SUNSET YELLOW FCF

Prepared at the 69th JECFA (2008), published in FAO JECFA Monographs 5 (2008), superseding specifications prepared at the 28th JECFA (1984), published in combined Compendium of Food Additive Specifications, FAO JECFA Monographs 1 (2005). An ADI of 0-2.5 mg/kg bw was established at the 26th JECFA (1982).

SYNONYMS CI Food Yellow 3, Orange Yellow S, CI (1975) No. 15985, INS No. 110.

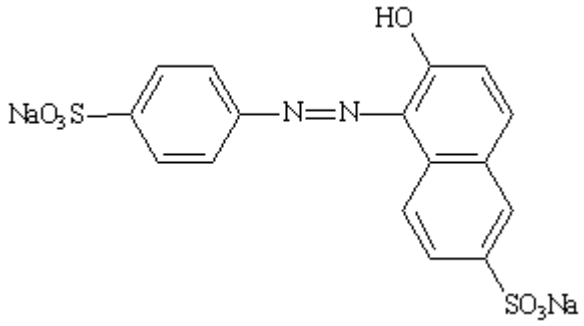
DEFINITION Sunset Yellow FCF consists principally of the disodium salt of 6-hydroxy-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid and subsidiary colouring matters together with sodium chloride and/or sodium sulfate as the principal uncoloured components.
(NOTE: The colour may be converted to the corresponding aluminium lake, in which case only the *General Specifications for Aluminium Lakes of Colouring Matters* apply.)

Chemical names: Principal component:
Disodium 6-hydroxy-5-(4-sulfonatophenylazo)-2-naphthalene-sulfonate

C.A.S. number: 2783-94-0

Chemical formula: $C_{16}H_{10}N_2Na_2O_7S_2$ (Principal component)

Structural formula



(Principal component)

Formula weight: 452.38 (Principal component)

Assay: Not less than 85% total colouring matters

DESCRIPTION Orange-red powder or granules

FUNCTIONAL USES Colour

CHARACTERISTICS

IDENTIFICATION

Solubility (Vol. 4)	Soluble in water; sparingly soluble in ethanol
Colour test	In water, neutral or acidic solutions of Sunset Yellow FCF are yellow-orange, whereas basic solutions are red-brown. When dissolved in concentrated sulfuric acid, the additive yields an orange solution that turns yellow when diluted with water.
Colouring matters, identification (Vol. 4)	Passes test

PURITY

Water content (Loss on drying) (Vol. 4)	Not more than 15% together with chloride and sulfate calculated as sodium salts
Water-insoluble matter (Vol. 4)	Not more than 0.2%
Lead (Vol. 4)	Not more than 2 mg/kg Determine using an AAS/ICP-AES technique appropriate to the specified level. The selection of sample size and method of sample preparation may be based on the principles of the method described in Volume 4 (under “General Methods, Metallic Impurities”).
Subsidiary colouring matter content (Vol. 4)	Not more than 5% Not more than 2% shall be colours other than trisodium 2-hydroxy-1-(4-sulfonatophenylazo)naphthalene-3,6-disulfonate Use the following conditions: Chromatography solvent: 2-Butanone:acetone:water:ammonia (s.g. 0.880) (700:300:300:2) Height of ascent of solvent front: approximately 17 cm
Sudan I (1-(Phenylazo)-2-naphthalenol)	Not more than 1 mg/kg See description under TESTS
Organic compounds other than colouring matters (Vol. 4)	Not more than 0.5%, sum of the: monosodium salt of 4-aminobenzenesulfonic acid, disodium salt of 3-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, monosodium salt of 6-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, disodium salt of 7-hydroxy-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt of 4,4'-diazoaminobis-benzenesulfonic acid, and disodium salt of 6,6'-oxybis-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid Proceed as directed under *Determination by High Performance Liquid Chromatography* using an elution gradient of 2 to 100% at 4% per min (linear) followed by elution at 100%.
Unsulfonated primary aromatic amines (Vol. 4)	Not more than 0.01%, calculated as aniline

Ether-extractable matter (Vol. 4) — Not more than 0.2%

TESTS

PURITY TESTS

Sudan I (1-(Phenylazo)-2-naphthalenol)

Principle
The additive is dissolved in water and methanol and filtered solutions are analysed by Reverse-Phase Liquid Chromatography (Volume 4 under "Analytical Techniques, Chromatography"), without extraction or concentration. (Based on *J.AOAC Intl* 90, 1373-1378 (2007).)

Mobile phase
Eluant A: Ammonium acetate (LC grade), 20 mM aqueous
Eluant B: Methanol (LC grade)

Sample solution
Accurately weigh 200 mg of Sunset yellow FCF and transfer it into a 10-ml volumetric flask. Dissolve the sample in 4 ml water via swirling or sonication. Add 5 ml of methanol and swirl. Allow the solution to cool for 5 min and adjust the volume to the mark with water. Filter a part of the solution for analysis through a 13 mm syringe filter with a 0.2 µm pore size PTFE membrane by using a 5 ml polypropylene/polyethylene syringe. (NOTE: Do not substitute a PVDF filter for the PTFE filter, as a PVDF filter adsorbs Sudan I.)

Standard
Sudan I (>97%, Sigma Aldrich, or equivalent), recrystallized from absolute ethanol (5g/150 ml)

Standard stock solution
Accurately weigh a sufficient quantity of the *Standard* to prepare a solution in methanol of 0.0100 mg/ml.

Standard solutions
Transfer 0, 20, 50, 100, 150, 200, and 250 µl aliquots of the *Standard stock solution* to seven 10-ml volumetric flasks. To each flask, add 5 ml of methanol, swirl to mix, and add 4 ml of water. Dilute to volume with water, mix, and filter each solution through a PTFE membrane syringe filter (see *Sample solution*, above) into LC vials for analysis. (NOTE: These solutions nominally contain 0, 0.02, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, and 0.25 µg of Sudan I/ml.)

Chromatographic system
Detector: Photodiode Array (485 nm)
Columns: 150 mm x 2.1 mm id, packed with 5 µm reversed-phase C18, or equivalent, with a guard column (10 mm x 2.1 mm i.d.) – Waters Corp., or equivalent
Column temperature: 25°
Flow rate: 0.25 ml/min
Injection volume: 50 µl

Elution: 50% *Eluant A*/50% *Eluant B* for 5 min; 50 to 100% *Eluant B* in 10 min; 100% *Eluant B* for 10 min. (NOTE: The column should be requilibrated with 50% *Eluant A*/50% *Eluant B* for 10 min.)

System suitability: Inject three replicates of the *Standard solutions* with concentrations of 0.05 and 0.25 µg of Sudan I/ml. The responses for each set of three injections show relative standard deviations of not more than 2%.

Procedure

Separately inject the seven *Standard solutions* and the *Sample solution* into the chromatograph and measure the peak areas for Sudan I. From the chromatograms for the *Standard solutions*, prepare a standard curve of the concentration of Sudan I vs the peak areas. (NOTE: The retention time for Sudan I is 19.0 min. Other peaks appearing at earlier retention times in the sample chromatograph are likely attributed to sulfonated subsidiary colours.) Determine the concentration of Sudan I in the *Sample solution* and convert it to mg/kg in the sample of Sunset Yellow FCF.

(NOTE: The limit of determination is 0.4 mg/kg.)

METHOD OF ASSAY

Proceed as directed under *Colouring Matters Content by Titration with Titanous Chloride* (Volume 4, under "Food Colours, Colouring Matters"), using the following:

Weight of sample: 0.5-0.6 g

Buffer: 10 g sodium citrate

Weight (*D*) of colouring matters equivalent to 1.00 ml of 0.1 N $TiCl_3$: 11.31 mg