

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 11771:2011

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Kakovost zraka - Določevanje časovno povprečenih masnih emisij in emisijskih faktorjev - Splošni pristop (ISO 11771:2010)

Air quality - Determination of time-averaged mass emissions and emission factors - General approach (ISO 11771:2010)

Luftbeschaffenheit - Ermittlung von zeitlich gemittelten Massenemissionen und Emissionsfaktoren - Allgemeine Vorgehensweise (ISO 11771:2010)

Qualité de l'air - Détermination de la moyenne temporelle des émissions en masse et des facteurs d'émission - Approche générale (ISO 11771:2010)

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Air quality - Determination of time-averaged mass emissions and emission factors - General approach (ISO 11771:2010)

Qualité de l'air - Détermination de la moyenne temporelle des émissions massiques et des facteurs d'émission -Approche générale (ISO 11771:2010) Luftbeschaffenheit - Ermittlung von zeitlich gemittelten Massenemissionen und Emissionsfaktoren - Allgemeine Vorgehensweise (ISO 11771:2010)

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EN ISO 11771:2010 (E)

Contents

Page

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 11771:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 264 "Air quality", the secretariat of which is held by DIN, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 146 "Air quality".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2011.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Air quality — Determination of timeaveraged mass emissions and emission factors — General approach

Qualité de l'air — Détermination de la moyenne temporelle des émissions massiques et des facteurs d'émission — Approche générale

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Contents

| Forew | ord | iv |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Introd | uction | v |
| 1 | Scope | 1 |
| 2 | Terms and definitions | 2 |
| 3 | Symbols and abbreviated terms | 3 |
| 4 | Principle | 3 |
| 5 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5 | Determination of mass emission rates Planning Measurements Calculation of mass emission rates Determination of time-averaged mass emission rates Uncertainty estimation | 4 4 5 6 7 |
| 6 6.1 6.2 | Activity data Collection of activity data Activity data uncertainty, | 9 9 9 |
| 7 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 | Determination of time-averaged mass emission factors General (Standards.tten.al) Calculating the time-averaged emission factor Uncertainty of the time-averaged emission factor Aggregating emission factors at log standards ist 69dd 4901-10cb-4a01-bd27- Uncertainty estimation of aggregates of emission factors | 10 10 10 10 11 11 |
| 8 | Quality management system requirements | 11 |
| 9 9.1 9.2 | Reporting General Test report | 12 12 12 |
| Annex | A (normative) Minimum requirements for the measurement plan | 13 |
| Annex B (informative) Example of uncertainty estimation | | 16 |
| Annex | C (informative) Data manipulation | 21 |
| Biblio | graphy | 22 |

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 11771 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 264, *Air quality*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 146, *Air quality*, Subcommittee SC 4, *General aspects*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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Introduction

This Intenational Standard describes the measurement procedures necessary to determine the mass emission of substances from stationary sources. Empirically generated data are necessary to determine the uncertainty that can be associated with a stated result and to enable the verification of emission measurement reports.

This Intenational Standard also describes the measurement procedures necessary to determine emission factors. An emission factor is a value that relates the quantity of a pollutant released with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant. Emission factors are useful when the operational conditions and time period for which they are representative is known.

Emission factors are used to calculate and report mass emissions for both emission inventory and non-inventory uses. Inventory uses can include:

- emission trading;
- compiling polluting release and transfer registers;
- air quality modelling;
- air guality management;
- compliance with national emission limits.

SIST EN ISO 11771:2011

Non-inventory uses can include: Non-inventory uses can include

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- developing site-specific emission estimates;
- developing control strategies;
- risk assessments;
- deciding appropriate permit limits.

The most commonly used methodology for compiling an emission inventory is to combine information on the extent to which an activity takes place (quantified by activity data a) with representative values of the emissions or removals per unit activity, called emission factor F. The basic equation providing the emission as a mass emission rate \dot{m} is given by

 $\dot{m} = aF$

The basic equation can be modified in some circumstances to include, for instance, emission reduction efficiency (abatement) factors.

NOTE 1 Countries compiling inventories for reporting emissions under international agreements use methodologies agreed upon by convention {e.g. UN FCCC, UN ECE Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Reference [31]), or the UN ECE Aarhus Convention}. A common feature of all these conventions is a requirement to use good practice methodologies when estimating and reporting emissions. This is particularly important when providing emission estimates for base year emission inventories used in policy instruments. Good practice is usually taken to mean the use of procedures that ensure inventories are accurate (i.e. without bias) in the sense that they are systematically neither overnor underestimates so far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced so far as possible. Good practice guidance does not usually specify how to establish emission factors or what information should be reported and be available to allow broad application of emission factors. It is the goal of this International Standard to close this gap, to increase the quality of emission inventories and to improve efficiency.

ISO 11771:2010(E)

Emission factors published in most compilations typically are:

- arithmetic averages of available source emission measurement data;
- based on a limited number of emission measurements;
- representative of a restricted period of process operating time;
- representative of a limited range of process operating conditions;
- representative of a limited sample of process units commonly used.

Emission factors are numerical estimates with uncertainties that can include systematic and random components, e.g. measurement uncertainty, fluctuations in pollutant emission control efficiency, and variability in process operation. The numerical uncertainty associated with a particular emission factor, for a single source, can be estimated provided that there is sufficient, high quality, source test data to estimate statistically the underlying variability of the more important influencing factors. Uncertainty also arises from the use of an emission factor applicable to one activity, process, technology or installation being used to represent a situation for which it is unsuitable. In many cases, it is not possible to quantify the uncertainty introduced through inappropriate use of emission factors, and this situation is discouraged.

Emission factors should be used with caution. Alternative means exist for estimating emissions that can be more appropriate under some circumstances.

A material balance can provide an adequate quantification of emissions in situations where a high percentage of material is lost to the atmosphere (e.g. carbon and sulfur in fuel, solvent loss in an uncontrolled coating process). Material or mass balance determinations can also account for fugitive emissions not easily measured otherwise. In contrast, material balances may be inappropriate where material is consumed or chemically combined in the process, or where losses to the atmosphere are a small portion of the total process throughput.

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Data from frequent and representative source specific emissions measurements or continuous emission monitoring systems can provide measures of actual pollutant emissions from a source.

Site-specific measurement data from a limited number of emissions measurements, while improving the certainty of the emission data, represent only the conditions existing at the time of the testing or monitoring. To improve the estimate of longer-term (e.g. daily, monthly, yearly) emissions, conditions under which tests occur should be representative of the source's expected range of operations.

NOTE 2 Even in the absence of representative source-specific data, emission information from process control technique and abatement system vendors, particularly emission performance guarantees or emission measurement data from similar equipment can still be a better source of information than source-category emission factors.

This International Standard requires the use of supporting standards not all of which are yet available.