



Designation: ~~D5057~~—~~10~~ D5057 – 17

Standard Test Method for Screening Apparent Specific Gravity and Bulk Density of Waste¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5057; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of apparent specific gravity and bulk density in ~~waste~~—waste sample. For the purpose of this test method, ~~materials~~—the property to be measured ~~will be~~ is classified into three ~~groups~~—groups based on material type:

1.1.1 *Group A*—Free-flowing liquids; apparent specific gravity (ASG),

1.1.2 *Group B*—Granules, powders, ~~and water reactive~~—water-reactive liquids, solids, or sludges; bulk density (BD), and

1.1.3 *Group C*—Bulk solids (such as gravel, paper, ~~or wood~~, etc.); apparent specific gravity (ASG).

1.2 This test method is designed and intended as a preliminary screening test to complement the more sophisticated quantitative analytical techniques that may be used to determine specific gravity. This test method offers to the user the option and the ability to screen waste for apparent specific gravity or bulk density when the more sophisticated techniques are not available and the total waste composition is unknown.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate ~~safety~~—safety, health, and health/environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. For a specific hazard statement, see Section 9.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

~~D1192 Guide for Equipment for Sampling Water and Steam in Closed Conduits (Withdrawn 2003)~~³

~~D1193 Specification for Reagent Water~~

~~D3370 Practices for Sampling Water from Closed Conduits~~

~~D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products~~

~~D5681 Terminology for Waste and Waste Management~~

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology ~~D5681~~.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 ~~screening—a preliminary qualitative or semi-quantitative test, developed from classical qualitative and quantitative techniques, that is designed to efficiently give the user specific information about a waste that will aid in determining waste identification, process compatibility, and safety in handling.~~

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This method describes gravimetric procedures to estimate the specific gravity or bulk density of a waste sample. The specific gravity of a material is the ratio of the masses of equal volumes of a waste and reagent water. The apparent specific gravity of

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee ~~D34~~ on Waste Management and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee ~~D34.01.05~~ on Screening Methods.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

materials in Groups A and C is determined by comparing the mass of a sample to the mass of the same volume of reagent water. The bulk density of wastes in Group B is determined as a direct mass/volume ratio of the sample alone and should be used for determinations on water-reactive materials. ~~The weights are used in determining mass.~~

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is intended for use by those in the waste management industries for the determination of apparent specific gravity and bulk density of waste.

5.2 The apparent specific gravity and bulk density determined by this test method can be used for the conversion of measured volumes to weights.

5.3 The apparent specific gravity and bulk density, when correlated with other properties, can be used to indicate the character of the waste.

~~6. Interferences~~

~~6.1 Excessive temperatures causing loss of sample components due to vaporization could result in erroneous readings.~~

~~6.2 Large, obvious void spaces interfere in this test method and will give inaccurate results because of the false volume measured.~~

6. Apparatus

6.1 ~~Weighing Bottle—Container—~~Specific gravity bottle or equivalent ~~container is needed.~~container.

6.2 *Spatulas.*

6.3 *Top Loader Balance*, with a sensitivity of 0.01 ~~g is required.~~g.

7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water as defined by Type IV of Specification **D1193**.

9. Hazards

9.1 **Warning**—Avoid inhalation of and skin and eye contact with all hazardous materials.

10. Sampling

~~10.1 Collect the sample in accordance with Specification **D1192** and Practices **D3370** and **D4057**.~~

~~NOTE 1—Extreme temperature variations between the sample and reagent water should be avoided.~~

8. Procedure Weighing Container Calibration

11.1 Make all weight measurements to nearest 0.01 g.

8.1 Weigh the empty container (weighing bottle or specific gravity bottle) with lid on, and record weight to the nearest 0.01 g as *W*.

8.2 Fill the container with reagent water and place lid on container.

8.3 Fill the container with water and place lid on container. Wipe off excess water and weigh. Wipe off excess water and weigh the container and lid to the nearest 0.01 g. Record weight of water-filled container as *R*.

8.4 For free-flowing liquids (Group A): Empty the container and dry before filling with sample.

11.4.1 Fill the empty container (see 7.1) with sample.

11.4.2 Place the lid on the container, pushing out excess sample through the hole.

11.4.3 Wipe off excess sample.

11.4.4 Weigh the sample-filled container with lid on, and record weight as *S*.

11.5 For granules, powders, and water reactive materials (Group B):

11.5.1 Add as much of the sample to the weighed container (see 7.1) as possible without exerting pressure, filling the container with sample but not allowing large void spaces (see 6.2). The container may be tapped or lightly tamped.

11.5.2 Place the lid on the container and weigh the sample and bottle and record weight as *S*.

11.6 For bulk solids such as gravel, paper or wood (Group C):

11.6.1 Add as much of the sample to the weighed container (see 7.1) as possible without exerting pressure. Place the lid on the container and weigh and record weight as *S*.

11.6.2 Fill remaining space in the container with water and place the lid on the container, taking care that air bubbles are not trapped in the material or the container.