



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## oSIST prEN 15357:2009

01-februar-2009

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### 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: prEN 15357**

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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  
Beschreibung

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 343.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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## Foreword

This document (prEN 15357:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 343 “Solid recovered fuels”, the secretariat of which is held by SFS.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede CEN/TS 15357:2006.

Annex A is informative.

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## 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]
- Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste and its following amendments [6]
- Commission Decision (2007/589/EC) of 18 July 2007 establishing guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions [16]

NOTE: Legislation may 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 CEN reports cannot contradict definitions contained in European Legislation.

Many terms defined by ISO 9000 are used in the standardisation work within the scope of CEN/TC 343, especially in the CEN/TS 15358 *Solid recovered fuels – Quality management systems – Particular requirements for their application to the production of solid recovered fuels* .

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



## 1. Scope

This European Standard defines terms 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.

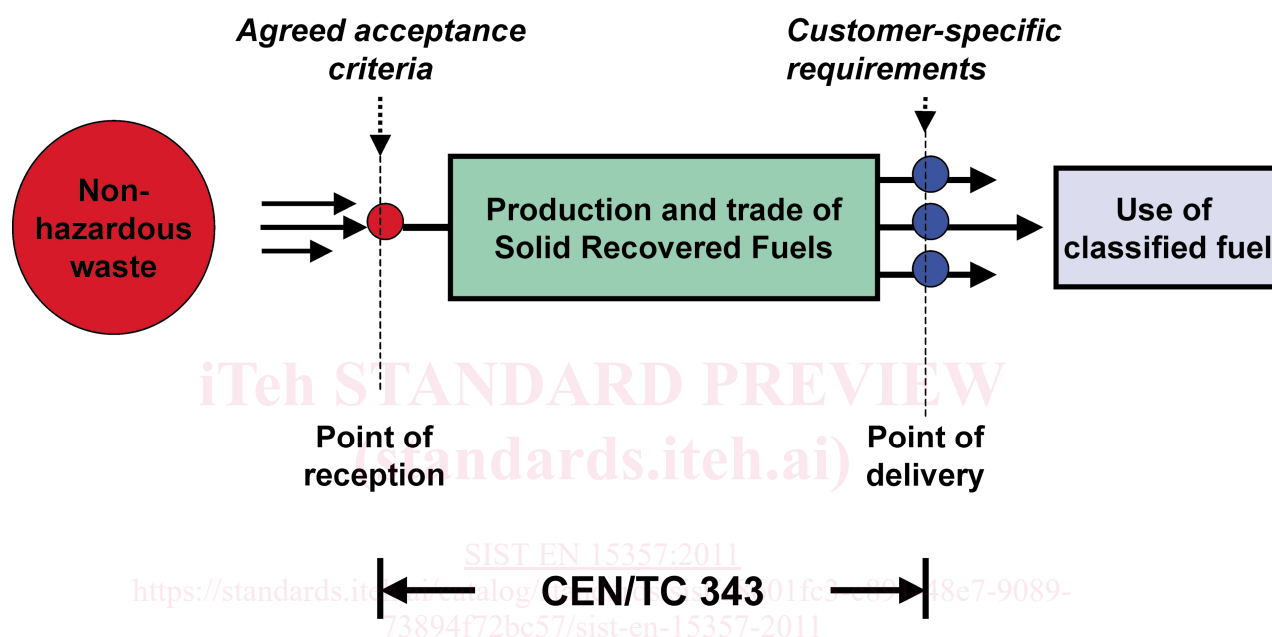


Figure 1 - Linkage between selected terms in the field of waste, recovered fuels and conversion to end-use energy

Definitions in other standards with a scope different from the scope of this European Technical Specification can be different from the definitions in this technical specification.

## 2. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 9000      *Quality management systems – Fundamentals and vocabulary*

### 3. Terms and definitions

#### 3.1

##### **as received, as received basis**

calculation basis for material at delivery

#### 3.2

##### **ash deformation temperature**

temperature at which first signs of rounding due to melting, of the tip or edges of the test piece occur

NOTE: Adapted from ISO 540:1995 [2]

#### 3.3

##### **ash flow temperature**

temperature at which the ash is spread out over the supporting tile in a layer, the height of which is one-third of the height of the test piece at the **ash hemisphere temperature**

NOTE: Adapted from ISO 540:1995

#### 3.4

##### **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 **ash deformation temperature, ash flow temperature, ash hemisphere temperature, and ash sphere temperature**

NOTE 3 Adapted from ISO 540:1995

#### 3.5

##### **ash hemisphere temperature**

temperature at which the height of a test piece, prepared from ash by a specific procedure, is equal to half the width of the base, and its shape becomes approximately hemispherical

NOTE: Adapted from ISO 540:1995

#### 3.6

##### **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 540:1995

**3.7****biodegradable** <sup>1)</sup>**3.8****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<sub>2</sub> -neutral material when degraded under aerobic conditions (e.g. combustion, **incineration**)

NOTE 2 See also CEN/TR 14980

**3.9****biomass** <sup>2)</sup>**3.10****bridging, arching**

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

**3.11****briquette**

see **solid recovered fuel briquette**

**3.12****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

**3.13****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**

**3.14****chips**

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

1) This term is defined in Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste [3]

2) This term is defined in several Directives and Decisions. For the purpose of this 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]