Appendices

Appendix 1: Glossary of terms

AI

The average daily nutrient intake level based on observed or experimentally determined approximations or estimates of nutrient intake by group (or groups) of apparently healthy people that are assumed to be adequate. Set when there is insufficient evidence to set an EAR (NHMRC, 2006).

Consumer

A respondent in the NNS who ingests (i.e. is exposed to) the food chemical being assessed via food eaten.

EAR

The estimated average requirement is a daily nutrient level estimated to meet the requirements of half the healthy individuals in a particular life stage and gender group used to assess population intakes (NHMRC, 2006).

Lower bound estimate

An estimate of the mean concentration of a chemical in a food or dietary intake assuming analytical results reported as being below the LOR equal zero.

Limit of Reporting (LOR)

The LOR is the lowest concentration level that the laboratory reports analytical results.

Middle bound estimate

An estimate of the mean concentration of a chemical in a food or dietary intake assuming analytical results reported as below the LOR are equal to half the value of the LOR.

NNS

1995 Australian National Nutrition Survey.

Respondent

Any person included in the NNS. There were 13858 respondents to the Australian 1995 NNS aged 2 years and above.

RDI

The average daily dietary intake level that is sufficient to meet nutrient requirements of nearly all (97-98 per cent) healthy individuals in a particular life stage and gender group, used to assess intakes of individuals (NHMRC, 2006).

UL

The upper level of intake is the highest average daily nutrient intake level likely to pose no adverse health effects to almost all individuals in the general population. As intake increases above the UL, the potential risk of adverse effects increases (NHMRC, 2006).

Upper bound estimate

An estimate of the mean concentration of a chemical in a food or dietary intake assuming analytical results reported as below the LOR are equal to the value of the LOR.