

ICS 07.060
CCS J 77



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

GB/T 32373-2025

Replacing GB/T 32373-2015

Test methods for reverse osmosis membranes

反渗透膜测试方法

Issued on: August 29, 2025

Implemented on: March 1, 2026

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Normative references

3 Terms and Definitions

3.1 flat membrane

3.2 Salt removal rate

3.3 water fluxwaterflux

3.4 [Source. GB/T 20103-2006, 2.3.7]

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 32373-2015 "Test Methods for Reverse Osmosis Membranes". Compared with GB/T 32373-2015, the main differences are structural adjustments and...

Aside from editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

- a) The wording of "Test Procedures for Desalination Rate and Water Flux" has been revised (see 5.4, 2015 version 5.4);
- b) The wording of "Conductivity method for calculating desalination rate" has been revised (see 5.5.1, 2015 version 5.5.1);
- c) A new method for calculating desalination rate, the "chloride ion concentration method" (see 5.5.1), has been added;
- d) The test procedure for the integrity of the desalination layer has been modified (see 6.3, 2015 version of 6.3);
- e) The test procedure for pressure resistance has been modified (see 7.3, 2015 version 7.3);
- f) Improved resistance to colloidal contamination (see Chapter 8);
- g) Improved resistance to inorganic scaling and fouling (see Chapter 9);
- h) Increased resistance to organic contamination (see Chapter 10).

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing

organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Separation Membranes (SAC/TC382).

This document was drafted by: Wharton Technology Co., Ltd., Shandong Zhaojin Membrane Technology Co., Ltd., and Zhejiang Jinmo Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.

Company, Tianjin Institute of Seawater Desalination and Comprehensive Utilization, Ministry of Natural Resources, Hangzhou Water Treatment Technology Research and Development Center Co., Ltd., China Ocean University Learning, Sanda Membrane Technology (Xiamen) Co., Ltd., Tianjin Membrane Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Yanshan Petrochemical High-Tech Co., Ltd.

Ordos Yongsheng Wastewater Treatment Co., Ltd., Chengdu Mefort Membrane Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Hunan Aowei Technology Co., Ltd.

SMIC Hengrun Environmental Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., Suzhou Surui Membrane Nanotechnology Co., Ltd., China Three Gorges Corporation, Entai Environmental Technology (Changzhou) Co., Ltd., Jining Poseidon Environmental Technology Co., Ltd., Haitian Water Group Co., Ltd., Beijing Low Carbon Clean Energy Research Institute, Shandong Electric Power Construction Third Engineering Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Shangtuo Environmental Technology Co., Ltd., Harbin Institute of Technology Water Resources Home Engineering Research Center Co., Ltd., Shandong Biyuan Water Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Hangmembrane Technology Development Group Co., Ltd., Hunan Qinsen High-Tech New Materials Co., Ltd., Guoneng Longyuan Environmental Protection Nanjing Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Longmo Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Biyuan Water Separation Membrane Technology Co., Ltd.

Company, Shanghai Kaixin Separation Technology Co., Ltd., Lianyungang Municipal Quality and Technical Comprehensive Inspection and Testing Center, Ningbo Haozuan Technology Co., Ltd.

Zhongfu New Water Source Technology Co., Ltd., Qinghai Qingyuan Lithium Industry Technology Co., Ltd., Anhui Shunyu Water Affairs Co., Ltd., and Jinke Environment Co., Ltd.

Limited Liability Company, Ningbo Rixin Hengli Technology Co., Ltd., Wanhua Chemical Group Co., Ltd., Henan Jingbiying Environmental Technology Co., Ltd., Chongqing Gelin Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Yitai (Nanjing) Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Yimete (Jiangsu) Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Xinbaili Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd., the Eighth Research Institute of Nuclear Industry, Zhongke Wochuan (Suzhou) New Materials Technology Co., Ltd., and Changzhou Kede Water Treatment Complete Equipment Co., Ltd.

Equipment Co., Ltd., Suzhou Fumiao Membrane Technology Co., Ltd., Shaanxi Dingche

Membrane Technology Co., Ltd., Doulton Membrane Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

Suzhou Puxi Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Zhongguang Environmental Equipment Co., Ltd., Shandong Haihua Group Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Haina Environmental Protection Technology Limited Liability Company, Chongqing Haitong Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Tianjin University of Technology, Zhejiang Huiyong New Materials Co., Ltd., Cangzhou City Tianjin University of Technology Research Institute, Henan Besen Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Desail Fluid Technology Co., Ltd., China Railway Shanghai Engineering Bureau Group Municipal Environmental Protection Engineering Cheng Co., Ltd., Aoli Machinery (Group) Co., Ltd., Zhengzhou Hengbo Environmental Technology Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Yingpu Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.

The company, Ningbo Longwei Environmental Technology Co., Ltd., Chengdu Zhihe Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Xinyu (Jiangsu) Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Jian Membrane Technology Co., Ltd., Hebei Guanyu Environmental Protection Equipment Co., Ltd., Yuanda Health Technology (Tianjin) Co., Ltd., Tianjin Membrane Materials Co., Ltd.

Materials Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Aoshi Core Material Technology Co., Ltd., and Anhui Zhihong Purification Technology Co., Ltd.

The main drafters of this document are: Jin Yan, Zhang Weizheng, Wang Siliang, Xu Yinong, Wang Xuliang, Tan Huifen, Gao Xueli, Dai Jianhui, Fan Ning, and Wang Yaling.

Ma Yonghong, Han Liang, Peng Jun, Wang Shuang, Li Chengyong, Chen Yasong, Xiang Hao, Yang Jiguang, Pan Zhicheng, Xiong Rihua, Dai Zengli, Tan Bin, Wu Chuandong, Cheng Hailiang, Fan Yunshuang, Wang Hanyi, Qi Saren, Ma Zhiyuan, Shen Juan, Lu Yanbin, Ge Wenyue, Yin Wen, Wu Liang, Nanyang, Lai Yongliang, Deng Jie, Liu Mu, Luo Peidong, Wu Junhui, Liang Yi, Li Guo, Lin Yujun, Zhang Zhenghai, Li Junzhan, Ding Zhenjie, Zhu Yuchang, Li Chunfang, Ma Lifeng, Zhu Jiasheng, Zhang Zhao, Lin Xiaofeng, Gu Jiabin, Liu Jianlu, Zhang Xiaolong, Zhao Xiaoyang, Chang Na, Cao Yi, He Benqiao, Chen Qiying, Dai Hongjun, Yang Shengqiao, Hu Yunxia, Li Shengyong, Jiao Jiangtao, Liang Erfei, He Shuibing, Liu Chao, Qu Rui, Zhang Yunfei, Wang Guoqiang, Liu Liwei, Jiang Peng, Yue Xinye, Xiong Zhi, Chen Keke, Zhao Yunpeng, Xiong Zhaokun, Zheng Tao, Liu Yang, Shi Chudao, Wang Haitao, Wang Haijing, He Longwei.

This document was first published in 2015, and this is its first revision.

1 Scope

This document describes the reverse osmosis membrane thickness and thickness uniformity, desalination rate, water flux, desalination layer integrity, pressure resistance, and resistance to colloidal fouling.

Test methods for performance, resistance to inorganic scaling and fouling, and resistance to organic fouling.

This document applies to the testing of flat-sheet reverse osmosis membranes.

2 Normative references

GB/T 5750.4

GB/T 6672

GB/T 6908

GB/T 15453

GB/T 20103-2006

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 20103-2006, as well as the following terms and definitions, apply to this document.

3.1 flat membrane

A membrane in the form of a flat plate or a sheet of paper.

Note. Sheet membranes typically have a support layer (such as nonwoven fabric) and are used to prepare plate-and-frame, folded, and spiral-wound membrane elements.

[Source. GB/T 20103-2006, 2.1.27]

3.2 Salt removal rate

This indicates the ability to remove salt from the feed solution.

Note. Expressed as a percentage.

[Source. GB/T 20103-2006, 2.2.11, with modifications]

3.3 water flux

Under certain operating conditions, the amount of water that permeates per unit area per unit time.

3.4 [Source. GB/T 20103-2006, 2.3.7]

The substances remaining after filtration and evaporation of water under specified conditions (i.e., the total amount of dissolved salts, organic matter, and colloidal substances in the water).