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**Code for Construction and Quality Acceptance of Road
Works in City and Town**

城镇道路工程施工与质量验收规范

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Table of Contents

1	General Provisions	8
2	Terms and Codes.....	9
	2.1 Terms	9
	2.2 Codes	9
3	Basic Requirements	9
4	Construction Preparation	12
5	Measurement.....	14
	5.1 General Requirements.....	14
	5.2 Plane Control Measurement.....	14
	5.3 Elevation Control Measurement	19
	5.4 Construction Positioning Measurement	20
6	Subgrade	23
	6.1 General Requirements.....	23
	6.2 Drainage and Dewatering in Construction.....	23
	6.3 Earthwork Subgrade	24
	6.4 Stonework Subgrade	27
	6.5 Road Shoulder.....	28
	6.6 Construction Processing	28
	6.7 Special Soil Subgrade	29
	6.8 Inspection Standard.....	34
7	Base.....	43
	7.1 General Requirements.....	43
	7.2 Lime Stabilized Soil Base.....	43
	7.3 Base of Lime and Pulverized Fuel Ash Stabilized Gravels	46
	7.4 Stabilized Soil Base of Lime, Pulverized Fuel Ash, and Steel Slag	48
	7.5 Cement Stabilized Soil Base.....	49
	7.6 Graded Sand Gravel and Graded Gravel Base.....	51
	7.7 Graded Crashed Stone and Graded Crashed Gravel Base	52
	7.8 Inspection Standard.....	54
8	Mixed Charge Level of Bitumen	60
	8.1 General Requirements.....	60
	8.2 Hot Mixed Bituminous Mixed Surface Course.....	71
	8.3 Cold Mixed Bituminous Mixed Surface Course.....	77
	8.4 Prime Coat, Tack Coat and Seal Coat	77
	8.5 Inspection Standard.....	79
9	Bituminous Penetration Type and Bituminous Surface Treatment Surface Course	84
	9.1 General Requirements.....	84
	9.2 Bituminous Penetration Surface Course	84
	9.3 Bituminous Surface Treatment Surface Course	86
	9.4 Inspection Standard.....	88

10	Cement Concrete Surface Course	91
10.1	Raw Materials	91
10.2	Concrete Mix Proportion Design	95
10.3	Construction Standard.....	101
10.4	Shuttering and Reinforcement	102
10.5	Stirring and Transportation of Concrete	105
10.6	Concrete Paving.....	106
10.7	Surface Coarse Curing and Joint Filling.....	109
10.8	Inspection Standard.....	110
11	Paved Surface Course	114
11.1	Rock Surface Course.....	114
11.2	Precast Concrete Block Surface Course.....	115
11.3	Inspection Standard.....	116
12	Surface Course of Squares and Parks	119
12.1	Construction Technology	119
12.2	Inspection Standard.....	119
13	Sidewalk Paving.....	124
13.1	General Requirements.....	124
13.2	Paved Surface Course for Sidewalk by Dressed Stone and Precast Block	124
13.3	Sidewalk Surface Course Paved by Bituminous Mixture	125
13.4	Inspection Standard.....	125
14	Pedestrian Underpass Structure	129
14.1	General Requirements.....	129
14.2	Cast-in-place Reinforced Concrete Pedestrian Underpass.....	129
14.3	Pre-casting and Installation of Reinforced Concrete Structure Pedestrian Underpass	134
14.4	Masonry Wall and Reinforced Concrete Top Plate Structure Pedestrian Underpass	135
14.5	Inspection Standard.....	136
15	Retaining Wall	141
15.1	General Requirements.....	141
15.2	Cast-in-place Reinforced Concrete Retaining Wall.....	141
15.3	Assembled Reinforced Concrete Retaining Wall	141
15.4	Masonry Retaining Wall.....	141
15.5	Reinforced Earth Retaining Wall.....	142
15.6	Inspection Standard.....	142
16	Auxiliary Structure.....	149
16.1	Curb	149
16.2	Rain Drainage Branch Pipe and Gully.....	151
16.3	Drainage Ditch or Intercepting Ditch	151
16.4	Inverted Siphon and Culvert	152
16.5	Slope Protection.....	152
16.6	Isolation Pier	153

Code for Construction and Quality Acceptance of Road Works in City and Town

1 General Provisions

1.0.1 This code is formulated with a view to strengthening the construction technology management of roads in city and town, standardizing construction requirements, unifying inspection and acceptance standard of construction and quality as well as improving engineering quality.

1.0.2 This code is applicable to the inspection and acceptance of the construction and quality of constructed, renovated or extended roads, squares, parks in city and town.

1.0.3 The quality standard of materials, semi-finished products and or finished products shall be in accordance with the relevant national current standards.

1.0.4 The construction and quality acceptance of road works in city and town shall not only meet the requirements stipulated in this code, but also comply with those in the current relevant ones of the nation.

4 Construction Preparation

4.0.1 Before commencement, the development organization shall make technical disclosure to the relevant personnel from construction, supervision and design organizations, and prepare relevant documents.

4.0.2 Before commencement, the development organization shall provide the construction organization with detailed information on the site conditions of underground pipelines at or around the construction site as well as geological, meteorologic and hydrographic observation information; The relevant facility management organization shall make detailed technical disclosure to the relevant technical management personnel; the removal, relocation, protection or strengthening schemes of overground and underground pipelines within the construction area shall be studied and determined, and relevant documents shall be prepared and implemented.

4.0.3 Before commencement, the development organization shall organize the design and survey organizations to hand over site measurement control piles as well as bench marks to the construction organization, and relevant documents shall be prepared. The construction organization shall formulate a construction measurement scheme and determine measurement control network, lines and points according to the actual conditions.

4.0.4 The construction organization shall organize relevant personnel to make comprehensive and deep investigation on the construction site according to information provided by the development organization, learn about the topographic, landform and environmental conditions on site, master the supply conditions of such resources as water, electricity, manpower and equipment, and verify the conditions of pipelines, structures, rivers and lakes, landscapes, poles and lines as well as cultural relics and historic sites within the construction coverage.

4.0.5 Before commencement, the construction technology personnel shall make careful review on the construction drawings. If any problem is discovered, the construction technology personnel contact the designer promptly for change, and relevant documents shall be prepared.

4.0.6 Before commencement, the construction organization shall prepare construction organization design. The construction organization design shall be prepared according to the contracts, bidding documents, design documents, relevant construction laws and regulations, standards, codes and specifications as well as site conditions. The construction organization design shall include construction arrangement, construction plan, guaranteed quality, safe guarantee systems and technical measures, necessary special construction design as well as environment protection and traffic dispersion measures.

4.0.7 Before construction, the measuring instruments and tools shall be verified and the materials shall be inspected.

4.0.8 Before construction, the quality guarantee plan as well as the unit engineering, subsection engineering, subitem engineering and inspection lot for engineering quality control shall be determined according to the construction organization design and submitted to the supervision engineer for approval before implementation; moreover, they shall be regarded as the foundation of construction and quality control.

4.0.9 Before commencement, safe technology training shall be carried out on the site operation personnel according to the engineering characteristics, and qualification training shall be carried out for the personnel for special work.

5 Measurement

5.1 General Requirements

5.1.1 Before construction measurement, the following preparation shall be made:

1 The development organization shall organize the design and survey organizations to hand over the pile points to the construction organization., provide control network, point grade and initial numerical data in construction drawings as well as prepare relevant documents. The construction organization shall carry out site survey and rechecking.

2 The construction organization shall organize relevant personnel to learn about the design documents and corresponding technical standards, as well as prepare construction measurement plan according to the engineering needs.

3 Compliance inspection shall be carried out on measuring instruments, equipment and tools before using them so as to ensure they meet relevant requirements. The instruments, equipment and tools which are not verified or calibrated, or exceed the verified validity period or fails to pass the verification must not be used.

5.1.2 Before commencement, the construction organization shall carry out office and site rechecking on datum point, datum line and height measurement control data specified in construction drawings. During rechecking, if any unconformity or link-up problem with adjacent road section or bridge under construction is discovered, it shall be reported to the development organization for enquiry so as to obtain an accurate result.

5.1.3 Before commencement, the construction organization shall submit a written measurement rechecking report to the development organization within the period specified in contracts. Upon signature and approval by the supervision engineer, it may be regarded as a reference to construction control pile positioning measurement and determination of construction control network, lines and points.

5.1.4 The control pile for construction measurement shall be protected and calibrated.

5.1.5 The measuring record shall be prepared in a special form. The record shall be legible and must not be altered.

5.1.6 During construction, a technical quality assurance for construction measurement and a sound measurement rechecking system shall be established. The operation personnel for construction measurement shall receive professional training and take the post with certificates after passing the examination.

5.1.7 The control network shall be ready to link up with adjacent road and bridge control network.

5.1.8 The construction measurement shall not only meet the requirements stipulated in this code, but also comply with those in the current relevant ones of the nation.

5.2 Plane Control Measurement

5.2.1 During plane measurement, the local uniform urban coordinate system shall be followed. Where it is difficult to adopt the local uniform urban coordinate system, the false coordinate system adopted for a small measuring area shall be approved by the superior competent administrative and planning department.

5.2.2 The layout of plane control network shall adapt to local conditions, guarantee accuracy,

to the procedure.

5.4.2 Before and after measurement, the calculation processes and calculation results of data collected from drawings and actual measured data shall be checked by different data acquisition personnel respectively, and the validity of the measuring results shall be judged hereby.

5.4.3 Before construction pile arrangement and positioning measurement, plane and elevation control networks shall be established, and they shall be firmly embedded with good visibility according to the actual conditions. The theodolite for road construction positioning shall be greater than or equal to Grade DJ₆.

Where Grade III traverse plane control measurement is adopted, the azimuth misclosure is $\pm 24\sqrt{n}$ ("); where construction plane control measurement is adopted, the azimuth misclosure is $\pm 40\sqrt{n}$ ("); they shall be reported to the development organization for acceptance and confirmation.

5.4.4 Before subgrade construction, the positions of underground pipelines and other structures which may be exposed, touched or damaged in subgrade construction shall be measured and indicated according to the drawings, data and site conditions.

5.4.5 Where the scope of land occupancy and relocation is checked during construction preparation, the border line of the road construction scope shall be measured on site.

5.4.6 Where the engineering scale is large and the measuring pile may be damaged during construction, auxiliary plane measuring baseline and elevation control pile shall be arranged.

5.4.7 During construction, the center line pile shall be recovered and calibrated in time.

5.4.8 The elevation control of roads in city and town shall meet the following requirements:

- 1 The sight length of height measurement should be controlled at 50~80m.
- 2 The level gauge at Grade DS₃ or above shall be adopted for leveling;
- 3 The leveling misclosure is $\pm 12\sqrt{L}$ mm

(*L* refers to the spacing between adjacent control points, in km).

5.4.9 The control measurement of roads in city and town shall meet the following requirements:

- 1 The traverse misclosure of construction control shall meet the relevant requirements of Article 5.2.6 in this code.

- 2 Where Grade DJ₂ is adopted, the angle shall be measured for at least once. Where Grade DJ₆ instrument is adopted, the angle shall be measured for twice.

- 3 The distance shall be measured round-trip with common steel ruler. If electromagnetic distance measuring instrument is used, one-way measurement may be carried out.

- 4 Where the total station is observed, it shall meet the relevant requirements of Articles 5.2.9 and 5.3.4 in this code. Where the total station is used to measure the fixed points of coordinates, different methods shall be used for coordinate calculation and the given points shall be rechecked; moreover, work and rechecking records shall be made. Before measurement, it shall be signed and confirmed by the supervisor.

- 5 The deviation of distance measurement with lofting measuring straight shall be in accordance with those specified in Table 5.2.9-3.

- 6 The permissible deviation *M* of construction lofting point, relative to adjacent control points, shall be in accordance with those specified in Table 5.4.9 while lofting by polar coordinate method.

6 Subgrade

6.1 General Requirements

6.1.1 Control pile for center line of road, side line pile and elevation control pile and others shall be re-inspected before construction. Confirming no mistake before construction is necessary.

6.1.2 The original drainage system which was damaged under construction shall be processed with efficient measures.

6.1.3 Traffic leading or road leading schemes shall be established and implemented according to site and surrounding environment conditions and traffic conditions. Communication with the road traffic management department is necessary. Measures shall be taken to guarantee and flowing and safety of pedestrians traffic where the existing pedestrians were influenced or interrupted during construction

6.1.4 According to engineering geological investigation report, subgrade soil shall be tested for natural moisture content, liquid limit, plastic limit, standard compaction, CBR; if necessary, organic content, lyotropic salt content, jelly expansion and swelling capacity etc. shall be inspected for particle size analysis.

6.1.5 Temporary construction road shall be made according to project scale and environmental conditions before construction. Temporary construction road shall meet requirements of allocation and transportation for construction machinery and travel safety without disturbing the construction.

6.1.6 Underground structures such as underground utilities, pedestrian tunnel etc. within range of town road construction should be constructed in advance. For light buried underground utilities which may be damaged in operation, scheme of strengthening or removing measures shall be put forward to construction organization and design organization. Implementation should be after going through procedures.

6.1.7 If cultural relics, historic site, unknown substance are discovered during construction, the constructor shall stop construction immediately, protect the site well, notice the construction organization and ask the relevant management departments to process at site.

6.2 Drainage and Dewatering in Construction

6.2.1 Drainage and dewatering schemes shall be compiled according to engineering geology, hydrology, meteorological data, construction period and site environment before construction. Drainage facility shall be maintained and cleaned in time to guarantee unobstructed condition of drainage in construction period.

6.2.2 Drainage and dewatering construction shall not disturb the natural structure of subgrade soil to guarantee the safety of adjacent structures and constructions.

6.2.3 Drainage and dewatering facilities in construction must not destroy the original ground drainage system and should adjoin with the site surface drainage and permanent drainage system of road engineering.

6.2.4 Section and longitudinal slope of drain ditch shall be in accordance with terrain, soil quality and water discharge in open drainage. Where draining pump is needed, it shall be selected according to execution conditions, water percolating capacity, delivery lift and suction

lift. Drainage water of construction shall lead to farther place from subgrade.

6.2.5 Measures to prevent quicksand shall be taken for dewatering in fine sand and silt soil.

6.2.6 Cross section and longitudinal slope shall be determined through water conservancy calculation for outside sewer on top of cutting; bottom width and ditch depth should not be less than 50 cm. Adequate anti-seepage safety distance or anti-seepage measures shall be made between drain ditch and the top edge of cutting; a cross slope with 2% leaning to drain ditch shall be made on the top edge. Measure against erosion shall be taken for drain ditch.

6.3 Earthwork Subgrade

6.3.1 Before subgrade construction, water accumulated on ground shall be eliminated and drained; tree root pit, well point, tomb pit etc. shall be technically handled; the ground shall be smooth.

6.3.2 Designs shall be changed according to Article 3.0.5 of this code for sections with soft soil layer or poor soil layer and side slope within subgrade range, which are not processed in the design. Special construction plan shall be made based on the actual conditions.

6.3.3 Earthwork operation under cooperation between man and machine shall order special person to command. The cooperating operation personnel are strictly prohibited within range of operation and working space for machines during machine operation period. When cooperating personnel work in the operation and working space for machines, the machine must stop working.

6.3.4 At the end filling and digging of subgrade, center line of road, subgrade side line shall be recovered; the subgrade shall be shaped and rolled to survival. Compaction degree shall meet relevant requirements of Table 6.3.12-2.

6.3.5 Measures must be taken to process frost boiling. Where limestone soil is used to process frost boiling, the soil should be taken from local.

6.3.6 Miscellaneous fills, silt soil and so on shall be determined based on test before being used as fillings. Construction shall meet relevant regulations of Section 7.2 in this code.

6.3.7 Cutting method of cutting, side slope shall be determined in accordance with terrain, cutting size and soil types.

6.3.8 Slope of cutting and side slope shall meet the design requirement; design alteration shall be transacted timely when geology condition does not match with the original design or easy landslide soil are in the formation.

6.3.9 Safe and economical scheme of earth excavation shall be made in accordance with face gradient, excavated section, lengthwise strength, and unearthed direction etc. combined with earthwork mix condition.

6.3.10 Excavation construction shall comply with the following requirements:

1 Earth excavation shall be from top to down by layering; potholing excavation is strictly prohibited. Excavated surface shall be made to the stabilized side slope during or after interruption or operation.

2 Mechanical excavation operation must keep clear of built grains, pipeline; within 1 m range of the pipe edge, manual excavation shall be adopted; within 2 m range of buried directly underground cabled yarn, manual excavation must be adopted.

3 Operation of excavator and other mechanical machines under power overhead line is

degree and determined after site test.

4) Measures shall be taken to protect safety of land down tube line and construction during the compacting process.

5) Rolling shall be from edge to center line of the subgrade; outer-edge of road roller wheel shall be kept from safety width of subgrade edge; compaction degree shall meet the requirements. And Surface shall be free from notable wheel-mark frost boiling, peeling, wave etc..

6) Compacting shall be carried out where the soil moisture content is close to optimum water content. Deviation degree of water content shall be determined on test.

7) Where the pipe locates at within range of subgrade, compaction degree of backfilling soil for all trenches shall meet current national standard the relevant requirements of GB 50268 "Code for Construction and Acceptance of Water and Sewerage Pipeline Works" and road roller must not be used within range of 50 cm above nose. Where the thickness value between pipe construction top surface and earth covering of road bed is not greater than 50 cm, the construction of pipe shall be strengthened. Where the thickness value between top surface of pipe construction and earth covering of road bed is within 50~80 cm, pipe construction shall be protected or strengthened during compacting process.

6.3.13 Where the road is widened, the same soil with original subgrade or soil with better water permeability shall be selected.

6.4 Stonework Subgrade

6.4.1 Construction equipment shall be selected according to geologic condition, construction operation environment.

6.4.2 If rock character of cutting is discovered mutated, report and ask the design organization to transact altered design timely.

6.4.3 Construction of stonework with blasting procedure must meet the relevant requirements of the current national standard "Safety Regulations for Blasting" GB 6722 and the following requirements:

1 Before construction, blast design shall be carried out, blast design book or instruction shall be complicated, rotation construction plan shall be established, corresponding safety technical measures shall be specified and all of the above shall be approved by the municipality and district government competent departments.

2 Mute blasting should be used in downtown and densely resident area; there, throw blasting is prohibited.

3 Blasting shall be in accordance with approved time; safety protection of building, construction and equipment in blasting influenced zone, traffic control and leading shall be completed; people and livestock etc. of security watch and explosion area have been removed to safety zone; the command and operation system personal have been in position before explosion.

4 Blasting personal must confirm that charging, leading explosion and priming system are correctly and effectively installed.

6.4.4 Blasting construction shall be done by qualified enterprise with professional blasting skills; blasters shall have been technically trained and take the post with certificate. Special

person must be assigned to command on site.

6.4.5 Stonework filling of subgrade shall meet the following requirements:

1 ground surface shall be cleaned during embankment construction, start from the edge part, then filling stone horizontally layer by layer to guarantee slope stabilization.

2 Test section shall be constructed before construction in order to ensure the following: thickness of loose paving shall meet the maximum compacted dry density to combine with the compacting plant and other construction parameters such as corresponding compactor pass, differential settlement etc.

3 Stone filling embankment should adopt vibro-roller above 12 t, tyre roller above 2.5 t or rammer above 2.5 t to compact (tamp)solid.

4 Pipeline, trenches around construction within range of subgrade should back-fill soil.

6.5 Road Shoulder

6.5.1 Construction of road shoulder shall be in parallel construction with subgrade, subbase, surface layer etc.

6.5.2 Road shoulder shall be flattening and solid; shoulder line of straight section shall be straight and smooth; curve section shall be smooth.

6.6 Construction Processing

6.6.1 Where underground utilities and other construction existing within range of subgrade, construction shall meet the following requirements:

1 Influence degree by construction shall be analyzed and calculated according to vertical rise between pipelines, top of construction and road bed combined with structure condition of construction before construction. Corresponding protective measures shall be taken.

2 Removal and renovation of construction or strengthening protection and processing measures shall be concealing inspected and accepted with construction organization, management organization; the subsequent processing can only be carried out after confirmation to meet requirements and documentation.

3 Temporary hardened facility of construction shall be kept in effective work state under construction.

4 Permanent strengthening of structure shall reach specified strength before bearing construction load.

6.6.2 Where contradiction occurs between the newly-built pipeline and other structure or between the newly-built pipeline and the existing pipeline and structures, the situation shall be reported to the development organization. Measures shall be determined by the pipeline management organization and design organization. The measures shall be made into documents and the construction shall be in accordance with the documents.

6.6.3 Trench backfilling construction shall meet the following requirements:

1 Back-filling shall not destroy culvert (pipe),structure safety of underground structure and external waterproof layer and protective layer.

2 As long as foundation strength of cast-in-place concrete with prefabricate culvert and

2) Pervious soil shall be selected as filling. For filling below normal water level, non-pervious soil shall be used.

3) Filling shall be done from road center to both sides layer by layer and compacted as required. Layer thickness should be 15 cm.

4) Segment filling, joint shall be made into foot step in accordance with layering; the foot step width should not be less than 2 m.

4 Soft soil layer with thickness less than 3.0 m and underwater or sludge with higher water content could be squeezed by rip-rapping and shall meet the following requirements:

1) Unease weathered stone shall be adopted; content of particles less than 30 cm in stone shall not be greater than 20%.

2) Direction of filling shall be in accordance with cross section of road and slope of soft underlying soil formation. Where the slope is flat, filling shall be from middle to both sides of foundation; where slope is greater than 1: 10, filling from high side to lower side and fill more in lower side to make a 2 m wide top surface platform of the low side.

3) Riprap out of water surface or soft soil surface shall be filled smaller stone blocks and rolled compacted; repave inverted filter with soil to compact.

5 Where sand cushion is used for replacement, sand cushion shall be 0.5 ~ 1.0 wider than subgrade side; the both sides shall be protected by protection laying.

6 Berm and subgrade should be filled simultaneously during loading berm. Where respectively filling, loading berm construction can only be constructed as long as the subgrade reaches the critical height of subgrade, compaction degree shall meet design requirements and the maximum dry density shall not be less than 90%.

7 Soft soil subgrade processed with soil engineering materials shall meet the following requirements:

1) Geomaterial shall be made by polymeric material which is with high temperature resistance, corrosion resistance; ageing resistance and unease to break up. Tensile strength, bursting strength, load percentage of elongation and others shall meet requirements of design and relevant product quality standard.

2) Before paving of geo-material, layer shall be compacted to level. And a 30 ~ 50 cm sand cushion shall be paved on the surface of the original foundation. Construction, auxiliary material, transportation equipment must not travel on the surface of the paved geo-material.

3) Geo-material paving can only be done after the compaction degree, plainness of every compacted layer inspected qualified. Geo-material shall be in good condition and be repaired or replaced when being damaged.

4) Paving of geo-material shall be in unfolded along vertical to axes of road. Select the satisfactory anchorage nail to fix and straighten up in accordance with the filling layer thickness. Phenomenon such as distortion and pinching shall not exist. Longitudinal overlapping width of geo-material shall not be less than 30 cm; overlapping width in anchor connecting shall not be less than 15 cm; cementing width in cementation shall not be less than 5 cm; cementing strength shall not be less than tensile strength of the geo-material. Transversal overlapping width in adjacent geo-material shall not be less than 30 cm.

5) Unreeling geo-material indwelled in subgrade side slope, length shall not be less than 2 m.

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