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CCS H01



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

GB/T 15512-2009

Replacing GB/T 15512-1995

**Technical guides for evaluating the saving of iron and steel
product in enterprise**

评价企业节约钢铁材料技术导则

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 15512-1995 "Evaluation of Enterprise save steel Technical Guidelines." This standard compared with GB/T 15512-1995, the main changes are as follows:

- Standard name was changed to "evaluate the enterprise to save steel materials Technical Guidelines";
- Increased steel material savings, steel-related terms and definitions steel material consumption, etc;
- Increased evaluation principles (Chapter 4) and evaluation (Chapter 5);
- Combined the original standard first chapter 5,6,7,8, and modify the content (Chapter 6);
- Modify the content management requirements (Chapter 7). This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee for Energy Management and focal points. This standard drafting units. China National Institute of Standardization, Metallurgical Industry Planning and Research Institute, China Iron and Steel Research Institute Group, Laiwu Iron and Steel Group Limited. The main drafters of this standard. red Jinming, Li Xian love, snow, Liang Xiuying, Sun Jing, Zhang Ge, Zenga Qing Cheng small spear, Li Xiaohong, Zhao Yuejin. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:
- GB/T 15512-1995. Evaluation of Enterprise saving Steel Technology Guide

1 Scope

GB/T 15512-2009 is the Chinese national standard on technical guides for evaluating the saving of iron and steel product in enterprise, in the field of metallurgy. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 8 April 2009 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 December 2009. Classification: ICS 77.020, CCS H01. This page is published from the official record of the

standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the evaluation of conservation principles ferrous materials, evaluation and calculation methods, technical and administrative requirements. This standard applies to the steel material production, processing, use, circulation and recycling of scrap iron and steel units.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard. GB 4223 scrap steel

GB/T 20566 Steel and Alloy term

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 20566 and established the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 By strengthening management, use of technically feasible and reasonable as well as environmental and socio-economically affordable measures, ranging from the production of iron and steel materials, plus Engineering, distribution, use and recycling of scrap iron and steel and other links, reduce consumption and curb waste, improve productivity and steel materials Lee Use efficiency.

3.2 The amount of molten pig iron production units qualified consumed, and the amount of scrap steel.

3.3 Qualified steel output accounted for ingot (ingot casting, continuous casting) the percentage of consumption.

3.4 Qualified steel test inspection of steel accounted for the total amount of waste and the percentage of intermediate sum.

3.5 Iron and steel scrap recycling companies and enterprises have a percentage of total steel scrap.

3.6 Iron and steel scrap in the steel production process internally generated scrap.

3.7 Manufacturing and processing industry during machining of steel products produced scrap, scrap metal.

3.8 After all kinds of iron and steel products (machinery, equipment, cars, planes, ships and other durable goods, buildings, containers, and civilian goods, etc.) using certain number of years

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