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

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Oil-tea camellia seed

油茶籽

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Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and definitions

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard was proposed by the National Forestry and Grassland Bureau. This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Economic Forest Products Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC557). This standard was drafted. Institute of Subtropical Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry. The main drafters of this standard. Fang Xuezhi, Fei Xueqian, Luo Fan, Du Menghao, Guo Shaohai, Yao Xiaohua. Camellia seed

1 Scope

China's national standard for oil-tea camellia seed. It specifies the terms and definitions, the quality requirements, the inspection methods, the inspection rules, the labelling and the packaging, transport and storage. Camellia oleifera is a tree grown across the hill country of southern China, and its seed yields an edible oil that is close to olive oil in composition - high in oleic acid, low in saturated fat - and has been used in the region for centuries. It is now a substantial cash crop and a rural development priority, because the tree grows on slopes too poor for grain and yields for decades once established. The standard matters because the oil's quality is largely determined before it reaches the press: seed harvested unripe yields less and worse oil, and seed stored damp develops the mould that produces aflatoxin. Setting moisture, maturity and purity requirements at the seed stage is what protects the oil, since nothing downstream can undo either problem.

This standard specifies the terms and definitions related to camellia seed, quality requirements, inspection methods, inspection rules, label identification, and packaging and storage. And transportation. This standard applies to the acquisition, storage, transportation and sale of Camellia oleifera for the purpose of oil production.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article. Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB 5009.3 National standard for food safety - Determination of moisture in foods

GB/T 5490 General rules for grain and oil inspection

GB/T 5491 Inspection of food and oil materials, sampling method

GB/T 5492 grain and oil inspection color, smell and taste identification of grain and oil

GB/T 5494 grain and oil inspection of impurities in food and oil, imperfect grain inspection
General technical requirements for

GB/T 8946 plastic woven bags

GB/T 14488.1 Determination of oil content of vegetable oil

GB 19641 National Food Safety Standard Edible Vegetable Oil

GB/T 24904 grain packaging sack

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Camellia seed oil-teacameliasseed A mature seed of Camellia oil species consisting of shells and kernels. Mainly including ordinary oil tea (*C.oleifera* Abe1), *C. meiocarpa* Hu, *C.grijsii* Hance, Zhejiang safflower oil tea Seeds of species such as (*C.chekiangoleosa*Hu) and Tengchong safflower oil tea (*C. reticulata*f.simplex).

3.2 Oil content oilcontent The crude fat in camellia seed accounts for the mass fraction of the sample (dry basis).

3.3 Impurity foreignmaterial Other than camellia seed, including inorganic materials such as clay, sand, brick and tile, and camellia peel, seed shell, and non-use oil tea seed kernel And other organic substances.

3.4 Moisture moisturecontent The moisture content of Camellia oleifera seeds accounts for the mass fraction of the sample.