



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

GB 30000.26-2013

Replacing GB 20601-2006

**Rules for classification and labelling of chemicals - Part 26:
Specific target organ toxicity - Repeat exposure**

化学品分类和标签规范 第26部分：特异性靶器官毒性 反复接触

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10 Through the skin (rat or rabbit) mg/(kg ·

20 Suction gas (rat) (mL/L)/(6h/d) $C \leq$

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 30000.26-2013 is the Chinese national standard on rules for classification and labelling of chemicals - part 26: specific target organ toxicity - repeat 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, repeated exposure of terms and definitions chemicals, general says Ming classification criteria, decision logic, tags. This section applies to have repeated exposure of 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.

1.0 Inhalation of dust/smoke/fog (rat) (mg/L)/(6h/d) 0.02 \u003cC<=0.2

5.2.9.8 in a guidance values and ranges mentioned in

5.2.9.7 for guidance purposes only, that is used as a weight of evidence approach He points to help make classification decisions. They do not have as strict demarcation values.

5.2.9.9 In animal studies repeated exposure, dose below the guidance value/concentration [for example, less than 100mg/(kg · d), orally] Observation Specific toxicity profile is possible, but the nature of the effect (for example, only in male rats known to be susceptible renal toxic effect of specific strains Observed in renal toxicity) may result in the decision not to classify. Conversely, in animal studies, it may be higher than the guideline value [for example, not Less than 100mg/(kg · d), by the oral route] specific toxicity was observed, and in addition, but also from other sources (such as other long-term administration RESEARCH Studies, or population-based case experience) supplementary information to support the conclusion that, given the weight of evidence, the classification is prudent practice.

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 30000.25 chemical classification and labeling Safety Part 25. Specific target organ toxicity - single 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, repeated exposure

specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure Repeated exposure to the substance and specificity of the mixture caused by target organ toxicity nonfatal, including all significant health effects, can be inverse and irreversible, immediate and delayed functional impairment.

4 General Description

4.1 classification can be done to determine the substance or mixture having a specific target organ toxicity, such substances or mixtures may be healthy for people who are exposed Potentially harmful effects.

4.2 Classification depends upon the availability of reliable evidence that repeated exposure to the substance or mixture to humans produced a consistent and identifiable toxic Effects on experimental animals or significant changes affect the organization has toxicological significance/organ function or morphology, or of the organism Biochemical or hematological serious changes, and these changes are correlated to human health. Human data will be the dangerous category The primary source 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 General changes.

4.4 specific target organ toxicant by any possible way correlated with humans, ie mainly through oral, dermal or inhalation occur. Specific target organ toxicity single exposure

4.5 See GB 30000.25. Other specific toxic effects, such as acute toxicity, serious eye Damage/eye irritation and skin corrosion/irritation, respiratory or skin sensitization, carcinogenicity, germ cell mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity and inhalation toxicity Sex, are to be assessed separately, and therefore not included in this Part in.

5 Taxonomy

5.1 General principles General principles specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure classification and labeling see GB 13690.

5.2 Classification criteria for substances

5.2.1 All available weight of evidence, based on expert judgment, including the dose and duration of exposure have an effect/concentration Recommended guidance values (see 5.2.9), a substance classified as a specific target organ toxicant, and according to the nature and severity of the observed effects of the substance Quality in one of two categories as shown in Table 1. Table 1 specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure Classification Standard Category

1 Humans produce significant toxic substances, or the basis of evidence obtained from studies in experimental animals, can be assumed after repeated exposure possible for people Class of 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 Correlation significant and/or severe toxic effects. Guidance dose/concentration values are provided below (see 5.2.9) can be used as weight of evidence Use part of the assessment. Category

2 According to experimental evidence from animal studies it can be assumed that after repeated exposure may be hazardous to human health substances. According to observations appropriate studies in experimental animals will be classified as a Category 2 substance. In the experiment, generally moderate exposure concentrations Produces human health correlated significantly and/or severe toxic effects. The following provides guidance on dose/concentration values (see 5.2.9), In order to help in classification. In exceptional cases, human evidence can also be used a substance classified as Category 2 (see 5.2.9). A specific target organ both categories can be determined mainly by the impact of classified material or substance can be classified as general poison. Identify key Target organ toxicity (system) and classify, such as liver poison, nerve poison. Carefully evaluate the data and, where possible, not include secondary entry into force It should be, such as the liver or nervous system toxicant may produce secondary effects in the gastrointestinal system.

5.2.2 should determine the classification of hazardous substances relevant route of exposure.

5.2.3 Classification of existing heavy weight of all evidence (including the guidance provided below) basis, based on expert judgment.