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

GB 2894-2025

Replacing GB 2893-2008

Safety colours and safety signs

安全色和安全标志

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Foreword

This document was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2020 "Directives for standardization - Part

1.Rules for the structure and drafting of standardizing documents". This document replaces GB 2893-2008 "Safety colours", GB 2894-2008 "Safety signs and guideline for the use" and

GB 7231-2003 "Basic identification colours and code indications and safety sign for industrial pipelines". This document is based on GB 2894-2008 and integrates the contents of GB 2893-2008 and GB 7231-2003. Compared with GB 2893-2008, GB 2894-2008 and GB 7231-2003, in addition to structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) Changed the scope of application of the document (see Chapter 1 of this Document; Chapter 1 of GB 2894-2008);
- b) Added relevant requirements for colour representation (see Chapter 4 of this Document);
- c) Changed the basic type diagram of the mark (see 5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1 of this Document; 4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.3.1, 4.4.1 of GB 2894-2008);
- d) Deleted the requirements for "laser radiation window mark and instruction mark" (see 4.6 of GB 2894-2008);
- e) Changed the requirements for the use rules of text auxiliary marks (see Chapter 6 of this Document; 4.5 of GB 2894-2008);
- f) Changed the arrangement order of "Requirements for safety signs", "Selection of safety sign models", "Setting height of signs", "Requirements for the use of safety signs" and "Inspection and maintenance" (see Chapter 7 of this Document; Chapters 6 to 10 of GB 2894-2008);
- g) Added requirements for the use of safety signs in places with poor lighting conditions (see 7.3.1 of this Document);

1 Scope

GB 2894-2025 is the Chinese national standard on safety colours and safety signs, in the field of generalities, terminology and documentation. 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 30 May 2025 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 March 2026. Classification: ICS 01.080.20, CCS A22. 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 document specifies the colour representation for conveying safety information, the types of safety signs and their settings, usage requirements, and the basic identification colours and identification codes for industrial pipelines. This document is applicable to the design, production and installation of safety signs in production and operation units and public places where there are safety risks or where it is necessary to remind people to pay attention to safety. This document does not apply to traffic signs used in railways, highways, inland waterways, sea and air transport.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 safety colour Colours that convey safety information. NOTE. Include four colours. yellow, red, blue, and green.

3.2 contrast colour Contrast colours that contrast with safety colours to make them more eye-catching. NOTE. Include black and white.

3.3 safety sign safety warning sign A sign composed of graphic symbols, safety colours, geometric shapes (frames) or text to express specific safety information.

3.4 safety marking Signs that use safety colours and/or contrast colours to convey safety information or make an object or place stand out.

3.5 warning sign Safety signs that remind you to pay attention to the surrounding environment and things and avoid potential hazards.

3.6 prohibition sign Safety signs prohibiting certain unsafe behaviors or actions.

3.7 direction sign Safety signs that force you to take certain precautions or perform certain behaviors or actions.

3.8 information sign Safety signs that provide certain information (such as indicating safety facilities or places, etc.).

3.9 identification colour Colours that are used to identify the type of substances in industrial pipelines.

3.10 identification code A mark used to identify the name and state of substances in industrial pipelines.

4.1 Safety colours

4.1.1 Yellow Transmit attention and warning information.

4.1.2 Red Transmit information about prohibiting, stopping or reminding fire-fighting equipment and facilities.

4.1.3 Blue Deliver information about instructions that should be followed.

e) Marking on the pipeline with a hanging identification colour plate.

8.1.3 When methods b), c),

8.1.2 are used, the distance between two adjacent marks should not be less than 10 m.

8.1.4 The minimum size of the labels in items c),

8.1.2 should be determined so that the identification colour can be clearly observed.

8.1.5 When the pipeline adopts the basic identification colour marking method in

d) and e), the marking places should include the starting point, end point, intersection and both sides of the wall hole of all pipelines and other places that need to be marked.

8.2 Identification codes

8.2.1 Basic components The basic components of the identification code should include but not be limited to the substance name and flow direction.

8.2.2 Identification of substance names The identification of substance names should be done in one of the following ways.

a) Full name of the substance, for example. hydrogen chloride, sulfuric acid, methanol;

b) Chemical molecular formula, for example. HCl, H₂SO₄, CH₃OH.

8.2.3 Identification of material flow The material flow direction should be marked in the following two ways.

a) The flow direction of substances in industrial pipelines is indicated by arrows [see Figure E.1

a) for relevant examples]. When the flow direction of substances in the pipeline is bidirectional, it should be indicated by bidirectional arrows [see Figure E.1

b) for relevant examples];

b) When the identification method of the basic identification colour adopts the method

e) in 8.1.2, the direction of the sign indicates the flow direction of substances in the pipeline [see Figure E.1

d) for relevant examples]. When the flow direction of substances in the pipeline is bidirectional, the direction of the sign should be bidirectional [see Figure E.1

e) for relevant examples].