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Solid Biofuels — Sampling

Biocarburants solides — Échantillonnage

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of the standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical committee ISO/TC 238, *Solid biofuels*.

Introduction

The objective of this document is to provide unambiguous and clear principles for sampling solid biofuels. It also aims to serve as a tool to enable efficient trading of biofuels and a good understanding between seller and buyer, as well as a tool for communication with equipment manufacturers. It will also facilitate authority permission procedures and reporting.

This document is made for all stakeholders.

Solid biomass is defined in ISO 16559 and according to the specification in ISO 17225-1 covers organic, non-fossil material of biological origin which may be used as fuel for heat and electrical generation.

This document was developed with significant content from EN 14778:2011.

Solid Biofuels — Sampling

1 Scope

This document describes methods for preparing sampling plans and certificates, as well as taking samples of solid biofuels, for example, from the place where the raw materials grow, from production plant, from deliveries, e.g. lorry loads, or from stock. It includes both manual and mechanical methods, and is applicable to solid biofuels that are either:

— fine (particle sizes up to about 10 mm) and regularly shaped particulate materials that can be sampled using a scoop or pipe, for example, sawdust, olive stones and wood pellets;

— coarse or irregularly shaped particulate materials (particle sizes up to about 200 mm) that can be sampled using a fork or shovel, for example, wood chips and nut shells, forest residue chips, and straw;

— baled materials, for example, baled straw or grass;

— large pieces (particle sizes above 200 mm) that are either picked manually or automatically;

— vegetable waste, fibrous waste from virgin pulp production and from production of paper from pulp that has been dewatered;

— thermally treated and densified biomass materials;

— roundwood.

This document is not applicable to airborne dust from solid biofuels. It may be possible to use this document for other solid biofuels.

The methods described in this document may be used, for example, when the samples are to be tested for moisture content, ash content, calorific value, bulk density, durability, particle size distribution, ash melting behaviour and chemical composition.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 13909-8, *Hard coal and coke — Mechanical sampling — Part 8: Methods of testing for bias*

ISO 14780, *Solid biofuels — Sample preparation*

ISO 16559, *Solid biofuels — Terminology, definitions and descriptions*

ISO 21398, *Hard coal and coke — Guidance to the inspection of mechanical sampling systems*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 16559 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
bias
systematic error that leads to the average value of a series of results being persistently higher or persistently lower than those that are obtained using a reference sampling method

3.2
large stockpile
stockpile with a capacity >40 t

3.3
nominal top size
aperture size of the sieve through which at least 95 % by mass of the material passes

Note 1 to entry: For pellets the diameter is used to determine the nominal top size.

Note 2 to entry: Includes additional information not found in ISO 16559.

3.4
overall precision
closeness of agreement between independent test results obtained under stipulated conditions; including sample preparation and sample analysis

Note 1 to entry: A determination might be made with great precision and the standard deviation of a number of determinations on the same sub-lot might, therefore, be low; but such results are accurate only if they are free from bias.

4 Symbols

d_{95}	nominal top size biofuel, in mm
d_i	difference between individual pair members
m_{lot}	mass of the lot or sub-lot, tonne
n	number of increments per (sub-) lot
n_{min}	minimum number of increments per (sub-) lot
n_P	number of pairs (for estimating V_{PT})
n_{mp}	maximum practicable number of increments per sub-lot
N_L, N_{SL}	number of lots/sub-lots
P_L	overall precision for the sampling, sample preparation and testing for the whole biofuel lot at 95 % confidence level
P_{SL}	similar to P_L but then for the sub-lot
S	sample estimate of the population standard deviation
V_{SPT}	total variance of the results for replicate samples
$Vol_{Combined\ Sample}$	volume for the combined sample, l
Vol_{incr}	volume of an increment, l
Vol_{min}	minimum volume of increment, l
V_i	primary increment variance

V_{PT}	preparation and testing variance
W	width of a sampling tool, mm
X_i	value of the analyzed parameter

5 Principle

The main principle of correct sampling is to obtain a representative sample (samples) from the whole lot concerned. Every particle in the lot or sub-lot to be represented by the sample should have an equal probability of being included in the sample. In order to do so, a sampling plan is needed. Figure 1 shows the actions needed for the development of a sampling plan. When sampling is to be carried out according to the same plan repeatedly or continuously (e.g. daily), a full sampling plan shall be prepared according to 6.2 (it is necessary to do this only once). A brief sampling plan shall be prepared for routine use according to 6.3 (same type of sampling object or situation occasionally). In the case of a new material or supplier, the existing plan shall be checked and updated or a new full sampling plan shall be developed.

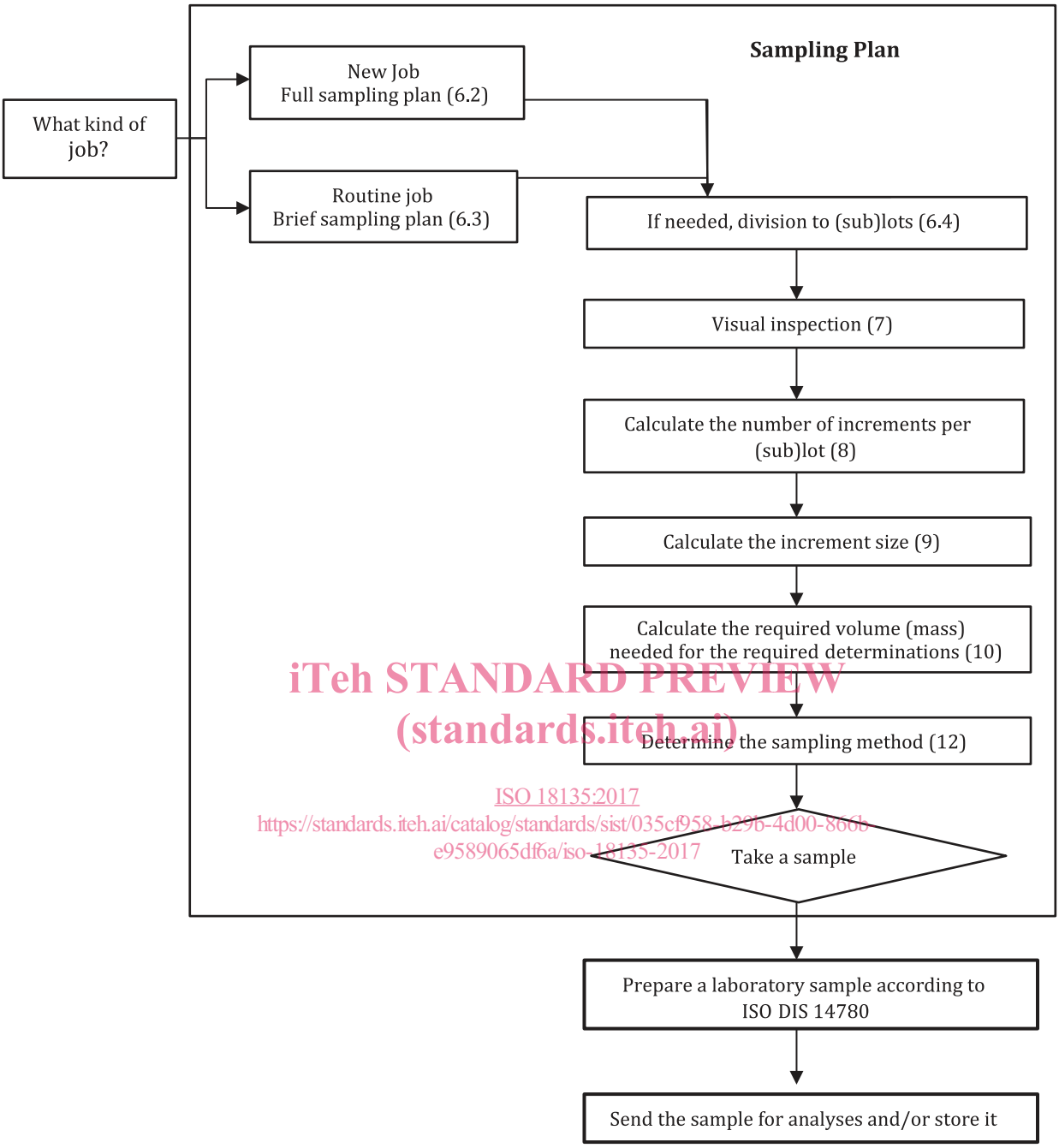

Figure 1 — Procedure for sampling

NOTE The numbers in Figure 1 refer to the clauses in this document.

6 Establishing a sampling scheme (sampling plan)

6.1 Principle

The sampler shall prepare a full sampling plan either by copying the forms presented in Annex A or by preparing his own forms or documents containing the appropriate items selected from those shown in Annex A. Each sampling plan shall be given a unique reference number or a code/name.

6.2 Full sampling plan

A Model Sampling Plan is presented in Annex A as forms that are to be completed by the sampler. Once completed, these forms become sampling certificates.

6.3 Brief sampling plan

The sampling plan shall include the following key elements:

a) reference to the full sampling plan (Annex A);

b) unique identification number of the sample;

c) date and time of sampling;

d) identity of the biofuel supplier;

e) identification number of the lot or the sub-lot;

f) type of biofuel (wood pellet, briquette, chips, etc.).

Also consider including the following items:

g) name of the sampler;

h) mass or volume of the sub-lot or the lot;

i) identity of the carrier (transport company);

j) storage information of the lot (like weather conditions, storage inside or outside);

k) sampling technique, e.g. shovelling, cross stream cutter, hammer sampler, probe, stopped belt, etc.;

l) any other details that change from sample to sample;

m) source (pile, silo, cargo hold, train car, truck/lorry, etc.) and location (centre, bottom, etc.) where the sample was obtained.

6.4 Division of lots

The lot may be sampled as a whole, resulting in one sample, or divided into a number of sub-lots resulting in a possible sample from each. In the case of manual sampling a lot may be sampled as a whole only when it has a maximum of 2 500 t or as a series of sub-lots each to a maximum of 2 500 t, e.g. fuel dispatched or delivered over a period of time, a ship load, a train load, a wagon load, or fuel produced during a certain period, e.g. a shift.

Such division into a number of sub-lots can be necessary to

a) achieve the required precision (calculated by the procedure in 8.2),

b) maintain the integrity of the sample by enclosing in an airtight plastic bag or container, e.g. avoiding bias that can result from the loss of moisture due to standing or changing of calorific value caused by biological activity,

c) create convenience when sampling lots over a long period, e.g. on a shift basis,

d) keep sample masses manageable, taking into account the maximum lifting capacity,

e) distinguish different components of a mixture of fuels, e.g. different biofuel types within one lot, and

f) be consistent in sampling from several specified locations of the lot to avoid bias from particle segregation during loading.

In the case of mechanical sampling, e.g. from large shipments, the maximum (sub-) lot size should be decided by the parties involved. For example, a maximum 5 000 t sub-lot is advisable.

EXAMPLE 1 Consider a power station that receives 140 lorry-loads of wood chips a month totalling 3 500 t. In this example, four sub-lots can be manually sampled where a sub-lot could be the quantity of fuel delivered in a week (about 35 lorry-loads).

EXAMPLE 2 Consider a single shipment of 46 000 t of wood pellets. In this example, 10 sub-lots of 4 600 t each can be mechanically sampled or 19 sub-lot samples, each representing 2 421 t, would need to be taken manually.

7 Visual inspection

Visual inspection shall be used for the choice or verification of the classification of the solid biofuels. Based on the sampling plan, verification or selection of the sampling equipment and the sampling method shall also be made by visual inspection. If the biofuel consists of a mixture of substantially different materials, or if it contains impurities (such as soil or pieces of metal), this shall be reported in the sampling certificate. If the biofuel type or its quality is diverging strongly from the one expected, the sampler shall report without any delay to the appropriate party for further instructions.

NOTE Photographs of deviation noted during visual inspection can assist with documentation.

8 Number of increments

8.1 General

In all methods of sampling, sampling preparation and analysis, errors are incurred and the experimental results obtained from such methods for any given parameter deviate from the true value of that parameter. As the true value cannot be known exactly, it is not possible to assess the accuracy of the experimental results, i.e. the closeness with which they agree with the true value. However, it is possible to make an estimate of the precision of the experimental results, i.e. the closeness with which the results of a series of experiments made on the same fuel, agree among themselves.

It is possible to design a sampling scheme that, in principle, can achieve a desired level of precision with a material determined lower limit.

Precision is the closeness of agreement between the results obtained by applying the experimental procedure several times under prescribed conditions, and is a characteristic of the sampling scheme used and the variability of the biofuel being sampled. The smaller the random errors of the scheme, the more precise the scheme is. A commonly accepted index of precision is two times the sample estimate of the population standard deviation, and this index of precision is used throughout this document.

If a large number of replicate samples are taken from a sub-lot of biofuel, prepared and analyzed separately, the precision of a single observation, P, is given by Formula (1):

$$P = 2s = 2\sqrt{V_{SPT}} \quad (1)$$

where

s is the sample estimate of the population standard deviation;

V_{SPT} is the total variance of the results for replicate samples.

Here V_{SPT} is given by Formula (2):

$$V_{SPT} = \frac{V_i}{N_{SL} \cdot n} + \frac{V_{PT}}{N_{SL}} \quad (2)$$

Therefore, the final overall precision, P_L, for the total quantity of biofuel:

$$P_L = 2\sqrt{\frac{V_i}{N_{SL} n} + \frac{V_{PT}}{N_{SL}}} \quad (3)$$

where

P_L is the overall precision for the sampling, sample preparation and testing for the whole biofuel lot at 95 % confidence level;

V_i is the primary increment variance;

n is the number of increments per (sub-) lot;

N_{SL} is the number of sub-lots in the lot;

V_{PT} is the sample preparation and testing variance.

In the case where the total quantity of biofuel is divided into sub-lots, all sub-lots shall be sampled. The number of sub-lots can be 1.

8.2 Primary increment variance (V_i)

The primary increment variance, V_i, depends upon the type and nominal top size of the fuel, the degree of pre-treatment and mixing, the absolute value of the parameter to be determined and the mass of increment taken. In general, the increment variance (V_i) is different for the different parameters (in the same material) in practice. The calculation of the minimum number of increments should be based on different numbers of V_i, V_{PT} and P_L for each of the required parameters and the highest minimum number of increments should be selected (see also 8.5 for the calculation of minimum number of increments).

The value of the primary increment variance, V_i, required for the calculation of the minimum number of increments using Formula (6) or precision using Formula (3) can be obtained by one of the following:

a) Determining it directly on the biofuel to be sampled by taking at least 30 increments spread over an entire lot of the same type of fuel and analyzing each increment separately on the required parameters, preferably ash (dry basis) and total moisture.

$$V_i = \frac{1}{n-1}\left[\sum x_i^2 - \frac{\left(\sum x_i\right)^2}{n}\right] - V_{PT} \quad (4)$$

where x_i is the value of the analyzed parameter.

See E.3 for an example in determining the V_i.

b) Assuming values of V_i from similar materials or from previous characterization experience with similar fuel handling and sample preparation. The assumptions should preferably be verified afterwards if possible.

c) Assuming values of V_i listed in Annex D for the same type of materials. The assumptions should preferably be verified afterwards if possible.

8.3 Preparation and testing variance (V_{PT})

The value of the sample preparation and testing variance, V_{PT}, required for the calculation of the minimum number of increments using Formula (6) or precision using Formula (3) can be obtained by one of the following:

a) Determining it directly on the fuel to be sampled by constituting at least 20 sub-samples spread over the entire lot of the same type of fuel. Each sub-sample is divided into two parts (constituting a pair) and prepared so that split portions of each sub-sample are taken at the first division stage. Each portion shall be prepared and tested for the parameters of interest, preferably ash (dry basis) and total moisture. The same analytical methods are applied as are used in routine operations. The difference between the two results shall be calculated for each pair and the preparation and testing variance, V_{PT}, can be calculated as follows:

$$V_{PT} = \frac{\sum d_i^{\,2}}{2n_P} \tag{5}$$

where

d_i is the difference between individual pair members;

n_p is the number of pairs.

See Table F.14 for an example for the determination of V_{PT}.

b) Assuming values of V_{PT} from similar materials or from previous characterization experience with similar fuel handling and sample preparation. The assumptions should preferably be verified afterwards if possible.

c) Assuming values of V_{PT} listed in Annex D for the same type of materials. The assumptions should preferably be verified afterwards if possible.

8.4 Overall precision (P_L)

The required overall precision for each relevant parameter on a lot should be agreed upon between parties concerned. In the absence of such an agreement, the values given in Tables D.1 to D.10 may be assumed. By keeping track of the results of the analyses, changes in the composition over time can be identified, which could be an indication to re-evaluate V_i and V_{PT}. This can be done using 8.2 and 8.3.

8.5 Calculation of number of increments per (sub-) lot

Determine the number of sub-lots required for practical reasons and then estimate the number of increments for a desired overall precision by transposing Formula (6) (rounded up):

$$n_{min} = \frac{4V_i}{N_{SL}P_L^{\,2} - 4V_{PT}} \tag{6}$$

where

N_{SL} is the number of sub-lots in the lot; when the lot is not divided, $N_{SL} = 1$;

n_{min} is the (minimum) number of increments per sub-lot, or per lot if the lot is not divided into sub-lots; ($N = 1$) if calculated, if n_{min} is less than 10, it shall be set to $n_{min} = 10$ unless agreed upon otherwise;

V_i is the primary increment variance;

P_L is the overall precision for the sampling, sample preparation and testing for the whole biofuel lot at 95 % confidence level;

V_{PT} is the preparation and testing variance.

NOTE Formula (3) is rewritten to yield Formula (6).

Parties can agree on a different minimum number of increments; this can also be below 10. Parties should be aware of the possibility that extracting increments of extreme content will influence the final measured value. This is especially possible for materials that segregate where fines concentrate at certain regions of the bulk such as the centre.

Examples utilizing this formula are given in E.3.

A calculated value of n_{min} of infinity or a negative number indicates that the errors of preparation and testing are such that the required precision cannot be achieved with this number of sub-lots. In such cases, or if n_{min} is impracticably large, reduce the errors of sample preparation and testing, by agreeing on a higher overall precision, or increase the number of sub-lots by one of the following means.

a) Choose a new number of sub-lots corresponding to a convenient sub-lot mass, recalculate n_{min} from Formula (6) and repeat this process until n_{min} is a practicable number.

b) Decide on the maximum practicable number of increments per sub-lot, n_{mp}, and calculate N_{SL} according to Formula (7):

$$N_{SL} = \frac{4(V_i + n_{mp} V_{PT})}{n_{mp} P_L^2} \quad (7)$$

Adjust N_{SL} upwards if necessary to a convenient number and recalculate n_{min}. A calculation example is found in E.3.

As described in 8.1 to 8.3, the tables in Annex D show reference or default values for V_i and V_{PT} when no other information is available. Tables D.1 to D.10 show reference values for V_i and V_{PT} when no other information is available. It is recommended to measure the V_i and V_{PT} per type, group and/or supplier of biofuel.

The required overall precision on a lot should be agreed between the parties concerned. In the absence of such agreement, the values given in Tables D.1 to D.10 may be assumed.

By keeping track of the results of the analyses, changes in the composition over time can be identified, which could be an indication to (re-)evaluate V_i and V_{PT}.

For small storages in cellars, silos or bunkers which are difficult to enter and to take samples the number of increment is reduced (Annex D is not applicable for small storages). The variance for the different parameters shall be calculated according to 8.2 and individually stated.