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

GB/T 21565-2025

Replacing GB/T 21565-2008

Dangerous goods - Test method of magnetism

危险货物 磁性试验方法

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 21565-2008 "Test Methods for Magnetic Properties of Hazardous Materials". Compared with GB/T 21565-2008, the only differences are in the structural design. Aside from integration and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) A new chapter on "Experimental Principles" has been added (see Chapter 4);
- b) Added "Environmental Conditions" and "Test Procedures" (see 5.2, 5.3);
- c) The "Oersted table method" was changed to the "magnetic field strength test method," and the corresponding test procedures were modified (see 5.4, 2008 edition). (5.1)
- d) The "Magnetic Compass Measurement Method" was changed to the "Magnetic Compass Test Method," and the corresponding test procedures were modified (see 5.5, 2008 edition). (5.2)
- e) The "combined determination method of Oersted's table and magnetic compass" has been deleted (see 5.3 in the 2008 edition);
- f) The "Experimental Results" have been amended (see 5.6, 5.4 in the 2008 edition);
- g) The contents of the "Test Report" have been changed (see Chapter 6, Chapter 6 of the 2008 edition). Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Hazardous Chemicals Management (SAC/TC251). This document was drafted by: China Academy of Civil Aviation Science and Technology, Shanghai Chemical Industry Research Institute Testing Co., Ltd., and Shanghai Pudong International Airport Cargo Terminal. Limited Liability Company, China Petroleum and Chemical Industry

Federation, 710 Research Institute of China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation, Shanghai Institute of Metrology and Testing Technology Research Institute, Zhejiang Provincial Chemical Products Quality Inspection Station Co., Ltd., Tianjin Free Trade Zone Customs, Hangzhou Ruiao Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Transportation University, Shanghai Miaozi Technology Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document are. Cheng Donghao, Zhang Zhitao, Chen Feng, Cheng Huafu, Li Ningtao, Cao Mengran, Tai Feng, Li Jinding, Liang Benliang, and Xu Danhong. Wang Wei, Liu Gang, Li Tingting, Ye Chaofeng, Zhang Rui, Chen Yiwen, Hao Yuan. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in 2008 as GB/T 21565-2008;

---This is the first revision. Magnetic Test Methods for Dangerous Goods

1 Scope

GB/T 21565-2025 is the Chinese national standard covering measuring the stray field of a package - the distance and the flux density limit above which the consignment counts as magnetic material for air transport, the instrument and the measurement points around the package, and the reporting. A magnetised package deflects an aircraft compass, which is why it is a dangerous goods class. Issued on 5 October 2025, it has been in force since 1 February 2026, replacing GB/T 21565-2008.

This document describes the test principles, test methods, and test reports for magnetic testing of dangerous goods transported by air. This document applies to the determination of the magnetic properties of dangerous goods transported by air.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included. For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies. This document.

JJF1013-1989 Commonly Used Terms and Definitions in Magnetic Metrology (Trial Implementation)

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in JJF1013-1989 and the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 An axis vector that relates to the magnetic flux density at any point in the magnetic field.

Note. The unit is amperes per meter (A/m). [Source: JJF1013-1989, 1.14, modified]

3.2 Magnetic material Any cargo packaged for air transport, when 2.10m from any point on the surface of the assembled cargo package, assembly package, or container. At that location, the maximum magnetic field strength is greater than

0.418 A/m or sufficient to cause a magnetic compass pointer deflection of more than 2°.

Note. This definition is limited to air transport, also known as magnetic materials. [Source: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (modified)]

3.3 A magnetic field strength testing system consisting of multiple magnetometer units arranged in a regular pattern.

3.4 package The finished product after packaging.

Note. This includes containers prepared for transport and their contents. [Source: GB 19433-2009, 3.14]

3.5 overpack A shipper places one or more packages (3.4) into a closed container to form a work unit.