



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

GB 12463-2009

**General specifications for transport packages of dangerous
goods**

危险货物运输包装通用技术条件

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Foreword

The standard Chapter 5, Chapter 8 is mandatory, the rest are recommended. This standard

replaces GB 12463-1990 "transport of dangerous goods packaging technology." This standard compared with GB 12463-1990 main changes are as follows:

- Cancel some of the terms to refer directly to the relevant standards;
- The barrel Packing maximum volume by the 450L to 250L;
- Chapter 4 for the transport packages, and to grade category, part of the basic requirements into Chapter 8;

1 Scope

GB 12463-2009 is the Chinese national standard on general specifications for transport packages of dangerous goods. It carries no /T suffix, which in the Chinese system means compliance is mandatory: a product or a practice within its scope has to meet it to be lawfully made, sold or carried out in China. It was issued on 21 June 2009 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2010. Classification: ICS , CCS A80. 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 issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the transport of dangerous goods packaging (hereinafter referred to as transport packaging) classification, basic requirements, performance testing and test methods, techniques Operation requirements, the type and standard designation. This standard applies to transport packaging containing dangerous goods. This standard does not apply to.

- a) containing radioactive material transport packages;
- b) a pressure vessel containing compressed gas and liquefied gas transport packaging;
- c) the net mass of more than 400kg of transport packaging;
- d) transport packaging capacity exceeding 450L.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms of dated references, all subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to study under this agreement is standard Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB 190 packaging and marking of dangerous goods

GB/T 191 Packaging - Pictorial signs (GB/T 191-2008, ISO 780.1997, MOD)

GB/T 4857.2 Basic tests for transport packages - Part 2. Temperature and humidity adjustment process (GB/T 4857.2-2005, ISO 2233.2000, MOD)

GB/T 4857.3 Basic tests for transport packages - Part 3. Stacking static load test method (GB/T 4857.3- 2008, ISO 2234.2000, IDT)

GB/T 4857.5 packaging transport package drop test method (GB/T 4857.5-1992, eqv ISO 2248. 1985)

GB/T 9174 General cargo transport packaging technology

GB/T 13040 metal container packaging terminology

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 13040 and established the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 According to the characteristics of dangerous goods, in accordance with relevant standards and regulations, specialized design and manufacture of transport packaging.

3.2 It consists of a packaging and a content (or composite layer) consisting of a whole package, called composite packaging.

4 Transport packages

According containing the contents of the degree of risk of the transport package is divided into three categories. Class I Packaging. Available built more dangerous goods; II Packing. for built-moderate risk cargo; III Packing. for built less dangerous goods.

4.2 Basic requirements for the merger with Chapter

5 Chapter 5 packaging requirements;

--- Abolition of the "textile bags" (1990 version 5.14);

--- Abolition of the "plastic" (1990 version 5.16);

--- Airtight pressure, hydraulic pressure test has been modified;

--- Abolition of the "mark size and the use of mutatis mutandis, GB/T 191 relevant provisions" (1990 version 7.2.6.2);

--- Canceled packaging performance test range (1990 edition 8.1);

--- Table 4 increase the "acid altar, altar ceramics, glass thickness 3mm or larger" Hydraulic test value;

--- Abolition of the "inspection of packaging" (Chapter 9 of the 1990 edition);

--- Added "containers shall conform to the basic structure of GB/T 9174 provisions" (edition of 5.1.11). Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex. This standard is managed by the National Standardization Technical Committee chemicals dangerous (SAC/TC251) and focal points. This standard was drafted. the Ministry of Railways Institute of Standards and metrology, the salamander Industrial Co., Ltd. of Shenzhen City. The main drafters. Zhang Jin Lan Shumei, Reggie, Zhao Jingyu, Bai Zhigang. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:

--- GB 12463-1990. Transport of dangerous goods packaging technology

5.1 Basic requirements

5.1.1 The transport packaging should be reasonable structure, and have sufficient strength, good barrier properties. Material, type, size, contents and methods should cargo weight Loaded with the nature and purpose of dangerous goods to adapt, easy handling, transportation and storage.

5.1.2 Transport packaging should be of good quality, constructed and closed-form should be able to withstand a variety of operational risk under normal conditions of transport should not be due to temperature Changes, humidity or pressure and any bleeding (Caesar) leakage, the surface should be clean, does not allow adhesion of harmful dangerous substances.

5.1.3 transport packaging in direct contact with the contents section, as necessary, there is an inner coating or protective treatment, transport and packaging material should not be within Means a chemical reaction to form a composition product or cause dangerous weakening the strength of the package.

5.1.4 packagings should be fixed. The content is fragile and easy to spill containing the goods, you should use the cushion material and adapted to the nature of the contents or Duly solid adsorbent pad.

5.1.5 container containing a liquid, should be able to withstand the internal pressure generated under normal conditions of transport. Filling should leave enough margin expansion (Outage), unless otherwise specified, and shall ensure that when the temperature is 55 °C, the liquid content will not completely fill the container.

5.1.6 transport packaging should seal tightly sealed according to the nature of the contents, hermetically sealed or liquid sealing port.

5.1.7 When wet or dress for an added stabilizer substances, which form a closed container should be able to effectively ensure the liquid content (water, solvent and stable Percentage agent), and during storage and transportation kept within a predetermined range.

5.1.8 Transport packaging pressure-relief device which vents should be designed and installed to prevent leakage of contents and external impurities into the discharge gas