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

GB/T 46326.3-2026

**Rubber products - Determination of toxic and harmful
substances - Part 3: Resorcinol**

橡胶制品 有毒有害物质的测定 第3部分：间苯二酚

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Foreword

This document was issued on 30 July 2026 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of the PRC and takes effect on 1 February 2027.

It is a GB/T standard: recommended rather than compulsory, but it is the text a Chinese reviewer applies.

It is classified under ICS 83.060 and Chinese classification G 40.

The document runs to 11 pages. The identification, the dates, the classification and the table of contents on this page are taken from the cover and the printed contents of the standard itself.

This document was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2020 "Directives for standardization - Part 1: Rules for the structure and drafting of standardizing documents".

This document is Part 3 of GB/T 46326 "Rubber products - Determination of toxic and harmful substances". The following parts have been published:

- Part 1: Pentachlorothiophenol;
- Part 2: Short-chain chlorinated paraffins;
- Part 3: Resorcinol.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. The issuing body assumes no responsibility for identifying them.

This document was proposed by the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Federation.

It is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Rubber and Rubber Products of Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC 35).

The drafting organisations include Shandong Linglong Tyre, Shuangqian Group Shanghai Tyre Research Institute, China Jiliang University, Sailun Group, Aeolus Tyre and Triangle

Tyre.

From the Introduction: resorcinol is an important fine chemical raw material used as a bonding promoter, widely applied in rubber products for the adhesion of rubber to fibre fabric or to brass-plated and zinc-plated steel wire. Free resorcinol in rubber products has been shown to be physiologically toxic, with significant effects on the environment and on ecosystems and considerable harm to human health. Establishing a method for determining resorcinol content is therefore necessary to protect the environment and to support the green and sustainable development of the rubber products industry.

1 Scope

GB/T 46326.3 is the third part of the Chinese series on determining toxic and harmful substances in rubber products, and it covers resorcinol. The document describes the determination of resorcinol content in rubber products by high performance liquid chromatography, and applies to free resorcinol. Resorcinol is used as a bonding promoter, the chemistry that makes rubber adhere to textile cord and to brass- and zinc-plated steel wire, so it is present across tyre and technical rubber manufacturing. What is left unreacted is the problem: free resorcinol is toxic and persists in the product. The series exists to give the industry measurable limits rather than declarations, and Part 3 is the method a Chinese buyer, an inspection body or an export contract cites when the resorcinol content of a rubber compound has to be proved rather than asserted.