariales*), legumes/pulses, marmalade, meat, meat pickles, MISO (fermented soybean paste), noodles (including Wantan), NORI(laver), soy sauce, sponge cakes, tea leaves, vegetables, or whale meat pickles.
	Food Blue No. 2 (Indigo Carmine) and its Aluminum Lake			
	Food Green No. 3 (Fast Green FCF) and its Aluminum Lake			
	Food Red No. 2 (Amaranth) and its Aluminum Lake			
	Food Red No. 3 (Erythrosin) and its Aluminum Lake			
	Food Red No. 40 (Allura Red) and its Aluminum Lake			
	Food Red No. 102 (New Coccine)			
	Food Red No. 104 (Phloxine)			
	Food Red No. 105 (Rose Bengale)			
	Food Red No. 106 (Acid Red)			
	Food Yellow No. 4 (Tartrazine) and its Aluminum Lake			
	Food Yellow No. 5 (Sunset Yellow) and its Aluminum Lake			
Food colors (continued)	Food colors other than chemically synthesized food additives			Not permitted in fresh fish/ shellfish (including whale meat), KONBU (kelp)/WAKAME (sea weed) (both Laminariales), legumes/pulses, meat, NORI (laver) (except when gold is used on NORI), tea leaves, or vegetables.
	Iron Sesquioxide	Banana (stem only) KONNYAKU (konjac)		
	Preparations of tar colors			Same as for Food Blue No. 1.
	Sodium Copper Chlorophyllin		as copper	* Foods which are processed for preserving, including dried foods, salted foods, pickled foods in vinegar, and preserved foods in syrup.
		Agar jelly in MITSUMAME (prepared by mixing agar jelly, cut fruits, gree beans, etc. with sugar syrup) packed into cans or plastic containers.	0.00040 g/kg	
		Candies	0.020 g/kg	
		Chewing gum	0.050 g/kg	
		Chocolate	0.0064 g/kg	
		Fish-paste products (except SURIMI)	0.040 g/kg	
		Fruits and vegetables for	0.10 g/kg	
		KONBU (kelp)	0.15 g/kg of dry kel	
		Moist cakes (excluding bread with sweet fillings or toppings)	0.0064 g/kg	
		Syrup	0.064 g/kg	

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Sodium Iron Chlorophyllin			Not permitted in fresh fish/ shellfish (including whale meat), KONBU (kelp)/WAKAME (sea weed) (both *Laminariales*), legumes/pulses, meat, NORI (laver) (except when gold is used on NORI), tea leaves,
	Titanium Dioxide			Only for coloring. Not permitted in fish pickles, fresh fish/shellfish (including whale meat) KASUTERA (a type of pound cake), KINAKO (roasted soybean flour), KONBU (kelp)/WAKAME (sea weed) (both Laminariales), legumes/pulses, marmalade, meat, meat pickles, MISO (fermented soybean paste), noodles (including Wantan), NORI(laver), soy sauce, sponge cakes, tea leaves, vegetables, or whale meat pickles.
Humectant	Sodium Chondroitin Sulfate	Fish sausage	3.0 g/kg	
		Mayonnaise	20 g/kg	
		Dressing	20 g/kg	
Insecticide	Piperonyl Butoxide	Cereal grains	0.024 g/kg	
Non-nutritive sweeteners	Acesulfame Potassium	An (sweetened bean paste)	2.5 g/kg	These maximum limits do not apply to foods approved to be labeled as special dietary use. * Applied to dilutions, in the case of concentrated products.
		Confectionary	2.5 g/kg	
		Chewing gum	5.0 g/kg	
		Edible ices (including sherbets, flavored ices, and other similar foods)	1.0 g/kg	
		Fermented milk*	0.50 g/kg	
		Flour paste	1.0 g/kg	
		Ice creams	1.0 g/kg	
Non-nutritive sweeteners (continued)	Acesulfame Potassium (continued)	Jam	1.0 g/kg	
		Foods with health claims (only tablets)	6.0 g/kg	
		Lactic acid bacterial bevarages*	0.50 g/kg	
		Milk drinks*	0.50 g/kg	
		Miscellaneous alcoholic beverages*	0.50 g/kg	
		Moist cakes	2.5 g/kg	
		Nonalcoholic beverages	0.50 g/kg	
		Pickles	1.0 g/kg	** Products used by directly adding to drinks, such as coffee and tea.
		Sugar substitutes**	15 g/kg	
		Tare (a dip or sauce mainly for Japanese or Chinese foods)	1.0 g/kg	
		Wine*	0.50 g/kg	
		Other foods	0.35 g/kg	
	Advantame			
	Aspartame			
	Calcium Saccharin	Same as for "Sodium Saccharin".		
	Disodium Glycyrrhizinate	MISO (fermented soybean paste)		
		Soy sauce		
	Saccharin	Chewing gum	0.050 g/kg	
	Sodium Saccharin		as residue limit of sodium saccharine less than:	When used in combination with calcium saccharin and sodium saccharin, total level of the additives as sodium saccharin shall not be more than the maximum limit.
		KOZI-ZUKE (preserved in KOJI, fermented rice	2.0 g/kg	
		SU-ZUKE (vinegar-pickled foods)		
		TAKUAN-ZUKE (rice bran-pickled radishes)		

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
		Nonalcoholic beverages (powdered)	1.5 g/kg	
		KASU-ZUKE (lee-pickled foods) MISO-ZUKE (MISO-pickled foods) SHOYU-ZUKE (soy sauce-pickled foods) Fish/shellfish (processed, excluding fish paste, TSUKUDANI (foods boiled down with soy sauce), pickles, and canned or bottled foods)	1.2 g/kg	
		Processed sea weeds Simmered beans Soy sauce TSUKUDANI (foods boiled down with soy sauce)	0.50 g/kg	
		Edible ices Fish paste Lactic acid bacterial drinks Milk drinks Nonalcoholic beverages Sauces Syrup Vinegar	0.30 g/kg (less than 1.5 g/kg in case of materials for nonalcoholic beverage or lactic acid bacteria drinks or fermented milk product to be diluted not less than 5-fold before use, less than 0.90 g/kg in case of vinegar to be deluted not less than 3-fold before use)	These maximum limits do not apply to foods approved to be labeled as special dietary use.
Non-nutritive sweeteners (continued)	Sodium Saccharin (continued)	AN (sweetened bean paste) Fermented milk Flour paste Ice cream products Jams	0.20 g/kg	
		MISO (fermented soybean paste) Pickles (preserved or pickled foods, excluding those listed in this column)		
		Confectionary	0.10 g/kg	
		Canned or bottled foods, excluding those listed above.	0.20 g/kg	
	D-Sorbitol	All foods		
	Sucralose	Chewing gum	2.6 g/kg	These maximum limits do not apply to foods approved to be labeled as special dietary use. * Applied to dilutions, in the case of concentrated products. ** Products used by directly adding to drinks, such as coffee and tea.
		Confectionary	1.8 g/kg	
		Jam	1.0 g/kg	
		Lactic acid becterial beverages*	0.40 g/kg	
		Milk drinks*	0.40 g/kg	
		Miscellaneous alcoholic bverages*	0.40 g/kg	
		Moist cakes	1.8 g/kg	
		Nonalcoholic beverages*	0.40 g/kg	
		Sake*	0.40 g/kg	
		Sake (compounded)*	0.40 g/kg	
		Sugar substitutes**	12 g/kg	
		Wine (any kind of fruit wine)*	0.40 g/kg	
		Other foods	0.58 g/kg	
	Xylitol D-Xylose	All foods		

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
Preservatives	Benzoic Acid	Caviar	2.5 g/kg	When the additive is used in margarine with Sorbic Acid, Calcium Sorbate or Potassium Sorbate, or a preparation containing these additives, the total amount of them as benzoic acid and as sorbic acid shall not be more than 1.0 g/kg.
		Margarine	1.0 g/kg	
		Nonalcoholic beverages	0.60 g/kg	
		Soy sauce	0.60 g/kg	
		Syrup	0.60 g/kg	
	Butyl *p*-Hydroxybenzoate		as *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid	
		Fruit sauce	0.20 g/kg	
		nonalcoholic beverages	0.10 g/kg	
		Rind of fruits and fruit vegetables	0.012 g/kg	
		Soy sauce	0.25 g/L	
		Syrup	0.10 g/kg	
		Vinegar	0.10 g/L	
	Calcium Propionate		as propionic acid	When the additive is used in cheese with Sorbic Acid, Potassium Sorbate, or Calcium Sorbate or a preparation containing these additives, the total amount of them as propionic acid and as sorbic acid shall not be more than 3.0 g/kg.
		Bread and cakes	2.5 g/kg	
		Cheese	3.0 g/kg	
Preservative (continued)	Calcium Sorbate (continued)		as sorbic acid	
		AMAZAKE (beverages made from fermneted rice using KOJI (Asp. oryzae), and confined to products to be coonsumed in 3-fold or more dilution.)	0.30 g/kg	Cheese: When used in combination with propionic acid, calcium propionate, or sodium propionate, total level of the additives as sorbic acid and as propionic acid shall not be more than 3.0 g/kg.
		AN (sweetened bean paste)	1.0 g/kg	
		Candied cherries	1.0 g/kg	
		Cheese	3.0 g/kg	
		Dried fish/shellfish (excluding smoking cuttlefish & octopus)	1.0 g/kg	
		Dried prune	0.50 g/kg	
		Fermented milk (as raw materials for lactic acid bacterial drinks)	0.30 g/kg	
		Fish-paste products (excluding SURIMI)	2.0 g/kg	
		Flour paste products for bread and confectionary	1.0 g/kg	When the additive is used in margarine with Benzoic Acid or Sodium Benzoate, the total amount of them as benzoic acid and as sorbic acid shall not be more than 1.0 g/kg.
		Fruit juice (including concentrated fruit juice) for confectionary	1.0 g/kg	
		Fruit paste for confectionary	1.0 g/kg	
		Gnocchis	1.0 g/kg	
		Jams	1.0 g/kg	
		KASU-ZUKE (lees-pickled foods)	1.0 g/kg	
		Ketchup	0.50 g/kg	
		KOJI-ZUKE (KOJI (Asp. oryzae)-pickled foods)	1.0 g/kg	
		Lactic acid bacterial beverages (excluding sterilized bevarages)	0.050 g/kg	
		Lactic acid bacterial beverages (as ingredients of lactic acid bacterial beverages, excluding sterilized beverages)	0.30 g/kg	
		Margarine	1.0 g/kg	
		Meat products	2.0 g/kg	
		Miscellaneous alcoholic beverages	0.20 g/kg	

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
		MISO (fermented soy bean paste)	1.0 g/kg	When the additive is used in MISO-ZUKE, the total amount of Sorbic Acid used in the product, and Sorbic Acid and its salts cntaining in MISO as ingredient shall not be more than 1.0 g/kg.
		MISO-ZUKE (MISO-pickled foods)	1.0 g/kg	
		Salted vegetables	1.0 g/kg	
		Sea urchin products	2.0 g/kg	
		SHOYU-ZUKE (soy sauce-pickled foods)	1.0 g/kg	
		Simmered beans	1.0 g/kg	
		Smoked cuttlefish & octopus	1.5 g/kg	
		Soup (excluding potage-type soup)	0.50 g/kg	
		SU-ZUKE (vinegar-pickled foods)	0.50 g/kg	
		Syrup	1.0 g/kg	
		TAKUAN-ZUKE (rice bran-pickled radish)	1.0 g/kg	
		TARE (a dip or sauce mainly for Japanese or Chinese foods)	0.50 g/kg	
		TSUKUDANI (foods boiled down in soy sauce)	1.0 g/kg	
Preservative (continued)	Calcium Sorbate (continued)	TSUYU (a sauce mainly for Japanese noodles)	0.50 g/kg	
		Whale meat products	2.0 g/kg	
		Wine (any kind of fruit wine)	0.20 g/kg	
	Ethyl *p*-Hydroxybenzoate	Same as for Butyl *p*-Hydroxybenzoate.		
	Isobutyl *p*-Hydroxybenzoate			
	Isopropyl *p*-Hydroxybenzoate			
	Nisin		As polypeptide containing Nisin A	The maximum use levels are not apply to products permmited or recognized by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as foods for special dietary uses. The foods include five types of products: foods for the ill, milk powder for pregnant and lactating women, formulated milk powder for infants, foods for the aged, foods for specified health uses. * Sauces refer to all kinds of sauces including Oriental thick Worcester sauce, cheese souce, and ketchup, but excluding fruit sauce and its analogues used for cakes. ** They refer to rice pudding and tapioca puding, and their analogues, but excluding Oriental sweet dumplings.
		Cheese (except processed cheese) Meat products Whipped creams	0.0125g/kg	
		Dressing Mayonnaise Sauces*	0.010g/kg	
		Fine bakery products Processed cheese	0.00625g/kg	
		MISO (fermented soybean paste) Processed eggs products	0.0050g/kg	
		Moist, unbaked, sweet cakes made maainly of cereal grains or starch**	0.0030g/kg	
	Potassium Sorbate	Same as for Calcium Sorbate		
	Propionic Acid	Same as for Calcium Propionate		This additive may also be used as flavoring agent. See the section, "Flavoring agents."

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Propyl *p*-Hydroxybenzoate	Same as for Butyl p-Hydroxybenzoate		
	Sodium Benzoate		as benzoic acid	When the additive is used in margarine with Sorbic Acid, Calcium Sorbate or Potassium Sorbate, or a preparation containing these additives, the total amount of them as benzoic acid and as sorbic acid shall not be more than 1.0 g/kg.
		Caviar	2.5 g/kg	
		Fruit paste and fruit juice (including concentrated juice) used for manufacturing confectionary.	1.0 g/kg	
		Margarine	1.0 g/kg	
		Nonalcoholic beverages	0.60 g/kg	
		Soy sauce	0.60 g/kg	
		Syrup	0.60 g/kg	
	Sodium Dehydroacetate		as dehydroacetic	
		Butter	0.50 g/kg	
		Cheese	0.50 g/kg	
		Margarine	0.50 g/kg	
	Sodium Propionate	Same as for Calcium Propionate		
Preservative (continued)	Sorbic Acid		as sorbic acid	
		AMAZAKE (beverages made from fermneted rice using KOJI (Asp. oryzae), and confined to products to be coonsumed in 3-fold or more dilution.)	0.30 g/kg	
		AN (sweetened bean paste)	1.0 g/kg	
		Candied cherries	1.0 g/kg	
		Cheese	3.0 g/kg	
		Dried fish/shellfish (excluding smoking cuttlefish & octopus)	1.0 g/kg	
		Dried prune	0.50 g/kg	
		Fermented milk (as raw materials for lactic acid bacterial drinks)	0.30 g/kg	
		Fish-paste products (excluding SURI	2.0 g/kg	
		Flour paste products for bread and confectionary	1.0 g/kg	
		Gnocchis	1.0 g/kg	
		Jam	1.0 g/kg	
		KASU-ZUKE (lees-pickled foods)	1.0 g/kg	
		Ketchup	0.50 g/kg	
		KOJI-ZUKE (KOJI (Asp. oryzae)-pickled foods)	1.0 g/kg	
		Lactic acid bacterial beverages (excluding sterilized bevarages)	0.050 g/kg	
		Lactic acid bacterial beverages (as ingredients of lactic acid bacterial beverages, excluding sterilized beverages)	0.30 g/kg	When the additive is used in margarine with Benzoic Acid or Sodium Benzoate, the total amount of them as benzoic acid and as sorbic acid shall not be more than 1.0 g/kg.
		Margarine	1.0 g/kg	
		Meat products	2.0 g/kg	
		Miscellaneous alcoholic beverages	0.20 g/kg	
		MISO (fermented soy bean paste)	1.0 g/kg	When the additive is used in MISO-ZUKE, the total amount of Sorbic Acid used in the product, and Sorbic Acid and its salts cntaining in MISO as ingredient shall not be more than 1.0 g/kg.
		MISO-ZUKE (MISO-pickled foods)	1.0 g/kg	
		Salted vegetables	1.0 g/kg	
		Sea urchin products	2.0 g/kg	
		SHOYU-ZUKE (soy sauce-pickled foods)	1.0 g/kg	
		Simmered beans	1.0 g/kg	
		Smoked cuttlefish & octopus	1.5 g/kg	
		Soup (excluding potage-type soup)	0.50 g/kg	
		SU-ZUKE (vinegar-pickled foods)	0.50 g/kg	

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
		Syrup	1.0 g/kg	
		TAKUAN-ZUKE (rice bran-pickled radish)	1.0 g/kg	
		TARE (a dip or sauce mainly for Japanese or Chinese foods)	0.50 g/kg	
		TSUKUDANI (foods boiled down in soy sauce)	1.0 g/kg	
		TSUYU (a sauce mainly for Japanese	0.50 g/kg	
		Whale meat products	2.0 g/kg	
		Wine (any kind of fruit wine)	0.20 g/kg	
Quality sustainer	Propylene Glycol	Crust of Chinese pastry (shao mai, spring roll, wonton, zaio-z)	1.20%	
		Smoked cuttlefish	2.00%	
		Raw noodles	2.00%	
		Other foods	0.60%	
Raising agents	Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate	Confectionaries Moist cakes Bread	as aluminum 0.1g/kg	Not permitted in MISO (fermented soy bean paste).
	Aluminum Potassium Sulfate			
	Ammonium Bicarbonate	All foods		
	Ammonium Carbonate			
	Ammonium Chloride			
	Baking Powder ・ Single Baking Powder ・ Duplex Baking Powder ・ Ammonia Type Baking			
	Potassium L-Bitartrate			
	Potassium DL-Bitartrate			
	Potassium Carbonate			
	Sodium Bicarbonate			
Seasonings	DL-Alanine	All foods		
	L-Arginine L-Glutamate			
	Calcium 5'-Ribonucleotide			
	Disodium 5'-Cytidylate			
	Disodium 5'-Guanylate			
	Disodium 5'-Inosinate			
	Disodium 5'-Ribonucleotide			
	Disodium Succinate			
	Disodium DL-Tartrate			
	Disodium L-Tartrate			
	Disodium 5'-Uridylate			
	L-Glutamic Acid			
	Glutamyl-valyl-glycine			
	Glycine			
	Monoammonium L-Glutamate			
	Monocalcium Di-L-Glutamate	All foods	as calcium 1.00% Not applied to foods approved to be labeled as "special dietary use."	

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Monomagnesium Di-L-Glutamate	All foods		
	Monopotassium Citrate			
	Monopotassium L-Glutamate			
	Monosodium L-Aspartate			
	Monosodium Fumarate			
	Monosodium L-Glutamate			
	Monosodium Succinate			
	Potassium Chloride			
	Potassium Gluconate			
	Potassium Lactate			
Seasonings (continued)	Potassium Sulfate	All foods		
	Sodium Gluconate			
	Sodium Lactate			
	Sodium DL-Malate			
	L-Theanine			
	Tripotassium Citrate			
	Trisodium Citrate			
Solvents or extracting agents	Acetone	Fats and oils Guarana nuts		Only for extracting components from such nuts in the process of the manufac-ture of guarana beverages or for fractionating components of fats or oils. Shall be removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Glycerol	All foods		
	Hexane			Only for extracting fats or oils in manufacturing edible fats or oils. Shall be removed before the preparation of the finished food.
Stabilizer	Triethyl Citrate	Only capsule and tablet (except for chewable tablet).	3.5g/kg	not Sweet
		Egg pulp Dried egg	2.5g/kg	
		Nonalcoholic beverages	0.2g/kg	
Sterilizer	Chlorous Acid Water	Milled rice Legumes/pulses Vegetables (excluding mushrooms) Fruits Seaweeds Fresh fish/ shellfish (including fresh whale meat) Meat Meat products Whale meat products Preserved products of foods listed above.	0.40g/kg dipping solution or spray liquid	Shall be removed or decomposed before the preparation of the finished product. "The preserved products" means foods preserved by drying, salting, or other treatments.
	Dimethyl dicarbonate	Nonalcoholic beverages(except mineral water)	0.25g/kg	
		Fruit wine(except wine)	0.25g/kg	
		Wine	0.20g/kg	
	High-Test Hypochlorite	All foods		
	Hydrobromous Acid Water	Meat (except Chicken)	0.90g/kg dipping solution or spray liquid (as bromine)	Can be used only for sterilizing the surface of meat.
		Chicken	0.45g/kg dipping solution or spray liquid (as bromine)	
	1-Hydroxyethylidene-1・1-Diphosphonic Acid			Can be used only as peracetic acid formulation

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Hypochlorous Acid Water			Shall be decomposed or removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Sodium Hypochlorite			Not permitted in sesame.
	Peracetic Acid			Can be used only as peracetic acid formulation
Sterilizer (continued)	Peracetic Acid Formulation	chicken	2.0g/kg dipping solution or spray liquid (as peracetic acid) and 0.136g/kg dipping solution or spray liquid (as 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-disulphonic acid)	Can be used only for sterilizing the surface of beef, chicken, pork fruits and vegetables.
		beef and pork	1.80g/kg dipping solution or spray liquid (as peracetic acid) and 0.024 g/kg dipping solution or spray liquid (as 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-disulphonic acid)	
		fruits and vegetables	0.080g/kg dipping solution or spray liquid (as peracetic acid) and 0.0048 g/kg dipping solution or spray liquid (as 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-disulphonic acid)	
Flavoring agents or Peracetic acid formulation	Octanoic acid			Can be used only for flavoring and the use as peracetic acid formulation
Thickening agents or stabilizers	Acetylated Distarch Adipate	All foods		
	Acetylated Distarch Phosphate	All foods		
	Acetylated Oxidized Starch	All foods		
	Ammonium Alginate	All foods		
	Calcium Alginate	All foods		
	Calcium Carboxymethylcellulose	All foods	2.00%	When used with one or more of the following additives, the total amount shall not be more than 2.0 % : Methyl Cellulose, Sodium Carboxymethylcellulose, and Sodium Carboxymethyl-strach.
	Distarch Phosphate	All foods		
	Hydroxypropyl Distarch Phosphat	All foods		
	Hydroxypropyl Starch	All foods		
	Methyl cellulose	All foods	2.00%	When used with one or more of the following additives, the total amount shall not be more than 2.0 %: Calcium Carboxymethyl-cellulose, Methyl Cellulose, and Sodium Carboxymethyl-strach.
	Monostarch Phosphate	All foods		

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Oxidized Starch	All foods		
	Phosphated Distarch Phosphate	All foods		
	Polyvinylpyrroridone	Capsule- and tablet-form foods excluding confections		except for confectionary
	Potassium Alginate	All foods		
	Propylene Glycol Alginate	All foods	1.00%	
	Starch Sodium Octenyl Succinate	All foods		
	Starch Acetate	All foods		
	Sodium Alginate	All foods		
Thickening agents or stabilizers (continued)	Sodium Carboxymethylcellulose	All foods	2.00%	When used with one or more of the following additives, the total amount shall not be more than 2.0 %: Calcium Carboxymethyl-cellulose, Methyl Cellulose, and Sodium Carboxymethyl-strach.
	Sodium Carboxymethylstarch	All foods	2.00%	When used with one or more of the following additives, the total amount shall not be more than 2.0 %: Calcium Carboxymethyl-cellulose, Methyl Cellulose, and Sodium Carboxymethyl-cellulose.
	Sodium Polyacrylate	All foods	0.20%	
Miscellaneous Absorbent Brewing agent Fermentation regulator Filtration aid Processing agent Quality improver	Active Carbone	All foods		
	Ammonia			
	Ammonium Dihydrogen Phosphate			
	Ammonium Sulfate			
	Asparaginase	All foods		
	Calcium Citrate	All foods	as Ca 1.0% The above limits do not apply to foods approved to be labeled as "special. dietary use."	
	Calcium Dihydrogen Phosphate			Only when indispensable for manufacturing or processing the food, or when used for nutritive purposes.
	Calcium Dihydrogen Pyrophosphate			
	Calcium Hydroxide			
	Calcium Monohydrogen Phosphate			
Miscellaneous Absorbent Brewing agent Fermentation regulator Filtration aid Processing agent Quality improver (continued)	Calcium Silicate	capsules and tablets as foods for specified health uses and foods with nutrient function claims		Not permitted in human milk substitutes or weaning foods.
		Other foods	2.00% When used with Silicon Dioxide (fine), the total amount shall not be more than 2.0 %:	
	Calcium Stearate	All foods		
	Carbon Dioxide			
	Diammonium Hydrogen Phosphate			
	Dipotassium Hydrogen Phosphate			
	Disodium Dihydrogen Pyrophosphate			
	Disodium Hydrogen Phosphate			
	Hydroxypropyl Cellulose			
	Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose	All foods		

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Hydrochloric Acid	All foods		Shall be neutralized or removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Ion Exchange Resins	All foods		Shall be removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Isopropanol See the section, "Flavoring agents".	Hop	20g/kg Hop extract	Only for extracting Hop extract is limited to the substance that is added to the wort during the manufacturing of beer and low malt beer (including sparkling liquor) .
		Fish meat	0.25g/kg Fish protein concentrate	Fish protein concentrate is fish meat from which the moisture and fat are removed.
		Other foods	0.2g/kg Extracts of other foods	Extracts of other foods and products made of these extracts (except products made of hop extract and fish protein concentrate).
	Liquid Paraffin	Bread	as residue limit less than	Only for releasing dough in dividing by automatic dispenser or in baking.
	Magnesium Carbonate	All foods		
	Magnesium Chloride			
	Magnesium Monohydrogen Phosphate			
	Magnesium Oxide			
	Magnesium Stearate	All foods		Only for capsules,tablets,etc.which are not usual food forms as well as tablet confectionery.
	Magnesium Silicate	All foods		Only as filtration aid for fats & oil . Shall be removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Magnesium Sulfate	All foods		
Miscellaneous Absorbent Brewing agent Fermentation regulator Filtration aid Processing agent Quality improver (continued)	Natamycin	Natural Cheese (confined to the surface of hard and semi-hard cheeses)	less than 0.020 g/kg	
	Nitrous Oxide	Whip creams (referring to products obtained by whipping foods composed mainly of milk fat or foods made mainly of milk fat substitutes).		
	Oxalic Acid	All foods		Shall be removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Phosphoric Acid	All foods		
	Polyvinylpolypyrrolidone			Only as filtration aid. Shall be removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate	All foods		
	Potassium Hydroxide	All foods		Shall be neutralized or removed before the pre-paration of the finished food.
	Potassium Metaphosphate	All foods		
	Potassium Nitrate	Cheese	0.20 g/L of raw milk	
		SAKE	0.10 g/L of raw mash	
	Potassium Polyphosphate	All foods		
	Potassium Pyrophosphate			

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
	Silicon Dioxide	All foods		Only as filtration aid. Shall be removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Silicon Dioxide (fine)	All foods	2.0 % When used with foods except capsules and tablets as foods for specified health uses and foods with nutrient function claims Calcium Silicate, the total amount shall not be more than 2.0 %:	Not permitted in human milk substitutes or weaning foods.
	Sodium Acetate Sodium Carbonate Sodium Dihydrogen Phosphate	All foods		
	Sodium Hydroxide Sodium Hydroxide Solution	All foods		Shall be neutralized or removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Sodium Metaphosphate	All foods		
	Sodium Methoxide	All foods		Shall be decomposed before the preparation of the finished product, then the methanol produced during the decomposition shall be removed.
	Sodium Polyphosphate Sodium Pyrophosphate Sodium Sulfate	All foods		
	Sulfulic Acid	All foods		Shall be neutralized or removed before the preparation of the finished
	Zinc Sulfate	Sparkling liquor	as Zn 0.0010g/kg	
Miscellaneous Absorbent Brewing agent Fermentation regulator Filtration aid Processing agent Quality improver (continued)	Tricalcium Phosphate	All foods	as Ca 1.0% The above limits do not apply to foods approved to be labeled as ″special. dietary use.″	Only when indispensable for manufacturing or processing the food, or when used for nutritive purposes.
	Trimagnesium Phosphate Tripotassium Phosphate Trisodium Phosphate	All foods		
	Water-insoluble minerals: Acid Clay Bentonite Diatomaceous Earth Kaolin Perlite Sand Talc* Other Similar Substances	 All foods Chewing gum (when talc is only used)*	as maximum residue limit 0.50% 5.0 % *	When two or more of the additives listed in this section are used together, the total of each residue amount shall not be more than 0.50 %. Only in case where its use is indispensable for manufacture or processing of food.

Major Use Category	Additives	Target Foods	Maximum Limits	Limitation for Use
Miscellaneous Absorbent Brewing agent Fermentation regulator Filtration aid Processing agent Quality improver, etc. (continued)	Dipotassium L-Tartrate	Grape juice for winemaking Wine		
	Metatartaric Acid	Wine	not more than 0.10g per 1kg of wine	
	Calcium Carbonate Ⅱ* *The specifications of the already designated Calcium Carbonate has been renamed those of Calcium Carbonate Ⅰ and separate specifications have been formulated with the name of Calcium Carbonate Ⅱ. （Revision on 4 Dec. ,2020）	Grape juice for winemaking Wine		
	Ammonium Hydrogen Sulfite Water	Grape juice for winemaking Wine	as Ammonium Hydrogen Sulfite not more than 0.2g per 1L of wine Sulfur Dioxide shall not remain more than 0.35g per 1kg of wine (excluding squeezed grape juice for winemaking containing 1% by volume or more of ethanol and its concentrate).	When used for grape juice for wine making, the additive is deemed to be used in wine.
	Chitin-Glucan	Grape juice for winemaking Wine	not more than 5g per 1L of wine	Shall be removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Dipotassium DL-Tartrate	Wine		
	Copolymer of Vinylimidazole/Vinylpyrrolidone	Grape juice for winemaking Wine	not more than 0.50g per 1L of wine	When used for grape juice for wine making, the additive is deemed to be used in wine. Shall be removed before the preparation of the finished food.
	Potassium Hydrogen Carbonate	Grape juice for winemaking Wine		