

ICS 11.020
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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 17017-2010

Replacing GB 17017-1997

Control criteria for endemic fluorosis areas

地方性氟中毒病区控制标准

(English Translation)

Issued on: January 14, 2011

Implemented on: June 1, 2011

**Issued by: People's Republic of China Ministry of Health, Standardization
Administration of China**

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Foreword

All the technical contents of this standard is mandatory.

This standard replaces GB 17017-1997 "endemic fluorosis control standards." the main changes compared to the Standard and GB 17017-1997 are as follows.

--- Index increased tea type endemic fluorosis control.

--- Increasing the fluorine content of drinking water, brick tea fluoride content of two technical indicators.

--- Deleted the crowd total fluoride intake indicators.

--- Added Appendix A evaluation sampling methods.

Appendix A of this standard is a normative appendix.

This standard is proposed and administered by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Health.

This standard was drafted. Endemic Disease Control, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention Center, Guizhou Provincial Disease Prevention and Control Center, Sichuan disease Prevention and Control Center, the Institute of Endemic Disease Control in Shandong Province, Shanxi Institute of Endemic Disease Control.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the endemic fluorosis control standards, determining sampling methods and test methods standard indicators of evaluation index.

This standard applies to drinking water in villages or villages as a unit, burning coal, hybrid tea type and source of fluorine cause local Fluorosis.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard, constitute provisions of the standard. For dated references, subsequently Some amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Study whether the latest versions of these documents. Who does not note date reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB 19965 brick tea fluoride content Determination WS/T 106 endemic fluorosis fluoride in drinking water WS192 endemic skeletal fluorosis diagnostic criteria WS/T 208 dental fluorosis diagnosis

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Endemic fluorosis People living in high fluoride environment or because of lifestyle, through drinking water, air, food and tea, and other media and excessive intake of fluorine Leading to accumulation of chronic poisoning.

Dental fluorosis During tooth development since the formation of the body caused by excessive intake of fluorine enamel mineralization is incomplete or loose net-like changes, clinically visible teeth Loss of normal luster enamel surface, appear chalk, coloring, defect-like performance.

Endemic skeletal fluorosis Residents of endemic fluorosis, caused by an overdose of fluoride caused to the neck, waist and limbs large joint pain, limb movement dysfunction Obstruction and bone and joint X-ray signs of abnormal metabolic bone disease as the main manifestation of chronic.

Drinking drinkingwater for drinking water and water for people living life.

[GB 5749-2006,3.1]

Centralized water supply centralwatersupply Water from centralized water, water supply to service users or through public water points Water Distribution Network, including self-built water supply facilities.

To provide users with daily drinking water stations and water supply provided in public places, residential communities also belong to the centralized water supply.

[GB 5749-2006,3.2.1] in rural sub large centralized water supply and small-scale centralized water supply.

3.5.1

Large centralized water supply in rural areas largecentralwatersupplyforruralareas Daily water supply $\geq 1000\text{m}^3$ (or water supply population ≥ 1 million) of rural centralized water supply.

3.5.2

Small rural centralized water supply smalcentralwatersupplyforruralareas Daily water supply
4 Control Index

4.1 Basic requirements

According to the sampling method specified in Appendix A ward control evaluation index, Ward drinking water shall meet the requirements of 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, coal Polluting ward shall meet the requirements of 4.3.1 and 4.3.2, drinking tea and 4.4.1,4.4.2 ward shall meet the requirements of 4.4.3, may determine disease Zone reach control standards.

4.2 Ward drinking water

4.2.1

fluoride content of drinking water. a large centralized water supply in rural $\leq 1.0\text{mg/L}$; small rural centralized water supply $\leq 1.2\text{mg/L}$.

Children 8 to 12 years of age the prevalence of dental fluorosis 4.2.2 native-born living $\leq 30\%$.

4.3 Coal smoke Ward

4.3.1

Qualified improved stoves rate (including the use of clean energy, such as electricity, liquefied petroleum gas, biogas, etc.) and the correct use of the stove in the rate of 90% the above.

Children 8 to 12 years of age the prevalence of dental fluorosis 4.3.2 native-born living $\leq 30\%$.

4.4 Ward drinking tea

4.4.1

brick tea fluoride content $\leq 300\text{mg/kg}$.

4.4.2 3 consecutive years, from 30 to 60 years old local resident clinical skeletal fluorosis prevalence decreased by X-ray evidence of moderate and no new or more fluorine Osteopetrosis patients.

Children 8 to 12 years of age the prevalence of dental fluorosis 4.4.3 native-born living $\leq 30\%$.

5 Standard test method determines Index

5.1

Diagnosis indexing dental fluorosis, according to WS/T 208 requirements execution.

5.2

Determination of fluoride content of drinking water, according to WS/T 106 requirements execution.

5.3

Determination of brick tea fluoride content, performed in GB 19965 requirements.

5.4

diagnostic criteria for endemic skeletal fluorosis, according to WS192 requested the Executive.

Appendix A

(Normative)

Evaluation Sampling Method A.1 fluoride content of drinking water Mining finished water samples 1, 2 parts of tap water samples, calculate the arithmetic mean.

A.2 brick tea fluoride content in the evaluation of the administrative villages, or villages, randomly collected 30 samples of brick tea fluoride content was measured to calculate the arithmetic mean.

A.3 qualified rate improved stoves Qualified means improved stoves fired oven (stove) durable tight, smooth flue, combustion, to ensure cooking, heating and other thermal needs, the use of biogas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity and other clean energy oven (stove), to ensure that no air pollution and meet national quality and technical standards. In the evaluation of the line Zheng village or villages, checking the stove all households to calculate eligibility improved stoves rate (%) [see equation (A.1)], if a family uses only Oven or stove, the oven or stove alone improved; if you use the oven and stove, should be improved at the same time.

Eligible improved stoves rate = Eligible households improved stoves the village resident households $\times 100\%$ (A.1) A.4 qualified improved stoves correct usage During the furnace (stoves) use, in addition to the proper use of ground ash, flue maintaining smooth, stove (kitchen) combustion must be stamped to avoid soot escape chamber Inside; when the oven (stove) long idle, remove slag, flue dust, iron parts oil, and placed in a dry place. In the evaluation of the administrative villages or self However, the village, pass the inspection of