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Assessment of opportunities waste of TNT different retention periods

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Abstract

This article presents the results of studies to assess the feasibility of using sulfate as waste production of TNT ten-year period of storage in the manufacture of silicate glass. In this regard, we have analyzed the composition of the current industrial waste production of TNT and waste ten-year shelf life. It was shown that the storage of waste under the open sky did not increase the content of nitro-derivatives of toluene. The content of TNT in them remained at the level of trace. Expect significant relative increase in the content of TNT and organic compounds - explosive derivatives of TNT in the ash was not confirmed. It was found that the coincidence time is a relative decrease in the content of water-soluble components of the waste. However, the content of the main component of waste - sodium sulfate over time has increased, although it remained within normal limits in accordance with TU 3.75 10103-13-90. The relative content of components such as sodium carbonate, decreased by 4 times, the sodium chloride is 28 times that of the sodium sulfide - 6 times, and the content of water-insoluble precipitate is increased almost in 2 times. As it turned out, the quality of samples of glass, made on the basis of glass batch using a ten-year waste differs slightly from the samples produced on the basis of the glass batch of the current waste.