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

GB 15499-2025

Replacing GB/T 15499-1995

Determination of lost workdays for work safety accident injuries

生产安全事故伤害损失工作日判定

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 15499-1995 "Standard for Working Days for Accident Injury Loss".

Compared with GB/T 15499-1995, except for the structure... Aside from adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The definitions of the terms "coexisting injury," "cumulative injury," "damage," and "lost workday" were changed (see 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6,.1995). Versions 3.2, 3.1, 3.4, and 3.3);
- b) The terms "injury diagnosis result," "injury site," and "injured person" and their definitions have been added (see 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7);
- c) Added basic requirements for the use of the standard (see Chapter 4);
- d) Expanded the scope of lost workdays for trunk and limb injuries (see Chapter 5), and modified some fracture types and their corresponding lost workdays. Last day (see A.1, Chapter 4, Chapter 14,.1995 edition);
- e) Expanded the range of lost workdays for eye injuries (see Chapter 6), and changed some types of eye injuries and their corresponding lost workdays (see Chapter 6). A.2, Chapter 5 of the.1995 edition);
- f) Expanded the range of lost workdays for nasal injuries (see Chapter 7), and changed some types of nasal injuries and their corresponding lost workdays (see Chapter 7). A.3, Chapter 6 of the.1995 edition);
- g) Expanded the range of lost workdays for ear injury (see Chapter 8), and changed some ear injury types and their corresponding lost workdays (see Chapter 8). A.4, Chapter 7 of the.1995 edition);

- h) The range of working days for oral and maxillofacial injury loss has been expanded (see Chapter 9), and some types of oral and maxillofacial injuries and their corresponding details have been changed. Lost working days (see A.5, Chapter 8,.1995 edition);
- i) Expanded the range of working days for scalp and head injuries (see Chapter 10), and modified some types of scalp and head injuries and their corresponding losses. Lost workdays have been removed, along with the description of mental illness symptoms and corresponding lost workdays (see A.6, Chapter 9,.1995 edition).
- j) Expanded the range of lost workdays for neck injuries (see Chapter 11), and changed some neck injury types and their corresponding lost workdays. (See A.7, Chapter 10,.1995 edition);
- k) Expanded the range of lost workdays for chest injuries (see Chapter 12), and changed some types of chest injuries and their corresponding lost workdays. (See A.8, Chapter 11,.1995 edition);
- l) Expanded the range of lost workdays for abdominal injuries (see Chapter 13), and changed some types of abdominal injuries and their corresponding lost workdays. (See A.9, Chapter 12,.1995 edition);

1 Scope

GB 15499 is the schedule that converts an injury into a number of lost workdays, which is how the severity of a work accident is classified in China and therefore how it is reported, investigated and counted in the national statistics. It runs body region by body region - trunk and limbs, eyes, nose, ears, mouth and face, scalp and skull, neck, chest, abdomen, urinary and reproductive organs - and adds occupational acute poisoning and burns, closing with the application of the results and a conversion table in Annex A. The change of status matters: the previous text was GB/T 15499-1995, recommended, while this edition is mandatory. Issued on 31 December 2025, it takes effect on 1 January 2027. 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.

This document specifies the basic requirements for determining lost working days in production safety accident investigations, and covers injuries to the torso and limbs, eyes, and nose. Head injuries, ear injuries, maxillofacial injuries, scalp and head injuries, neck injuries, chest injuries, abdominal injuries, and injuries to the urinary and reproductive organs. The lost workdays corresponding to occupational acute poisoning, burns and other injuries are given, along with the requirements for applying the results. This document is applicable to the calculation of lost workdays for injured personnel and the rapid determination of minor or serious injuries in the investigation of production safety accidents.

This document is not applicable to the calculation and statistics of data such as actual lost work time, hospitalization time, paid leave period during work stoppage, and workers' compensation insurance amount.

Note. In this document, "production safety accident" is abbreviated as "accident".

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Coexistent injury Damage to different parts of the body that are unrelated to bodily functions.

3.2 Accumulated injury Multiple injuries to parts of the body related to bodily functions.

3.3 Diagnosis of injury Documents issued by the hospital, including outpatient medical records, emergency medical records, inpatient medical records, discharge summaries, and reports on pathology, blood tests, and imaging examinations.

3.4 injury Physiological, functional, or anatomical abnormalities or deficiencies in the injured person.

3.5 injured part The location of the injury in the injury diagnosis results.

3.6 Lost workdays Quantification of the severity of human injury over time.

Note. This also applies to situations where there are no staff members present. For example, if there are elderly people or children, the lost working days should be determined according to this document.

3.7 injured person Personnel who suffer bodily injuries due to workplace safety accidents.

Note. This also applies to non-employees.