

ICS 67.080.10

CCS C 53



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**GB 16325-2005**

Replacing GB 16325-1996

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**Hygienic standard for dried fruits**

干果食品卫生标准

**Issued on: January 25, 2005**

**Implemented on: October 1, 2005**

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**Issued by: Ministry of Health; Standardization Administration of the PRC**

## Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

About this edition

Classification and status

How a Chinese national standard is set out

About this English translation

### Foreword

This document was issued on 25 January 2005 by the Ministry of Health and the Standardization Administration of the PRC, and took effect on 1 October 2005.

It replaces GB 16325-1996, which is superseded.

Classification: ICS 67.080.10, CCS C 53.

It is a GB standard without the /T suffix: compliance is mandatory in China.

### 1 Scope

GB 16325 sets the hygiene requirements for dried fruit: the sensory characteristics, the limits on moisture, sulphur dioxide residue, heavy metals and mycotoxins, the microbiological limits, and the permitted food additives, together with the requirements on the production process, the packaging, labelling, storage and transport, and the test methods. Dried fruit is a category where sulphiting and aflatoxin are the two recurring problems, and this is the standard an inspector applies to a consignment. Issued on 25 January 2005, in force since 1 October 2005, replacing GB 16325-1996. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the edition it replaces are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are not reproduced on this page - they are in the document itself, which is delivered in full in English translation.

### About this edition

GB 16325-2005 is the current edition. It was issued on 25 January 2005 and has been in force since 1 October 2005, replacing GB 16325-1996.

GB 16325-1996 has been superseded: a specification that still cites it is citing a withdrawn edition.

The interval between issue and effect is the transition period. It exists so that producers, laboratories and buyers can requalify products, revise procedures and use up documentation before the new text becomes the one that applies. The date on this page is the official one from the record of the Standardization Administration.

## **Classification and status**

GB 16325-2005 is classified under ICS 67.080.10. ICS is the International Classification for Standards, the same scheme used by ISO and by the national bodies of most countries, which is what allows a Chinese standard to be placed beside its foreign counterparts on subject rather than on number.

Its Chinese Standard Classification code is CCS C 53. CCS is the domestic scheme, a letter for the sector and two digits for the subject within it, and it is the code by which the standard is filed and searched in China.

The GB prefix marks a mandatory national standard. Compliance is required by law within China: it applies to what is made, sold or imported there, and an inspection body will judge a product against it whether or not a contract names it.

## **How a Chinese national standard is set out**

Chinese national standards are drafted to the rules of GB/T 1.1, which fixes the order in which a standard is set out. The document opens with a foreword recording the issuing bodies, the relationship to any previous edition and the technical committee responsible for it. Clause 1 is the scope. Clause 2 lists the normative references - the other standards that have to be applied together with this one, and without which its requirements cannot be met. Clause 3 gives the terms and definitions. The technical clauses follow: the requirements themselves, the test or measurement methods by which conformity is established, the inspection rules that say how a lot is sampled and judged, and, for a product standard, the provisions on marking, packaging, transport and storage. Annexes, normative or informative, come last.

GB 16325-2005 runs to 15 pages in the English translation. What is delivered is the complete document in that order: every clause, every table, every figure and every annex of the Chinese original, with the same numbering, so that a reference to a clause number in a contract or a test report points to the same place in both languages.

## **About this English translation**

The English edition of GB 16325-2005 is a full translation of the official Chinese text, not a summary, an abstract or a machine rendering left unchecked. Clause and subclause numbers, table and figure numbers and annex letters are those of the original, because they are what a specification, a purchase order or a test report cites.

Technical terms are translated against the vocabulary standards of the same field, so that a term used in GB 16325-2005 reads the same way as in the other Chinese standards it is used beside. Where a term has an established English form in an ISO or IEC document on the same subject, that form is used; where China's term has no foreign counterpart, it is translated literally and the Chinese is kept alongside it rather than replaced by an approximation.

Quantities, units and symbols are carried over unchanged. Chinese standards use SI, so a value in the translation is the value in the original document, not a conversion, and a limit read from the English text is the limit that will be applied by a Chinese inspection body reading the Chinese one.

This page is compiled from the official publication record: the standard number and both titles, the issuing bodies, the dates of issue and effect, the edition it replaces, the ICS and CCS classification. The requirements, limits, tables and test conditions are in the document itself.