



JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

Translated and Published by
Japanese Standards Association

JIS K 0058-1 : 2005

Test methods for chemicals in
slags—Part 1 : Leaching test
method

ICS 13.030.10; 91.100.99

Reference number : JIS K 0058-1 : 2005 (E)



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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in accordance with the Industrial Standardization Law.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with a patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have technical properties. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying the patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have the said technical properties.

JIS K 0058 consists of the following 2 parts under the general title "*Test methods for chemicals in slags*";

Part 1 : Leaching test method

Part 2 : Test method for acid extractable contents of chemicals

Date of Establishment: 2005-03-20

Date of Public Notice in Official Gazette: 2005-03-22

Investigated by: Japanese Industrial Standards Committee
Standards Board
Technical Committee on Environment and
Recycling Technology

JIS K 0058-1 : 2005, First English edition published in 2005-08

Translated and published by: Japanese Standards Association
4-1-24, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 107-8440 JAPAN

In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
the original JIS is to be the final authority.

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Printed in Japan

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Test methods for chemicals in slags—

Part 1 : Leaching test method

Introduction This Japanese Industrial Standard is to specify the unified test methods to be applicable for the purpose of confirming the safety to human and environment when the slags such as steel slag, non-ferrous slag, waste molten slag are effectively utilized.

1 Scope This Standard specifies the leaching test methods of chemicals carried out for the purpose of evaluating the safety to the environment such as soil, ground-water from the slag materials such as steel slag, non-ferrous slag, waste molten slag and the products (slags) such as roadbed materials, asphaltic products, concrete products using them. The chemical substances for the target of this leaching test method are the inorganic matter such as lead, cadmium, mercury, fluorine, boron.

2 Normative references The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS A 1132 *Method of making and curing concrete specimens*

JIS K 0102 *Testing methods for industrial wastewater*

JIS K 0557 *Water used for industrial water and wastewater analysis*

JIS K 8180 *Hydrochloric acid*

JIS K 8576 *Sodium hydroxide*

JIS M 8100 *Particulate materials—General rules for methods of sampling*

3 Definitions For the purposes of this Standard, the following definitions apply.

- a) **slag** the non-metallic substance produced by melting from the manufacturing process of steel and the like. The slag which is a subsidiary product from the manufacturing process of pig iron in the manufacturing process of steel is called blast furnace slag, and the slag which is a subsidiary product in the manufacturing process of steel is called steel slag, and these are generally called steel slag. The slag which is a subsidiary product in the manufacturing process of copper is called copper slag, and the slag which is a subsidiary product from the manufacturing process of ferronickel is called ferronickel slag, and these are generally called non-ferrous slag. The fusion-solidified matter of waste is called waste fusion slag, and the fusion slags obtained from general waste, sewage sludge and other industrial waste are included. These slags are divided into annealing slag and water granulated slag according to the difference of cooling method.
- b) **using condition as it is**
- 1) **Case of powdery and massive form** That which is approximately made same as that when actually used by carrying out the treatment such as making particle size uniform after being exhausted from the manufacturing process.