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

GB 30000.1-2024

Replacing GB 13690-2009

**Specification for classification and labelling of chemicals - Part
1: General rules**

化学品分类和标签规范 第1部分：通则

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1 Scope

GB 30000.1-2024 is the Chinese national standard on specification for classification and labelling of chemicals - part 1: general rules, in the field of environment and health protection, safety. 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 24 July 2024 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 August 2025. Classification: ICS 13.300, 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 document specifies the terms and definitions related to the classification and labeling of chemicals, as well as the general requirements for the classification, labeling, safety data sheets of chemicals. This document is applicable to the classification and disclosure of chemicals in accordance with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (hereinafter referred to as GHS). This document does not apply to intentionally ingested drugs, food additives, cosmetics, pesticide residues

in food; however, if workers may be exposed or there is a potential for exposure during transportation, the provisions of this document must still be followed.

Note. The labeling requirements for transport packaging shall take precedence over the requirements of the "Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations".

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, for dated references, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB 15258 General rules for preparation of precautionary label for chemicals

GB/T 16483 Safety data sheet for chemical products - Content and order of sections GB 30000.2 ~

GB 30000.29 Specification for classification and labelling of chemicals

GB/T 30000.31 Specification for classification and labelling of chemicals - Precautionary label for workplace of chemicals

GB/T 35929 Packaging - Tactile warnings of danger - Requirements United Nations "Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model

c) Compare the data with the relevant hazard classification criteria, to decide whether to classify the substance or mixture as a hazardous substance or mixture; determine the degree of hazard as appropriate.

4.1.3 Classification criteria GB 30000.2 ~

GB 30000.29 respectively provide detailed provisions for a specific hazard class or a group of closely related hazard classes. For most hazard class, the classification process for mixtures is based on the following sequence.

a) If there is test data for the entire mixture, the classification of the mixture will always be based on that data;

b) If there is no test data for the mixture itself, consider the bridging principles listed in GB 30000.2 ~

GB 30000.29 to see if those principles can be used to classify the mixture. If the test data clearly indicate that no classification is required, the bridging principles can also be applied;

c) In addition, for health and environmental hazards, if there is no test data for the mixture itself and the existing information is insufficient to apply the bridging principles, then the

agreed method of estimating the hazard based on the known information is used to classify the mixture.

Note. In most cases, it is not possible to master the hazard classifications for germ cell mutagenicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity for all mixtures. For these hazard classifications, the mixture is generally classified based on the information on the individual ingredients in the mixture that has been mastered, using the critical value/concentration limit method in GB 30000.2 ~

GB 30000.29. The classification can be modified based on the complete experimental data of the mixture according to the specific situation, provided that the relevant data is reliable according to the requirements of the above standards.

4.2.1 Use of critical values/concentration limits

4.2.1.1 When classifying untested mixtures based on the hazards of the ingredients, some hazard categories use the general critical values/concentration limits of the classified ingredients of the mixture to classify the mixture. The general critical values/concentration limits used are sufficient to determine the hazards of most mixtures, but some mixtures may also contain hazardous ingredients at concentrations lower than the general critical values/concentration limits, which still pose some identifiable hazards. There may also be situations where the unified critical value/concentration limit is much lower than expected based on the determined non-hazardous level of a certain ingredient.

4.2.1.2 If conclusive data show that the hazard of an ingredient is not apparent above the general cut-off values/concentration limits adopted in this series of documents, the mixture may be classified according to these data. The possibility that the ingredients behave in the mixture in a manner that would increase the hazard compared to the pure substances shall be excluded. In addition, the mixture shall not contain ingredients that could affect such a classification decision.

4.2.1.3 Appropriate documentation supporting the use of any values other than the general cut-off values/concentration limits shall be maintained for review when required.

4.2.2 Synergistic or antagonistic effects When classifying a mixture, it should consider all available information on the possible synergistic effects among the ingredients of the mixture. Downgrading the classification of a mixture to a less hazardous category based on antagonistic effects can only be done, if the classification decision is supported by sufficient data.

5.1 Preparation procedure

5.1.1 General procedure The preparation of chemical safety labels shall comply with the provisions of GB 15258. The preparation procedure includes.

- a) Assignment of label elements;
- b) Determination of the order of multiple hazards and information;
- c) Arrangement of the display of label elements;
- d) Special label arrangements.

5.1.2 Label elements

5.1.2.1 For each hazard category, the normative annexes on classification and label elements in GB 30000.2 ~ GB 30000.29 all list in detail the label elements (hazard symbols, signal words, hazard statements) assigned to each hazard category in Tables. Hazard categories reflect the standard for unified classification.

Note. "Signal words" are also called "warning words" in some documents.

5.1.2.2 Hazard symbols shall comply with the provisions of Figure 1.

Note. Except for the new symbols to be used for certain health hazards and the exclamation mark, these symbols are part of a set of standard symbols used in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations. 2) The hazard statement code is only for reference and is not part of the hazard statement text and shall not be used to replace the hazard statement text.

- c) Precautionary statements. Precautionary statements shall comply with the following requirements. 1) Used to describe the measures recommended to minimize or prevent adverse effects caused by contact with hazardous substances or improper storage or handling of them. Chemical safety labels shall include appropriate protective information. GB 30000.2 ~ GB 30000.29 lists the precautionary statements that can be used for each hazard class. 2) The precautionary statement code is only for reference. This code is not part of the precautionary statement text and shall not be used to replace the precautionary statement text. 3) In some cases where the requirements of the competent authorities are followed, the precautionary statement statements can be combined by using the plus sign "+" to connect the codes. When the precautionary measures required for different hazard classes are similar, the precautionary statements can also be combined. 4) Subject to the requirements of the competent authorities, precautionary statements on chemical safety labels or safety data sheets may use slightly different text from that specified in this document, as long as these variations help convey safety information and do not dilute or detract from the meaning of the safety advice. Variations may include synonyms or other equivalent terms applicable to the place where the product is supplied and used. In any case, precautionary information shall be conveyed in simple and clear language. In addition, to ensure that the safety information is clear, any text variations used on the label and the safety data sheet shall be consistent.
- d) Pictograms. Pictograms shall comply with the following requirements. 1) Pictograms refer