



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

**GB 30000.25-2013**

Replacing GB 20599-2006

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**Rules for classification and labelling of chemicals - Part 25:  
Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure**

化学品分类和标签规范 第25部分: 特异性靶器官毒性 一次接触

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## Foreword

Part 5, Chapter 7 are mandatory, the rest are recommended. GB 30000 "chemical classification and labeling norms," the expected structure and national standards will be replaced as follows:

- Part 1. General (instead of GB 13690-2009);
- Part 2. Explosives (instead of GB 20576-2006);
- Part 3. flammable gases (instead of GB 20577-2006);
- Part 4. Aerosol (instead of GB 20578-2006);
- Part 5. oxidizing gas (instead of GB 20579-2006);
- Part 6. pressurized gas (instead of GB 20580-2006);
- Part 7. flammable liquids (instead of GB 20581-2006);
- Part 8. Flammable solids (instead of GB 20582-2006);
- Part 9. Self-reactive substances and mixtures (instead of GB 20583-2006);
- Part 10. Pyrophoric liquids (instead of GB 20585-2006);
- Part 11. Spontaneous solid (instead of GB 20586-2006);
- Part 12. Self-heating substances and mixtures (instead of GB 20584-2006);

--- Part 13. water, emit flammable gases and mixtures (instead of GB 20587-2006);

## 1 Scope

GB 30000.25-2013 is the Chinese national standard on rules for classification and labelling of chemicals - part 25: specific target organ toxicity - single exposure. 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 10 October 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 November 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.

GB 30000 provisions of this section having a specific target organ toxicity caused by the contact of the terms and definitions chemicals, general says Ming classification criteria, decision logic, tags. This section applies to exposure caused by having a specific target organ toxicity of chemicals by the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling "(hereinafter referred to as the GHS) of classification and labeling.

## 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 13690 chemical classification and hazard communication General

GB 16483 MSDS Content and Order

GB 30000.26 classification and labeling of chemicals safety specifications - Part 26. Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure United Nations "on the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations" (Seventeenth revised Edition) The United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling "(fourth revised edition)

## 3 Terms and Definitions

GB 13690 and defined by the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

specific target organ toxicity - single exposure First contact with the substance and specificity

mixture induced target organ toxicity nonfatal, including all significant health effects, can be Inverse and irreversible, immediate and delayed functional impairment.

## 4 General Description

4.1 The classification of the substance or mixture classified as a specific target organ toxicant, or mixtures of these substances may be contacts of the potential health risks have Detrimental effects.

4.2 Classification depends upon the availability of reliable evidence that a single exposure to the substance or mixture has produced a consistent human, recognizable toxicity Effects on experimental animals or changes affect the organization has toxicological significance/organ function or morphology, or the organism students Chemically or serious blood changes, and these changes are correlated to human health. Human data will be the main danger in this category Sources of evidence.

4.3 Assessment not only to combine in a single organ biological system or a significant change, but also combined with severe nature involving several organs lower Widespread change.

4.4 Specific target organ toxicity can occur by any route associated with humans, ie principally by oral, dermal or inhalation occurs.

4.5 to repeated exposure Specific target organ toxicity classification see GB 30000.26. The following other specific toxic effects are to be respectively commentary Assessment is therefore not included in the inner portion.

- Acute toxicity;
- Skin corrosion/irritation;
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation;
- Respiratory or skin sensitization;
- Carcinogenic;
- Germ cell mutagenicity;
- Reproductive toxicity;
- Inhalation toxicity.

4.6 part including material Category 1 and Category 2 classification criteria, classification criteria and Category

## 5 Taxonomy

5.1 General principles General principles specific target organ toxicity single exposure

classification and labeling see GB 13690.

### 5.2.1 Substance Category 1 and Category 2

5.2.1.1 In all available weight of evidence, based on expert judgment, including the use of recommended guidance values (see 5.2.1.10), respectively, according to Immediate or delayed effects of the substance should be classified. Then, based on observations of the nature and severity of effects, the substances classified as category 1 and category 2, see Table 1. Table 1 after the first contact with specific target organ toxicity hazard classification Category

1 Humans produce significant toxic substances, or according to experimental evidence from animal studies, may be assumed after the first contact Human significant toxic substances. The substance is classified according to the following categories 1.

--- Human cases or reliable and good quality evidence obtained in epidemiological studies;

--- Appropriate observation studies in experimental animals. In the trial, at generally low exposure concentrations produced human health Off significant and/or severe toxic effects. Guidance dose/concentration values are provided below (see 5.2.1.10) can be used to the weight of evidence Use part of the assessment Category

2 According to experimental evidence from animal studies it can be assumed after a contact may produce substances on human health hazards. According to observations appropriate studies in experimental animals substance is classified in Category 2, generally moderate exposure concentrations produced with people Class health-related significant and/or severe toxic effects. The following provides guidance for the dose/concentration values (see 5.2.1.10), to help feed Classify. In exceptional cases, human evidence can also be used substance is classified in Category 2 (see 5.2.1.10) Category

3 Transient target organ effects Some target organ effects may not meet the criteria of the substance/mixture classified above Category 1 or Category 2 standards. After contacting these effects Harmful changes in human functions within a short time, but humans may recover without leaving significant organization or work within a reasonable period of time Changed. This category only includes narcotic effects and respiratory tract irritation. Substances/mixtures may be classified according to specific discussion in

5.3.2 The effect of having these categories NOTE. For these categories, it can be determined mainly by the influence of substances classified Specific target organ/system, or may be a substance classified as a general poison. Really Given the major target organ/system and classify, such as liver poison, nerve poison. Carefully evaluate the data and, where possible, not include secondary It shall take effect, such as the liver or nervous system toxicant may produce secondary effects in the gastrointestinal system.

5.2.1.2 should determine the classification of hazardous substances relevant route of