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

GB 5085.5-2007

**Identification standards for hazardous wastes Identification for
reactivity**

(English Translation)

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 - 4.2 Scrubbing bottles, 50ml scale wash bottles.
 - 4.5 Hose for connecting nitrogen source and equipment.
 - 4.6 Nitrogen. Store in a gas cylinder with pressure relief valve.

4.7 Flow Meter. Used to monitor nitrogen flow.

4.8 Analytical balance. Weigh to 0.001g.

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6 Analysis steps

6.3 Add 10 g of test waste to the round bottom flask.

7 result calculation

Foreword

To implement the "Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of

Prevent and control environmental pollution caused by hazardous wastes, strengthen the management of hazardous wastes, protect the environment, and protect human health.

This standard.

This standard is part of the national hazardous waste identification standard. The National Hazardous Waste Identification Standard specifies solid waste

Hazardous characteristics Technical indicators, hazardous properties Solid wastes that meet the technical specifications specified in the standards are hazardous wastes and must be in accordance with the law.

Manage as hazardous waste. The national hazardous waste identification standard consists of the following seven criteria.

7 Identification of hazardous wastes

This standard is a new part.

According to relevant laws and regulations, this standard has the effect of enforcement.

This standard was proposed by the Science and Technology Standards Division of the State Environmental Protection Administration.

This standard was drafted by. Institute of Environmental Standards, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, Research on Solid Waste Pollution Control Technology

The.

This standard was approved by the State Environmental Protection Administration on March 27, 2007.

This standard has been implemented since October 1, 2007.

This standard is interpreted by the State Environmental Protection Administration.

Hazardous Waste Identification Standard Reactive Identification

1 Scope

This standard specifies the criteria for the identification of reactive hazardous wastes.

This standard applies to the reactive identification of solid waste produced in any production, life and other activities.

2 Normative references

The clauses in the following documents have been adopted as references in this part of GB 5085 as the terms of this part. Any date

The latest version of the cited document applies to this standard.

GB 19452 Safety Code for Inspection of Hazardous Properties of Hazardous Oxidation Goods

GB 19455 Safety Code for Inspection of Hazardous Characteristics of Dangerous Goods for Civil Explosives

GB 19521.4-2004 Safety Code for Inspection of Hazardous Characteristics of Hazardous Combustion Products Released with Water

GB 19521.12 Safety regulations for the inspection of dangerous properties of organic peroxide dangerous goods

HJ/T 298 Technical Specifications for Identification of Hazardous Wastes

3 Terms and Definitions

3.1

Explosion explosion

In a very short period of time, a large amount of energy is released, a high temperature is generated, and a large amount of gas is released, forming a high pressure in the surroundings.

Chemical reactions or changes in state.

3.2

Detonation

The shock wave is characterized by explosions propagated at supersonic speeds. Shock wave propagation speeds can often reach thousands to several kilometers per

Second, and external conditions have less impact on the detonation speed.

4 Identification criteria

Solid waste that meets any of the following conditions is a reactive hazardous waste.

4.1 has explosive properties

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4.1.1

Unstable under normal temperature and pressure, and it is prone to drastic changes under no detonation conditions.

4.1.2

Standard temperature and pressure (25 °C, 101.3kPa), prone to detonation or explosive decomposition reaction.

4.1.3

A detonation or explosion reaction can occur if it is subjected to a strong primer or heated under closed conditions.

4.2 Contact with water or acid produces flammable or toxic gases

4.2.1

Mixing with water causes violent chemical reactions and emits large amounts of flammable gases and heat.

4.2.2

Mixing with water can produce toxic gases, vapours or fumes that are harmful to human health or the environment.

4.2.3

Decomposition of kilograms of cyanide-containing waste under acidic conditions produces $\geq 250\text{mg}$ of hydrogen cyanide gas, or per kilogram

Sulfide-containing wastes decompose to produce $\geq 500\text{mg}$ of hydrogen sulfide gas.

4.3.1 Waste oxidizers that can easily cause combustion or explosion.

4.3.2 Waste organic peroxides containing peroxy radicals that are extremely sensitive to heat, vibration or friction.