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Identification standards for solid wastes

General rules

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Table of Contents

Preface	ii
1 Scope of application	1
2 Normative reference documents	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Identification of solid waste based on source of production.....	2
5 Identification of solid wastes based on use and disposal process	4
6 Substances that are not managed as solid waste	4
7 Substances that are not managed as liquid waste	5
8 Implementation and supervision	5

Preface

Introduction to implementation of the “People’s Republic of China Environmental Protection Law”.

The “People's Republic of China’s Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes”.

In order to strengthen the management of solid waste, the protection of the environment and the protection of human health.

This standard is organized and developed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection Soil and Environmental Management Division, Department of Science & Technology and Standards.

This Standard is drafted by the China Environmental Science Research Institute.

This standard is approved by the Ministry of Environmental Protection [Date: □ □]

This standard has been implemented since [Date: □ □]

This standard is explained by the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

Standard for identification of solid wastes

1 Scope of application

The standard regulates the identification rules of solid wastes according to sources, the identification rules during the using and disposal of solid wastes, the substances not managed as solid wastes, the substances not managed as liquid wastes, and the requirements of supervision thereof.

The standard applies to the identification of substances (or materials) and objects (including products and commodities), (hereinafter referred to as substances)

This standard applies to the identification of liquid wastes.

This standard is not applicable for the identification of radioactive wastes.

This standard is not applicable for the classification of solid wastes.

This standard is not applicable to the identification of solid wastes which have specialized criteria.

2 Normative reference documents

The contents of this standard refer to the terms of the following documents. For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

Standard for Pollution Control of Storage and Disposal Site for General Industrial Solid Waste (GB18599)

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Solid wastes

Refers to the loss of original use, value in production, life and other activities or the loss of use value that is disposed of or abandoned

Solid, semi-solid and gaseous items placed in containers of goods: Laws and administrative regulations to incorporate solid waste management of the items and goods.

3.2 Solid waste identification

to determine whether the material is solid waste through the production process / activities.

3.3 Recycling

Refers to the extraction of material from solid waste and its transformation as a (secondary) raw material

3.4 Treatment

Refers to the physical, chemical, biological and other methods of transformation of solid waste into suitable material for transport, storage, use and other disposal activities.

3.5 Disposal

Refers to the burning of solid waste and other ways to change the physical, chemical, biological characteristics of solid waste, to reduce the resulting amount of waste, the size of solid waste, the reduction or elimination of hazardous components, or the final placement of solid waste in an environment to protect the required landfill activities.

3.6 Target products

Refers to one or more products, including by-products, that are intended to be obtained during process design, construction and operation.

3.7 By-products

Refers to material produced along with the target product from the production process

4 Identification of solid waste based on source of production

The following substances are solid waste (except for the substances included in Section 6).

4.1 The loss of the original use and value of the material, including but not limited to the following categories:

- a) substances / materials / products for which the production process does not meet the national, local development or industry prevailing product standards (norms), or because of quality reasons, and cannot be sold on the market or cannot be used in accordance with the original use of substances, such as: nonconforming products, defective products, waste and so on. But in line with national or industry development of product standards except for the requirement of foreign goods;
- b) substances that cannot be sold or circulated on the market because they exceed the quality assurance period and are not available on the market;
- c) substances where the quality cannot meet the requirements, and cannot be sold or circulated on the market, or cannot be used in accordance with the original use of the material because of contamination by and incorporation of mixed useless or harmful substances;
- d) substances that are produced during the course of consumption or use, because the service life expires and cannot continue to be used in accordance with the original purpose;
- e) substances that are investigated, forfeited, destroyed etc., dealt with by law enforcement agencies including, but not limited to: fake and shoddy products, criminal products, drugs and other prohibited products;
- f) substances that are produced for the purpose of disposing of waste and which do not exist on the market or cannot be sold or circulated on the market;
- g) substances that cannot be used in accordance with the intended use due to damage caused by natural disasters, force majeure factors and man-made disasters;
- h) substances that cannot be used because of the loss of their original function;
- i) substances that cannot be sold or circulated or used on the market for other reasons.

4.2 By-products produced in the production process, including but not limited to the following categories:

- a) resulting waste, scrap, residual products, etc from processing and manufacturing;
- b) residual substances / materials produced during material extraction, purification, electrolysis, electrodeposition, purification, modification, surface treatment and other treatments, including but not limited to the following:
 - 1) in the ferrous metal smelting or processing of the blast furnace slag, steel slag, rolling steel oxide, iron alloy slag, manganese residue;
 - 2) in the non-ferrous metal smelting or processing of copper slag, lead slag, tin slag, dross, aluminium ash (slag) and other fire smelting slag. Red mud, electrolytic anode mud, electrolytic aluminium anode carbon residue, electrodeposition slag, acid (alkali) leaching residue, purification slag and other wet smelting slag;
 - 3) in the metal surface treatment process generated by the plating slag, polished dust.
- c) residual substances / materials resulting from the synthesis, cracking, fractionation, distillation, dissolution, sedimentation and other processes, including but not limited to the following:
 - 1) in the process of oil refining, waste acid, waste lye, white clay, oil shale slag;
 - 2) in the organic chemical production process of acid residue, waste mother liquor, distillation bottom residue, carbide slag;
 - 3) in the inorganic chemical production process of phosphogypsum, ammonia alkali mud, chromium slag, pyrite slag, salt mud.
- d) metal ore, non-metallic mineral and coal mining, mineral processing process of waste rock, tailings, coal gangue;

- e) drilling mud, waste fracturing fluid, sludge or oil sludge, oil fuel and oilfield spill oil, natural gas, geothermal mining etc.;
- f) thermal power plants boilers, other industrial and commercial boilers, industrial furnaces and other thermal or combustion facilities, fuel combustion generated by coal slag and other residual substances;
- g) residual matter and the damaged substance from the maintenance and repair of facilities and equipment, from the furnace, reactor, reaction tank, pipes, containers and other facilities;
- h) dust, powder from material crushing, screening, milling, cutting, packaging and other processing methods that cannot be used directly as a product or as the original materials or recycled on site;
- i) construction waste such as scrap and residual material arising from construction and operation in construction and engineering;
- j) livestock and poultry and aquatic products produced in the process of animal dung, animal carcasses, etc.;
- k) agricultural wastes produced in the process of agricultural production, such as crop straw, plant foliage etc.;
- l) teaching, research, production, medical and other experimental process on animal carcasses and other laboratory waste material;
- m) by-products produced in other production processes.

4.3 Substances arising from environmental management and pollution control, including the following:

- a) dust, including fly ash from smoke, flue gas and exhaust gas purification, dust collectors;
- b) desulfurization gypsum produced by flue gas desulfurization and denitrification catalyst for flue gas denitrification;
- c) coal tar produced by gas purification;
- d) flue gas purification process generated by the by-product sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid;
- e) sludge and other waste material resulting from water purification and waste-water treatment;
- f) sludge produced from water purification, including leachate from solid waste landfill;
- g) septic tank sludge, toilet faeces;
- h) ash, slag and other ash produced by solid waste incinerator;
- i) residual material produced during the composting process;
- j) plant foliage resulting from clean-up of green spaces and garden management;
- k) floating bodies and dredged sludge cleared from water bodies such as rivers, ditches, lakes, waterways,
- l) flue gas, odour and waste water purification process generated by the waste activated carbon filters and other filter media;
- m) contaminated soils that are disposed of or utilized in any of the following ways during the remediation and handling of contaminated land:
 - 1) landfill
 - 2) Incineration;
 - 3) cement kilns co-disposed;
 - 4) production of brick, tile, road construction materials and other building materials.
- n) various substances produced during other environmental management and pollution remediation processes.

4.4 Other:

- a) substances prohibited by law;
- b) substances recognized by the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council as solid wastes.

5 Identification of solid waste based on use and disposal process

5.1 Under any conditions, solid waste is still used as solid waste when it is utilized or disposed of in any of the following ways, except in Section 6.2:

- a) direct application to land or production of land for soil improvement, land modification, land restoration and other land use. Quality (including composting), and production of road materials;
- b) incineration (including incineration of thermal energy and incineration of refuse derived fuels), or for the production of fuel, or in fuels;
- c) landfill disposal;
- d) dumping, stacking;
- e) other disposal methods determined by the administrative department of environmental protection under the State Council.

5.2 The use of solid waste produced at the same time and meeting the following conditions, but not managed as solid waste, in accordance with the corresponding product management (except for the use or disposal of Article 5.1):

- a) conform to national, local development or industry product quality standards for production of alternative raw materials;
- b) in the production process of the material the limitations of hazardous substances and the limits of the content of hazardous substances in the product and its components comply with the relevant national pollutant discharge (control) standards or technical specifications;
When there is no national pollution control standards or technical specifications, the product contains no harmful ingredients and is not used to replace raw materials.
In the production process of harmful components, the discharge of harmful substances in the environment is not higher than the use of the original.
The concentration of harmful substances discharged into the environment during the production of the material is not considered when the raw material is not replaced;
- c) have a stable and reasonable market demand.

6 Substances that are not managed as solid waste

6.1 The following substances are not treated as solid waste:

- a) any material that does not require repair and processing for its intended use, or which it is satisfied that after the point of manufacture it has been repaired and processed, Local development or industry prevailing product quality standards and for their original use of the material;
- b) substances that are returned directly to the original production process or returned to the production process without passing through the storage or accumulation process;
- c) contaminated soil components after restoration;
- d) Solid waste samples for laboratory analysis or scientific research.

6.2 Substances that are disposed of in the following manner are not managed as solid waste:

- a) Metal ore, non-metallic ore and coal in the process of selection directly left or returned to the mined area in line with GB 18599 Class I General Industry Standard.
Solid waste from mining: waste rock, tailings and coal gangue. But brought in addition to mining waste rock, tailings and coal gangue other than the pollutants except for;
- b) the material produced in the construction of the project in accordance with regulatory requirements or national standards.

6.3 The environmental protection administrative department of the State Council finds that it is not a substance to be managed as a solid waste.

7 Substances that are not managed as liquid wastes

7.1 meets the relevant laws and regulations and emission standards and can be discharged into the environmental water or municipal sewage pipe network and treatment facilities of wastewater, sewage.

7.2 after physical treatment, chemical treatment, physical and chemical treatment and biological treatment of wastewater treatment process, meet the environmental water quality or municipal sewage pipe network and disposal facilities standards and the relevant laws, regulations and emission standards required for waste water, sewage.

7.3 treated waste water and waste to meet the requirements of 7.1 or 7.2 of the waste water classification standard.

8 implementation and supervision

This standard shall be supervised by the various administrative departments of environmental protection responsible for monitoring its implementation of this standard.



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