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

GB/T 15670.29-2017

Replacing GB/T 15670-1995

**Toxicological test methods for pesticides registration - Part 29:
Metabolism and toxicokinetics study**

农药登记毒理学试验方法 第29部分：代谢和毒物动力学试验

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Foreword

GB/T 15670 "pesticide registration toxicology test method" is divided into the following sections.

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- Part 5. Acute dermal toxicity test;
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1 Scope

GB/T 15670.29-2017 is the Chinese national standard on toxicological test methods for pesticides registration - part 29: metabolism and toxicokinetics study, in the field of agriculture. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 12 July 2017 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 February 2018. Classification: ICS 65.100, CCS B17. 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 section GB/T 15670 specifies the basic principles, methods and requirements of metabolic and toxicokinetic tests. This section applies to the registration of pesticides for metabolic and toxicokinetic tests.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB 14925 laboratory animal environment and facilities

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Toxicokinetics Study of chemical substances in the body of quantitative laws of science. From the point of view of speed theory, it studies the absorption, distribution and biology of chemical substances Transformation and excretion of quantitative changes in the law over time, using mathematical models to systematically analyze and clarify the location of chemical substances in the body, the number And the relationship between time to explore the relationship between this kinetic process and the intensity of poison and time.

3.2 Speed rate Changes in the amount or concentration of chemicals transported or eliminated by a body or a body within a unit of time, expressed in dx/dt . For constant speed Process, available average speed $\Delta x/\Delta t$ said. The unit is $mg \cdot h^{-1}$ or $\mu g \cdot min^{-1}$.

3.3 Rate constant rateconstant The ratio of the rate at which a chemical substance is transported or eliminated at a part of the body or body to the amount or concentration of a chemical substance at that part of the body, ie $(dx/dt) / X$. The unit is the reciprocal of hours h^{-1} or min^{-1} .

3.4 Zero speed process zeroorderrateprocess The rate at which chemicals are transported or eliminated is proportional to the zero power of the amount or concentration of the chemical, ie $(dx/dt) = KX^0$. because $X^0 = 1$, so $(dx/dt) = K$, that is zero-speed process is a constant speed process, regardless of the amount or concentration of chemical substances available speed measure.

3.5 A first-rate process firstorderrateprocess The rate at which chemicals are transported or eliminated is proportional to the square of the amount or concentration of chemical, ie

$(dx/dt) = KX$, the available rate The constant is used as the inverse of hours h^{-1} or min^{-1} .

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