

ICS 11.080
CCS C50



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

GB 19193-2015

Replacing GB 19193-2003

General principle on disinfection for infectious focus

疫源地消毒总则

Issued on: June 2, 2015

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Quarantine of the People's Republic of China;
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Foreword

This document was issued on 2 June 2015 by the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China, and has been in force since 1 January 2016.

It replaces GB 19193-2003.

Classification: ICS 11.080, CCS C50.

1 Scope

GB 19193-2015 is the Chinese national standard on general principle on disinfection for infectious focus, in the field of health care technology. 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 2 June 2015 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 January 2016. Classification: ICS 11.080, CCS C50. 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.

About this edition

GB 19193-2015 is the current edition. It was issued on 2 June 2015 and has been in force since 1 January 2016, replacing GB 19193-2003.

GB 19193-2003 has been superseded: a specification that still cites it is citing a withdrawn edition.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 19193-2015 is classified under ICS 11.080, in the field of health care technology. 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 C50. 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 without a suffix marks a mandatory national standard: compliance is required by law for the products or activities within its scope, and a product that does not meet it may not lawfully be placed on the Chinese market.

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 19193-2015 runs to 13 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.