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

GB/T 25032-2026

Replacing GB/T 25032-2010

Municipal solid waste incineration bottom ash aggregate

生活垃圾焚烧炉渣集料

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 25032-2010 "Aggregates from Municipal Solid Waste Incineration Ash". Compared with GB/T 25032-2010, the main differences are in the structural design. Aside from integration and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) Added "[Municipal Solid Waste Incineration] Slag Aggregate", "Mixed Aggregate", "Coarse Aggregate", "Fine Aggregate", "Magnetic Metals", "Heavy Non-ferrous Metals", and "Metals" The terminology and definition of "residual material rate" (see 3.1-3.7);
- b) The terms and definitions for "aggregate" and "light floating matter" have been removed (see 3.2 in the 2010 edition);
- c) Added "Classification and Coding" (see Chapter 4);
- d) General requirements for slag aggregates have been added (see 5.2~5.5);
- e) Increased the crushing value of aggregates, residual magnetic metal content, residual elemental aluminum content, elemental aluminum content, residual heavy non-ferrous metal content, and expansion. Rate and glass content indicators (see Chapter 6);

- f) The particle size specification has been changed (see Chapter 6, 4.2.1 of the 2010 edition);
- g) The impurity content and cylinder compressive strength indicators have been removed (see 4.2.4 in the 2010 edition);
- h) The sampling and sample preparation methods have been changed (see 7.1, 7.2, Appendix A, 5.1 of the 2010 edition);

1 Scope

GB/T 25032-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the bottom ash of a waste incinerator processed into a construction aggregate - the metals removed, the leaching limits, the soundness and the grading, on a material produced in large quantity that otherwise has to be landfilled. It replaces GB/T 25032-2010 and has been in force since 1 October 2026. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes effect on 1 October 2026, replacing GB/T 25032-2010. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document specifies the classification and coding, general requirements, technical requirements, sampling and sample preparation, and inspection rules for municipal solid waste incinerator ash aggregates. The marking, packaging, storage and transportation are described, along with the corresponding test methods. This document applies to the production and inspection of aggregates from municipal solid waste incineration slag (hereinafter referred to as slag).

4 Classification and Coding

4.1 The categories and category codes of slag aggregates based on particle size distribution are as follows:

- General materials. represented by the uppercase Latin letter T;
- Coarse aggregate. Represented by the uppercase Latin letter C;
- Fine aggregate. Represented by the uppercase Latin letter X.

4.2 The aggregates are not graded. Coarse aggregates and fine aggregates are classified into two categories according to performance requirements. Grade I and Grade II,

respectively.

4.3 The classification results of slag aggregates were coded using a parallel coding method. The coding structure diagram is shown in Figure 1. This document number Grading Classification (Level I, Level II) Particle size classification (T, C, X)

5 General Requirements

5.1 The slag shall comply with the requirements of GB 18485, wherein radioactivity shall comply with the requirements of GB 6566, and the leaching toxicity of heavy metals shall comply with the requirements of GB 18485. The provisions of GB 5085.3.

5.2 For the metal residue rate test, samples should be taken separately from the same batch of slag and slag aggregate. Slag sampling should preferably be done at the plant's inbound storage point, while slag aggregate sampling should be done separately. Material sampling should preferably be taken from the finished product conveyor belt, but sampling can also be taken at the storage point.

5.3 Sampling of slag should be completed within 3 days of its arrival at the plant, and sampling of slag aggregate should be completed within 1 week of production; sampling should be completed within the same shift. Once the sample is prepared, it should be stored in a sealed container and the test should be completed within 3 days.

5.4 Safety precautions should be taken during sampling, sample preparation and testing; relevant instruments and equipment should be maintained and repaired regularly.

5.5 In addition to complying with the provisions of this document, the production, inspection and use of slag aggregates shall also comply with my country's environmental protection, safety and information technology regulations at all stages. The application of slag aggregates should also comply with relevant standards and specifications.

6. Technical Requirements The technical specifications for slag aggregates should meet the requirements specified in Table 1.

7.1 Sampling

7.1.1 Sampling Tools Sampling tools should meet the basic principles of reusability and appropriate size. Sampling tools include sampling shovels, sampling spades, material receivers, and sampling implements. Buckets, sample labels, sampling record sheets, markers, etc.

7.1.2 Conveyor Belt Sampling When taking samples from the conveyor belt, the following requirements should be met.

- a) Collect samples at the slag discharge point at the end of the conveyor belt;
- b) Each sampling shall consist of no fewer than 3 samples, and the sampling time interval

shall be no less than 3 times the duration of each sampling.

c) The diameter of the sampling container shall not be less than the width of the conveyor belt.

7.1.3 Sampling of material piles When taking samples from a stockpile, the following requirements should be met.

a) Before sampling, remove the surface layer of the sampling area, then evenly distribute the samples at multiple points in the upper, middle, and lower layers. The upper layer should have at least 8 sampling points, and the middle, middle, and lower layers should have at least 8 sampling points. Each lower level should have at least four.

b) The opening size of the sampling tool shall not be less than three times the nominal maximum particle size of the stockpile.

7.1.4 Sampling Quantity The sampling quantities for each test item of slag aggregate shall meet the following requirements.

a) The sampling quantities for loss on ignition, expansion rate, and glass content shall comply with the provisions of

4.1.1 in CJ/T 531-2018;

b) The sampling quantities for moisture content, particle size, and crushing value shall comply with the provisions of JTG3432;

c) The minimum sampling amount for determining the residual rate of magnetic metals, the content of elemental aluminum, the residual rate of elemental aluminum, and the residual rate of heavy non-ferrous metals should meet the following requirements. Table 2 requires that the calculation method specified in Appendix A be used for verification.

7.2 Sample Preparation

7.2.1 Loss on ignition, expansion rate, and glass content The sample preparation for the tests of loss on ignition, expansion rate, and glass content shall comply with the provisions of

4.1.2 in CJ/T 531-2018.

7.2.2 Moisture content, particle size, and crushing value The sample preparation for testing items such as moisture content, particle size, and crushing value should comply with the provisions of JTG3432.

7.2.3 Residual metal content and elemental aluminum content

7.2.3.1 Coarse aggregate sample preparation The coarse aggregate sample preparation shall be carried out according to the following steps.