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

SN/T 4209-2015

**Inspection rules for import and export dangerous chemical
products. Ammonia
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration Committee.

This standard was drafted. People's Republic of China Beijing Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau.

Introduction

Ammonia at normal temperature and pressure (101.3kPa, 21.1 °C) under a colorless gas with a strong pungent odor. At 20 °C, 891kPa, gas State to liquefied ammonia, and release a lot of heat. Ammonia is a colorless liquid with a strong pungent odor. Ammonia can be below -77.7 °C Curing become colorless crystals having odor. Ammonia is an important industrial raw material, widely used in chemical, light industry, chemical fertilizer, pharmaceutical industries, Used as refrigerants, may also be used in the production of ammonia, ammonium salts, nitrate, synthetic fibers, plastics, dyes and the like. The main industrial use of ammonia into nitrogen and hydrogen production Direct synthesis of high temperature and pressure and in the presence of a catalyst. Ammonia main origin of Shandong, Shanxi, Henan and Hubei, the main importing countries Australia Australian, Indonesia, Egypt and Qatar.

United Nations "on the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations" will be classified as Class 2.3 toxic ammonia gas subsidiary risk of Class 8 Corrosion, the use of pressure vessels transport UN number 1005. Ammonia human eye, nose and throat irritation and other effects, the light appeared in tears, Sore throat, cough rinse, expectoration, and conjunctiva, nasal, pharyngeal edema; severe pulmonary edema can occur, severe cough, respiratory distress, faint Fans, shock, laryngeal edema and bronchial mucosa or necrotic asphyxiation; high concentrations of ammonia can cause reflex respiratory arrest. Ammonia can cause Eye burns, skin burns. Ammonia flammable,

mixed with air can form explosive mixtures case of fire, high-heat combustion caused the explosion.

In March 2011 the State Council issued the "dangerous chemical safety regulations" [591 State Council Decree] provides for inspection and quarantine departments Responsible for the import and export of hazardous chemicals and their packaging implementation of the inspection. To ensure the effective implementation of the relevant inspection and quarantine operations, standardize import and export Dangerous chemicals and packaging inspection and supervision work, the development of this standard.

Import and export of dangerous chemicals inspection of ammonia Warning. Use of this standard should have the relevant inspection or testing work experience and relevant qualifications. This standard does not indicate all possible security issues. Users are responsible for the use of appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with relevant national regulations condition.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the import and export of hazardous chemicals ammonia, and packaging requirements, testing, qualified judgment and disposition.

This standard applies to the import and export of dangerous chemicals and packaging inspection of anhydrous ammonia.

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/T 3723 Sampling of chemical products for industrial use General Safety GB/T 6678 General Principles for Sampling Chemical Products GB/T 6681 General rules for sampling gas chemicals GB 7144 cylinders color logo GB/T 8570.2 Determination of liquid anhydrous ammonia - Part 2. ammonia content GB/T 8570.3 Determination of liquid anhydrous ammonia - Part 3. Method of residue content by weight GB/T 8570.4 Determination of liquid anhydrous ammonia - Part 4. content of the remaining capacity of law GB/T 8570.5 Determination of liquid anhydrous ammonia - Part 5. Water Karl Fischer method GB/T 8570.6 Determination of liquid anhydrous ammonia - Part 6. oil content - Gravimetric and infrared absorption spectroscopy GB/T 8570.7 Determination of liquid anhydrous ammonia - Part 7. Iron content phenanthroline spectrophotometry GB 14193 Rules for filling of liquefied gas cylinders GB 15258 rules for preparation of chemical safety labels GB 15383 cylinder valve outlet connections and sizes GB 30000.18 classification and labeling of chemicals - Part 18. Acute toxicity SN/T 1828.10 import and export of dangerous goods classification - Test methods - Part 10. toxic gases SN/T 3206 import and

export of dangerous chemicals inspection of the basic requirements of toxic gases SN/T 3656.6 import and export of hazardous chemicals test specification - Part 6. Acute toxicity List of Hazardous Chemicals (2002 Edition) About Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (UNRTDG) on Transport of Dangerous Goods Manual of Tests and Criteria Recommendations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling (GHS)

3 Terms and Definitions

GB 30000.18, terms and definitions SN/T 3656.6 and SN/T 3206 defined apply to this document.