



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

GB 29919-2013

**Safety code for inspection of hazardous properties for
miscellaneous dangerous substance and articles**

杂项危险物质和物品危险特性检验安全规范

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Foreword

Chapter 4 of this standard are mandatory, the rest are recommended. This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This standard is consistent with the United Nations "on the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations" (sixteenth revised edition) Chapter

2.9 content in Standard text format press GB/T 1.1-2009 made editorial changes. This standard configuration and do the following editorial changes.

--- Increasing the range chapter (see Chapter 1, range);

--- Dosage units into our legal dosage units;

--- Contents 2.9.3.1.4 changed to "terms, definitions and abbreviations." This standard is managed by the National Standardization Technical Committee chemicals dangerous (SAC/TC251) and focal points. This standard was drafted. Hunan Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Technology Center, Tianjin CIQ, Jiangnan University. The main drafters of this standard. Wangli Bing, Zhao Zhuo, Zhang Yuan, Lu Gang, Lining Tao, Xiongzhong Jiang. Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles inspection of hazardous properties Safety specifications

1 Scope

GB 29919-2013 is the Chinese national standard on safety code for inspection of hazardous properties for miscellaneous dangerous substance and articles. 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 27 September 2013 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 December 2014. 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 terms, definitions and abbreviations miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles Safety code for inspection of hazardous properties, divided into nine categories of substances And environmentally hazardous substances (aquatic environment). This standard applies to miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles inspection of hazardous properties safety regulations.

1.00 NOEC or ECx<=

0.1 NOEC or ECx<=

0.01 L (E) C50<=1.00, and the lack of rapid Degradation and/or BCF>=500 or, In the absence of lgKow>=

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 21281 Hazardous Chemicals Fish acute toxicity test methods for grading

GB/T 21800 bioaccumulation of chemicals flow-through fish test

GB/T 21801 Chemicals biodegradability breath test measurement method

GB/T 21802 Chemicals biodegradability modified MITI test (I)

GB/T 21803 Chemicals biodegradability DOC reduction test

GB/T 21805 Chemicals algal growth inhibition test

GB/T 21815.1 of chemicals in seawater biodegradation test shake-flask method

GB/T 21828 chemicals Daphnia magna reproduction test

GB/T 21830 daphnia acute chemical activity inhibition test

GB/T 21831 Chemicals biodegradability. Closed bottle test

GB/T 21852 Chemical Distribution coefficient (n-octanol - water) high performance liquid chromatography test

GB/T 21853 Chemical Distribution coefficient (n-octanol - water) shake flask method test

GB/T 21854 chemicals in fish early life stage toxicity test

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and Definitions The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1.1 Class 9 substances and articles (miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles) class9substancesandarticles (miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles) Other classification not covered by hazardous substances and materials during transport.

3.1.2 Substance substance The chemical composition of the natural state or obtained by the production process and its compounds, including the product in order to maintain stability and to add additional Impurities in the production process, but does not include or may not affect the stability of the substance or changing its composition and any solvent to be separated.

3.1.3 ECx x% response associated with concentration.

3.1.4 EC

50 Causing material effective concentration 50% of maximal response.

3.1.5 ErC50 EC50 on slowing growth.

3.1.6 Kow N-octanol/water partition coefficient.

3.1.7 LC

50 Substances causing a group of test animals died by 50% (half) of the concentration in the water.

3.1.8 L (E) C50 LC50 or EC50.

3.1.9 OECD Test Guidelines OECDtestguidelines Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OrganizationforEconomicCooperationandDevelopment, referred to as the OECD) released The test criteria.

3.1.10 Acute aquatic toxicity acuteaquatictoxicity The inherent properties of the material, in the short aquatic organisms exposed to certain toxic effects.

3.1.11 Acute (short-term) hazard acute (short-term) hazard For classification purposes, the short-term aquatic exposure to chemicals caused by an organism acute toxicity.

3.1.12 Chronic aquatic toxicity chronicaquatictoxicity Substances Water exposure may cause toxicity to aquatic organisms intrinsic properties, and biological life cycle.

3.1.13 Long-term harm long-termhazard For classification purposes, it means the chemicals in the water caused by prolonged exposure to chronic toxicity.

3.1.14 Bioaccumulation bioaccumulation The end result substances (such as air, water, sediment/soil and via all routes of exposure in vivo absorption, transport and excretion food).

3.1.15 Degradation of degradation Organic molecules into smaller molecules and eventually to form carbon dioxide, water and salts.

3.2.4 GLP Good Laboratory Practices Good Laboratory Practice

3.2.5 NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration Just below the lowest test concentration can cause test concentration has an appreciable effect, there was no significant difference compared with the control group effect NOEC. Division 49 substances Class 9 substances and articles include.

4.1 fine dust can be inhaled, can damage the health of substance UN2212 blue asbestos (crocidolite); or UN2212 brown asbestos (amosite, Maisuolaite asbestos) UN2590 white asbestos (chrysotile, actinolite, anthophyllite, tremolite)

4.2 release flammable gases UN2211 polystyrene beads, expandable, may emit flammable gases UN3314 plastic molding compound, doughy, sheet or extruded rope form, may emit flammable vapor

4.3 lithium batteries UN3090 lithium metal batteries (including lithium alloy batteries) UN3091 lithium batteries contained in equipment (including lithium alloy batteries) or UN3091 with lithium batteries packed with equipment (including lithium alloy batteries) UN3480 Lithium ion batteries (including lithium ion polymer battery pack) UN3481 contained in equipment Lithium ion batteries (including lithium ion polymer battery pack), or UN3481 same device packed with lithium-ion batteries (including lithium ion polymer battery pack)

4.4 Lifesaving UN2990 lifesaving equipment, self-expandable UN3072 non-self-expanding life-saving equipment, including dangerous goods as equipment UN3268 bag inflators; or UN3268 air bag module; or UN3268 seat-belt pretensioners

4.5 In case of fire may form dioxin substances and articles UN2315 PCBs, liquid UN3432 PCBs, solid UN3151 polyhalogenated biphenyls, liquid, or UN3151 polyhalogenated terphenyls, liquid UN3152 polyhalogenated biphenyls, solid, or UN3152 polyhalogenated terphenyls, solid Products, such as transformers, condensers and apparatus containing