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

GB/T 4134-2021

Gold ingots

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 4134-2015 "Gold Ingots". Compared with GB/T 4134-2015, in addition to structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The scope has been changed (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the.2015 edition);
- b) The normative references have been changed (see Chapter 2, Chapter 2 of the.2015 edition);
- 99.90 grade and its requirements (see Chapter 4);
- d) The impurity content requirements for palladium, magnesium, chromium, nickel, and manganese for the Au
- 99.99 brand and the palladium content requirements for the Au
- 99.95 brand are deleted (see
- 3.2.1 of the.2015 edition);
- e) Changed the form of brand expression, from "IC-Au" to "Au" (see Chapter 4, Chapter 3 of the.2015 edition);
- f) Added gold bullion grade classification (see 4.1);
- g) The number of significant digits of the impurity content limit value has been changed (see 4.1.2,
- 3.2.1 of the.2015 edition);
- h) Added provisions for impurity reduction methods when it is less than the lower limit of the

method's measurement range (see 4.1.3);

1 Scope

China's national standard for gold ingots. It specifies the requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules and the marking, packaging, transport and storage. A gold ingot is a commodity whose specification is also a financial instrument: the fineness, the mass, the mark of the assayer and the serial number are what allow the bar to be accepted at value without being re-assayed, and a bar that falls outside the standard has to be refined again before it can trade. China is the world's largest producer and consumer of gold, and the Shanghai exchange settles physically, so the national standard governs a substantial fraction of the metal that changes hands anywhere. The technical content is deceptively simple - fineness, permitted impurities, dimensions, surface condition and marking - but every element of it exists because of a way that gold has historically been adulterated, and the surface and dimensional requirements are there so that a bar cannot conceal a core of something else.

This document specifies the requirements, testing methods, inspection rules, markings, packaging, transportation, storage, quality certificates and purchase orders (or contracts) of gold ingots. This document applies to gold ingots produced from various gold-containing raw materials.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the indispensable clauses of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, dated reference documents, Only the version corresponding to that date is applicable to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to this document.

GB/T 8170 Numerical rounding rules and the expression and determination of limit values

GB/T 11066 (all parts) Gold chemical analysis method

3 Terms and definitions

There are no terms and definitions that need to be defined in this document.

4.1 Product classification and chemical composition

4.1.1 Gold ingots are divided into five grades according to their chemical composition, corresponding to five grades in turn, as shown in Table 1.

4.1.2 The chemical composition of gold ingots should meet the requirements of Table 1.