SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 15357:2011

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Nadomešča:
SIST-TS CEN/TS 15357:2007

Trdna alternativna goriva - Terminologija, definicije in opisi

Solid recovered fuels - Terminology, definitions and descriptions

Feste sekundärbrennstoffe - Terminologie, definitionen und Beschreibung

Combustibles solides de récupération - Terminologie, définitions et descriptions

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 15357:2011

ICS:

01.040.75	Naftna in sorodna tehnologija (Slovarji)	Petroleum and related technologies (Vocabularies)
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English Version

Solid recovered fuels - Terminology, definitions and descriptions

Combustibles solides de récupération - Terminologie, définitions et descriptions

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Terminologie, Definitionen und Beschreibungen

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Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (EN 15357:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 343 “Solid recovered fuels”, the secretariat of which is held by SFS.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2011.

This document supersedes CEN/TS 15357:2006.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document differs from CEN/TS 15357:2006 as follows:

a) alignment of terms and definitions in all CEN/TC 343 documents as far as possible;

b) whole document editorially revised.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

The drafting of this European Standard, that aims to provide a comprehensive solid recovered fuel glossary, has been performed in accordance with ISO 10241:1992 [1].

Terms are arranged in alphabetic order.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the terms:

biomass, biodegradable, co-incineration plant, emission, incineration plant, renewable energy source, waste, waste supplier

listed in this European Standard are defined, amongst others, also in the following Directives, Decisions (see Bibliography):

- Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste [3];
- Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market [4];
- Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste [5];
- Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain directives [6];
- Commission Decision (2007/589/EC) of 18 July 2007 establishing guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions [16].

NOTE Legislation can change.

DG XI Director General communicated to CEN in 1996 that "when a definition exists in a Directive, it not only applies strictly for the purposes of the Directive, but also to all adjacent work such as that of CEN. No other definition can be used if not agreed by the Council".

As a consequence, definitions given in European Standards, Technical Specifications or Technical Reports cannot contradict definitions contained in European Legislation.

Many terms defined by EN ISO 9000 are used in the standardisation work within the scope of CEN/TC 343, especially in EN 15358 [17].

Therefore an informative list of terms defined by EN ISO 9000 is given in Annex A.

1 Scope

This European Standard defines terms and definitions concerned in all standardisation work within the scope of CEN/TC 343, i.e. terms used in the field of production and trade of solid recovered fuels that are prepared from non-hazardous waste.

NOTE Solid biofuels are covered by the scope of CEN/TC 335.

The embedding of the scope within the waste/solid recovered fuels field is given in Figure 1.

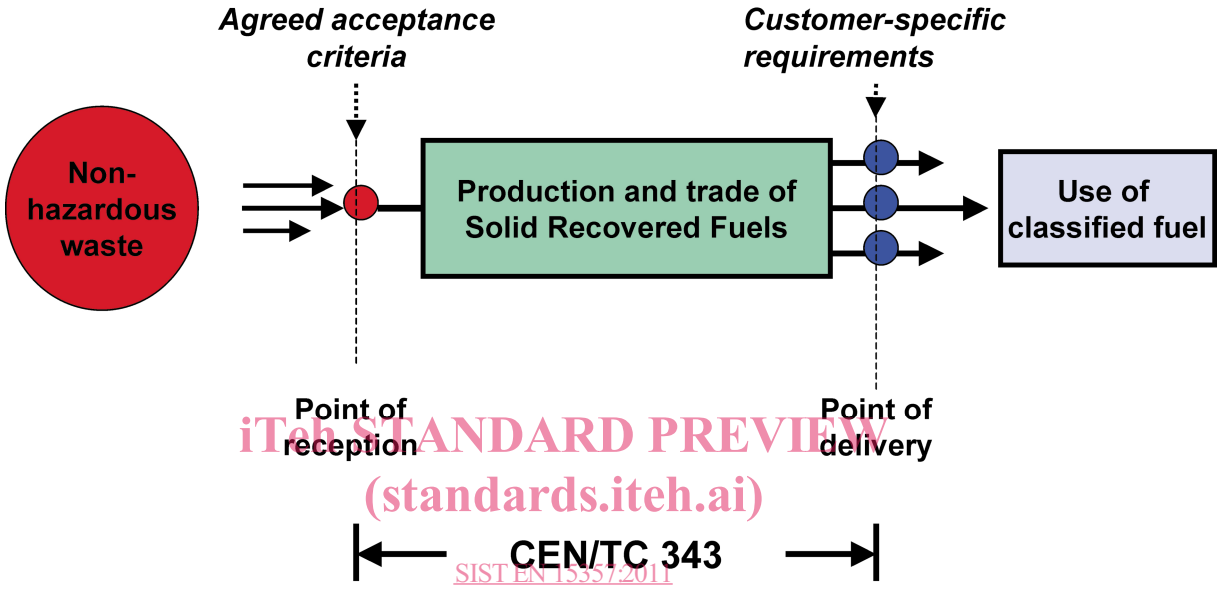

Figure 1 — Linkage between selected terms in the field of waste, recovered fuels and conversion to end-use energy

Definitions in other standards with a scope different from the scope of this European Standard can be different from the definitions in this European Standard.

2 Normative references

Not applicable.

3 Terms and definitions

3.1
as received
as received basis
calculation basis for material at delivery

3.2
ash content
see **total ash**

3.3
ash fusibility
ash melting behaviour
characteristic physical state of the ash obtained by heating under specific conditions

NOTE 1 **Ash fusibility** is determined under either oxidizing or reducing conditions.

NOTE 2 See also **deformation temperature, flow temperature, hemisphere temperature**, and **ash sphere temperature**.

NOTE 3 Adapted from ISO 540:2008.

3.4
ash sphere temperature
temperature where the height of a pyramidal and truncated-cone test pieces is equal to the width of the base, or the edges of a cubical or cylindrical test pieces are completely round with the height remaining unchanged

NOTE Adapted from ISO 540:2008.

3.5
biodegradable
NOTE This term is defined in Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste [3].

3.6
biogenic
produced by living organisms in natural processes but not fossilised or derived from fossil resources

NOTE 1 The term **biogenic** is used to denote CO_2 neutral material when degraded under aerobic conditions (e.g. combustion, incineration).

NOTE 2 See also CEN/TR 14980 [19].

3.7
biomass
NOTE This term is defined in several Directives and Decisions. For the purpose of this European Standard the following are relevant:

a) Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market:

'biomass' shall mean the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from agriculture (including vegetable and animal substances) forestry and related industries, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

b) Commission Decision 2007/589/EC of 18 July 2007 establishing guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as:

'biomass' means non-fossilised and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals and micro-organisms, including products, by-products, residues and waste from agriculture, forestry and related This term is defined in Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market [4].

3.8
bridging
arching
tendency of **particles** to form a stable arch across an opening and hindering flow

3.9
briquette
block or cylinder of **solid recovered fuel** produced by agglomerating loose material

NOTE 1 The smallest dimension usually is > 25 mm.

NOTE 2 See also **solid recovered fuel pellet**.

3.10
bulk density
mass of a portion of a solid **fuel** divided by the volume of the container which is filled by that portion under specific conditions

3.11
calorific value
heating value
energy amount per unit mass or volume released on complete combustion

NOTE See also **gross calorific value, energy density**, and **net calorific value**.

3.12
chips
piece with a magnitude of a few centimetres formed by cutting tools

NOTE **Chips** are normally smaller than a few centimetres.

3.13
classification
grouping of **solid recovered fuels** into classes

NOTE The classes are defined by boundary values for chosen **fuel** characteristics to be used for trading as well as for information of permitting authorities and other interested parties.

3.14
coefficient of variation
estimate of the standard deviation of a population from a **sample** of n results divided by the mean of that **sample**. Frequently stated as a percentage

NOTE Adapted from Eurachem/Citac Guide CG 4 [13].

3.15
co-incineration
use of **waste** as a regular or additional **fuel** in a **co-incineration plant**

3.16
co-incineration plant
NOTE This term is defined in Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste [5].

3.17
collection tray
tray used in manual **sampling** to collect the material for **sampling** from the **drop flow** or a **batch** transport system, or, in mechanical **sampling**, from a **batch** transport system

3.18
combined sample
sample consisting of all the **increments** taken from a **lot**

NOTE The **increments** may be reduced by division before being added to the **combined sample**.