



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

GB 30000.27-2013

**Rules for classification and labelling of chemicals - Part 27:
Aspiration hazard**

化学品分类和标签规范 第27部分：吸入危害

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Foreword

Section 4 of this chapter and Chapter 6 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 30000.27-2013 is the Chinese national standard on rules for classification and labelling of chemicals - part 27: aspiration hazard. 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.

This part of GB 30000 specifies the terms and definitions have inhaled harmful chemicals, classification criteria, decision logic and labels. This section applies to an aspiration hazard chemicals under the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling "(hereinafter referred to as 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 The United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling "(GHS) (fourth revised edition) United Nations "on the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations" (Seventeenth revised Edition)

3 Terms and Definitions

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

3.1 Suction aspiration Especially liquid or solid chemical product directly through the oral or nasal cavity, or indirectly from vomiting, enter into the trachea and lower respiratory system.

4 Classification Standard

4.1 General principles inhalation hazard classification and labeling General principles inhalation hazard classification and labeling see GB 13690.

4.2 Considerations Aspiration hazard general and specific precautions in Appendix A.

4.3 Classification criteria for substances Inhalation toxicity hazard categories in Table 1. Table 1 aspiration toxicity hazard categories Standard category Category 1. It is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazard chemicals Product or be regarded as if they cause human aspiration toxicity Hazardous chemicals Substance is assigned to Category 1.

- a) According to reliable high-quality human evidence a; or
- b) if it is a hydrocarbon and measured at 40 °C kinematic viscosity of not more than 20.5mm²/s Table 1 (continued) Standard category Category 2. Because they are assumed to cause human inhalation toxicity risk Risk and worrying chemicals According to the existing animal studies and expert taking into account surface tension, water solubility, boiling point, and volatility make The judge, at 40 °C measured kinematic viscosity is not greater than 14mm²/s substance is classified in Category

1 Substance except b Examples of substances classified as a Category 1 are certain hydrocarbons, turpentine and pine oil. b Under these conditions, some authorities would consider the following to be included in this category. at least three but no more than 13 carbon atoms are primary Alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, and ketones have no more than 13 carbon atoms.

4.4 Classification criteria for mixtures

4.4.1 master mixture Classification of mixtures when data The mixture was based on reliable and good quality human evidence classified category 1.

4.4.2 not grasp mixture Classification of mixtures when data are. bridging principles

4.4.2.1 If the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its inhalation toxicity testing, but individual components of the mixture and the test has been done Similarly mixture have mastered sufficient data to adequately characterize the hazards of the mixture, then make the following agreed bridging principles With these data. This ensures that the classification process to maximize the use of existing data to determine the hazardous properties of the mixture without the necessity for animal feed Row additional testing.

4.4.2.2 Dilution If the test was done with a diluent that does not have the risk of inhalation toxicity, and does not affect the other components of the diluent or Inhalation toxicity of the mixture, then the new diluted mixture may be classified as the original tested mixtures to the same category. However, inhalation toxicity Concentration of the substance should not drop below 10%.

4.4.2.3 Batches The mixture has been done a production test batch of inhalation toxicity, it is considered virtually the same manufacturer, or in its control Another commercial product

manufactured under the same test without the toxicity of the same production batch, unless there is reason believe that the untested product batches Toxicity times have changed significantly. If the latter occurs, a new classification is required.

4.4.2.4 Category 1 mixture of concentration If, after testing of the mixture is classified in Category 1, and the mixture Category 1 component concentration is increased, the mixture belongs to the new generation It should be classified as Category 1, no need to do another test. Interpolation within one toxicity category

4.4.2.5 within range Three components identical mixture (A, B and C), mixtures A and B tested, mixing of the same toxicity category and C was not tested, but contain mixtures A and B are the same toxicology of the active ingredient, but the concentration of the active ingredient referred toxicology Between concentrations in mixtures A and B, it can assume a mixture of C and A and B are in the same toxicity category.

4.4.2.6 substantially similar mixtures Assume the following situation.

- a) two mixtures. 1) AB; 2) CB.
- b) the concentration of component B is the same in both mixtures.
- c) a concentration of the mixture) in a mixture of equal concentrations of component A 2) in the component C.
- d) Aspiration toxicity for A and C is substantially equivalent, ie they are in the same hazard category and are not expected to affect the toxicity of B; if If a mixture of 1) or 2) have been based on the criteria in Table 1 classification, then the other mixture can be assigned the same hazard category.

4.4.3 All components of the mixture to master data or only some components of the mixture when data classification

4.4.3.1 Category

1 Movement 4.4.3.1.1 mixture which contains a total of not less than 10% is classified as a Category 1 or more components, and measured at 40 °C of Viscosity of not more than 20.5mm²/s, will be classified as Category 1. 4.4.3.1.2 If the mixture separates into two or more layers, one of which contains not less than 10% is classified as a Category 1 or several groups of Points, and measured at 40 °C kinematic viscosity of not more than 20.5mm²/s, then the entire mixture is classified as Category 1.

4.4.3.2 Category

2 Movement 4.4.3.2.1 mixture which contains a total of not less than 10% is classified as a Category 2 or more components, and measured at 40 °C of Viscosity is not greater than 14mm²/s, it will be classified as Category 2. Analyzing 4.4.3.2.2 When the mixture as this category, according to experts in the use of surface tension, water solubility, boiling point,