



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Stationary source emissions - Determination of odour concentration by dynamic olfactometry and odour emission rate from stationary sources

Emissionen aus stationären Quellen - Dynamische Olfaktometrie zur Bestimmung von Geruchskonzentrationen

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13.040.40 Emisije nepremičnih virov Stationary source emissions

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Stationary source emissions - Determination of odour concentration by dynamic olfactometry and odour emission rate from stationary sources

Emissionen aus stationären Quellen - Dynamische Olfaktometrie zur Bestimmung von Geruchskonzentrationen

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 264.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Contents	Page
European foreword.....	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references.....	7
3 Terms and definitions.....	7
3.1 Terms and definitions for olfactometry.....	8
3.2 Terms and definitions for sampling.....	14
3.3 Terms and definitions for metrology and statistics.....	17
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms.....	22
5 Principle of method.....	24
5.1 Odour measurement: odorant gas sampling and odour analysis.....	24
5.2 Odorant gas sampling.....	25
5.3 Determination of odour concentration.....	25
6 Apparatus and materials.....	28
6.1 General properties of materials.....	28
6.2 Sampling equipment.....	29
6.2.1 General.....	29
6.2.2 Materials for sample equipment.....	29
6.2.3 Cleaning and re-use of sampling equipment.....	30
6.3 Sample container.....	30
6.3.1 Materials for sample container (bags).....	30
6.3.2 Testing of sample containers.....	30
6.3.3 Cleaning and re-use of sample containers.....	31
6.4 Gases.....	31
6.4.1 Neutral gas.....	31
6.4.2 Primary reference material for the EROM: odorant (n-butanol).....	32
6.4.3 Reference material for calibration of dilution equipment.....	32
6.5 Dilution apparatus.....	32
6.5.1 Construction of the olfactometer.....	32
6.5.2 Dilution range of olfactometer.....	33
6.5.3 Interface between nose and olfactometer.....	33
6.5.4 Calibration procedure.....	34
6.6 Environment for observations by assessors.....	34
6.6.1 Olfactometry room.....	34
6.6.2 Air conditioning for the olfactometry room.....	35
6.7 Panel.....	36
6.7.1 Code of behaviour for assessors and panel members.....	36
6.7.2 Selection of assessors on individual variability and sensitivity.....	36
6.7.3 Monitoring of panel members of assessors on individual variability and sensitivity.....	37
6.7.4 Panel size.....	38
7 Performance and determination of the performance characteristics.....	38
7.1 General.....	38
7.2 Accuracy - statistical model.....	39
7.3 Overall sensory quality requirements.....	40
7.3.1 General.....	40

7.3.2	Quality criteria for the performance within one laboratory on reference material (odorant)	41
7.3.3	Assessment of precision between laboratories (reproducibility) using environmental samples	43
7.4	Quality requirements for dilution apparatus.....	44
7.4.1	General	44
7.4.2	Quality criteria for the performance of dilution apparatus.....	44
7.4.3	Quality criterion for instability of dilution apparatus	46
8	Measurement objective and measurement plan	47
8.1	General	47
8.2	Preliminary investigation.....	47
8.3	Measurement plan.....	48
9	Measurement procedure	49
9.1	Sampling	49
9.1.1	Health and safety issues during sampling	49
9.1.2	Sample collection method	49
9.1.3	Pre-dilution during sampling.....	50
9.1.4	Transport and storage of odorant gas samples before analysis.....	52
9.2	Sampling of a point source	54
9.2.1	Sampling equipment.....	54
9.3	Sampling of area sources	55
9.3.1	Sampling of active area sources	55
9.3.2	Sampling of passive area sources	60
9.4	Olfactometric analysis	62
9.4.1	Modes of presentation and choice.....	62
9.4.2	Evaluation time and inter-stimulus time	63
9.4.3	Number and order of presentations	63
9.4.4	Initial determination of presentation series at the start of the measurement	64
9.5	Occupational safety for sampling personnel, assessors and analysis operators	64
9.5.1	General	64
9.5.2	Toxicity	65
9.5.3	The panel members	66
9.5.4	The test leaders	66
9.5.5	The sampling technicians	66
9.6	Validation and calculation of results.....	68
9.6.1	Calculation of odour concentration of a sample from a set of panel member responses.....	68
9.6.2	Calculation of odour flow from odour concentration and volume flow rate	70
9.6.3	Calculation of odour abatement efficiency.....	70
10	Quality assurance and quality control procedures	70
10.1	Field blank.....	70
10.2	Measurement uncertainty	72
10.2.1	General	72
10.2.2	Estimation of the within laboratory uncertainty	73
10.3	Determination of the limit of detection (LoD) and the limit of quantification (LoQ)	77
11	Measurement report	79
	Annex A (informative) Physiological principles.....	82
	Annex B (informative) Example of calculation of instrumental accuracy and instability.....	87
	Annex C (informative) Example of calculation of odour measurements within one laboratory.....	90

prEN 13725:2019 (E)

Annex D (informative) Example of calculations for panel selection.....	92
Annex E (informative) Example of the calculation of the odour concentration from a set of panel member responses	93
Annex F (informative) Example of the calculation used to determine the number of odour concentration measurements required to achieve a defined precision	97
Annex G (informative) Example of the calculation used to determine the number of odour concentration measurements required to determine a difference between two means	99
Annex H (informative) Example of the calculation of the odour flow rate (standard conditions) for a wet emission	102
Annex I (informative) Example of the calculation of an EROM value for a new defined odorant from an EROM comparison	103
Annex J (informative) Example of the calculation of measurement uncertainty.....	114
Annex K (informative) Significant technical changes	122
Bibliography	123

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European foreword

This document (prEN 13725:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 264 “Air quality”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 13725:2003.

This document is the first revised edition of the standard that was first published as EN 13725:2003. The method defined in this first edition and its quality criteria have been validated in numerous proficiency tests. This first revision contains modified and additional clauses on health and safety, sampling and emissions measurement, the use of additional reference materials and the assessment of overall uncertainty.

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prEN 13725:2019 (E)**1 Scope**

This document specifies a method for the objective determination of the odour concentration of a gaseous sample using dynamic olfactometry with human assessors. The standard also specifies a method for the determination of the emission rate of odours from stationary sources, in particular:

- point sources (conveyed or ducted emissions);
- active area sources (e.g. biofilters);
- passive sources.

The primary application of this standard is to provide a common basis for evaluation of odour emissions.

When this document is used for the determination of the odour concentration or the odour emission rate of stationary source emissions, the other relevant European Standards concerning stationary source emissions apply, in particular EN 15259 and EN 16911-1, especially when measurements have to be in compliance with the relevant European Directives concerning industrial air emissions.

Even so, the analysis/quantification step of the measurement method described in this document (i.e. the determination of the odour concentration of an odorous gas sample, without respect to the origin of the sample itself) can be fully applied in many cases not related with industrial emission sources (e.g. the measurement of the mass concentration at the detection threshold of pure odorous substances, the determination of effectiveness of deodorizing systems for indoor air). In those latter cases, the requirements in this document concerning the measurement planning and the sampling of stationary sources can be ignored or adapted.

This document is applicable to the measurement of odour concentration of pure substances, defined odorant compounds and undefined mixtures of odorant volatiles in air or nitrogen, using dynamic olfactometry with a panel of human assessors being the sensor. The unit of measurement is the European odour unit per cubic metre: ou_E/m^3 . The odour concentration is measured by determining the dilution factor required to reach the detection threshold. The odour concentration at the detection threshold is by definition $1 \text{ ou}_E/\text{m}^3$. The odour concentration is then expressed in terms of multiples of the detection threshold. The range of measurement is typically from $10^1 \text{ ou}_E/\text{m}^3$ to $10^7 \text{ ou}_E/\text{m}^3$ (including pre-dilution).

The field of application of this document includes:

- the measurement of the mass concentration at the detection threshold of pure odorous substances in g/m^3 ;
- the determination of the EROM value of odorants, in mol;
- the measurement of the odour concentration of mixtures of odorants in ou_E/m^3 ;
- the measurement of the emission rate of odorous emissions from point sources, active area sources and passive area sources, including pre-dilution during sampling;
- the sampling of odorous gases from emissions of high humidity and temperature (up to $200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$);
- the determination of effectiveness of end-of-pipe mitigation techniques used to reduce odour emissions.

The determination of odour emissions requires measurement of gas velocity to determine the gas volume flow rate.

The field of application of this document does not include:

- the measurement of odours potentially released by particles of odorous solids or droplets of odorous fluids suspended in emissions;
- the measuring strategy to be applied in case of variable emission rates;
- the measurement of the relationship between odour stimulus and assessor response above detection threshold (perceived intensity);
- measurement of hedonic tone (or (un)pleasantness) or assessment of annoyance potential;
- direct measurement of odour exposure in ambient air. For this measurement purpose, field panel methods exist which are the subject of CEN standard EN 16841-1, *Ambient Air - Determination of odour in ambient air by using field inspection - Grid method*;
- direct olfactometry, including field olfactometry;
- static olfactometry;
- measurement of odour recognition thresholds;
- measurement of odour identification thresholds.

Although the ultimate application of odour concentration measurement is aimed at reducing odour nuisance, the relation between emissions, dispersion, exposure and annoyance is not within the scope of this document. The relation between measured odour concentrations and odour emissions according to this standard and the occurrence of odour nuisance is highly complex. It is profoundly influenced by the atmospheric processes determining the dispersion of odours, the quality of the odour (hedonic tone) and finally by the receptor characteristics of those exposed to the odour. These receptor characteristics not only vary strongly between individuals, but also in time within one individual.

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.

EN 15259, *Air quality — Measurement of stationary source emissions - Requirements for measurement sections and sites and for the measurement objective, plan and report*

EN ISO 16911-1, *Stationary source emissions — Manual and automatic determination of velocity and volume flow rate in ducts - Part 1: Manual reference method*

EN ISO 20988:2007, *Air quality — Guidelines for estimating measurement uncertainty*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

prEN 13725:2019 (E)

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

The terms and definitions are categorized according to:

- a) term and definitions for metrology and statistics;
- b) terms and definitions for olfactometry;
- c) terms and definitions for sampling.

3.1 Terms and definitions for olfactometry**3.1.1****anosmia**

lack of sensitivity to olfactory stimuli

[SOURCE: EN ISO 5492:2008, 2.32]

3.1.2**assessor**

somebody who participates in odour testing

3.1.3**delayed olfactometry**

measurement of an odour with a time-lag between sampling and analysis

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Note 1 to entry: The odour sample is preserved in an appropriate container.

3.1.4**detection threshold**

<for a reference material> odorant concentration which has a probability of 0,5 of being detected under the conditions of the test

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3.1.5**detection threshold**

<for an odorant gas sample> dilution factor at which the odorant gas has a probability of 0,5 of being detected under the conditions of the test

3.1.6**dilution factor**

ratio between flow or volume after dilution and the flow or volume of the odorous gas

3.1.7**dilution series**

presentation of a sequence of dilutions to one panel member in order to obtain one Individual Threshold Estimate

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

Note 2 to entry: One dilution series can consist of: one series of presentations, at odour concentrations where, when sorted in order of descending dilution factors, a significant change from FALSE responses to consistently TRUE responses occurs (see Figure 1).

3.1.8**direct olfactometry**

on-line olfactometry

measurement of odour concentrations without any time-lag between the sampling (operation) and the analysis

3.1.9**dynamic dilution**

dilution achieved by mixing two known flows of gas, odorous sample and neutral gas, respectively

Note 1 to entry: The rate of dilution is calculated from the flow rates.

3.1.10**dynamic olfactometer**

equipment that delivers a flow of mixtures of odorous and neutral gas with known dilution factors in a common outlet

3.1.11**dynamic olfactometry**

olfactometry using a dynamic olfactometer

3.1.12**European Odour unit**

amount of odorant(s) that, when evaporated into one cubic metre of neutral gas at standard conditions, elicits a physiological response from a panel (detection threshold) equivalent to that elicited by one European Reference Odour Mass (EROM), evaporated in 1 m³ of neutral gas at standard conditions

3.1.13**European Reference Odour Mass
EROM**

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conventional quantity value for the European odour unit, equal to a defined mass of reference odorant

Note 1 to entry: The primary reference odorant is n-butanol (CAS-Nr. 71-36-3). The conventional quantity value for 1 EROM is 123 µg n-butanol. Evaporated in 1 m³ of neutral gas this produces a concentration of 0,040 µmol/mol.

Note 2 to entry: For each odorant a specific quantity for the EROM can be determined, according to the procedure in 5.3. If an EROM quantity has been established for an odorant, it can serve as a secondary reference odorant.

3.1.14**forced choice method**

procedure in which the response “no difference” is not permitted

[EN 5492:2009/A1:2017, 4.58

3.1.15**group threshold**

detection threshold applying to a group of assessors

3.1.16**identification threshold**

recognition threshold

odour concentration which has a probability of 0,5 of being recognised under the conditions of the test

prEN 13725:2019 (E)**3.1.17****individual threshold**

detection threshold applying to an individual

3.1.18**individual threshold estimate****ITE**

detection threshold applying to an individual estimated on the basis of one dilution series

3.1.19**instrumental dilution range**

range between the minimum and maximum dilution factor

3.1.20**intensity**

magnitude of the perceived sensation

[SOURCE: ISO 5492:2008,2.8]

3.1.21**maximum dilution factor**

highest settable dilution factor of the olfactometer

3.1.22**measurement report**

report established by the testing laboratory according to the customer request and containing at least the information required in the standards applied in the measurements programme, in particular this European Standard

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[SOURCE: EN 15259:2007, 3.22]

3.1.23**measuring range**

<of an olfactometer> odour concentrations which can be measured by a specific olfactometer

Note 1 to entry: The measuring range depends on the minimum and maximum dilution factor and the step factor. The numerical values defining the measuring range are the minimum dilution factor multiplied with the step factor to the power 1,5 and the maximum dilution factor divided by the step factor to the power 1,5.

3.1.24**minimum dilution factor**

the lowest settable dilution factor of the olfactometer

3.1.25**neutral gas**

odourless gas

air or nitrogen that is treated in such a way that it is as odourless as technically possible and that does, according to panel members, not interfere with the odour under investigation

Note 1 to entry: Nitrogen is only used to predilute the sample itself. For the olfactometer, the neutral gas used to dilute the sample and present a reference shall be suitable for breathing by human subjects.

3.1.26**objective method**

method in which the effects of personal opinions are minimized

[SOURCE: EN ISO 5492:2008, 4.1]

3.1.27**odorant**

substance which, when volatilized in neutral gas, has the potential to stimulate the human olfactory system so that an odour is perceived

3.1.28**odorant gas**

gas that contains one or more odorants

Note 1 to entry: The odour concentration of a generic odorant gas can be greater or lower than 1 ou_E/m³, i.e. the odorants in the gas may or may not cause an odour for human olfactory assessors.

3.1.29**odorous gas**

odorant gas having an odour concentration greater than 1 ou_E/m³

3.1.30**odour**

sensation perceived by means of the olfactory organ in sniffing certain volatile substances

[SOURCE: EN ISO 5492:2008, 3.18]

3.1.31**odour abatement efficiency**

reduction of the odour flow rate due to an abatement technique, expressed as a fraction (or percentage) of the odour flow rate of the untreated gas stream

Note 1 to entry: Reduction of the odour concentration does not imply a proportional reduction of the perceivable odour intensity.

3.1.32**odour concentration**

number of European odour units in a cubic metre of gas at standard conditions for olfactometry

3.1.33**odour detection**

awareness of the sensation resulting from adequate stimulation of the olfactory system

3.1.34**odour panel**

panel

group of panel members

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prEN 13725:2019 (E)**3.1.35****odour unit**

amount of (a mixture of) odorants present in one cubic metre of odorant gas (under standard conditions for olfactometry) at the panel threshold

Note 1 to entry: This definition is different from that of the European odour unit, in that only the latter is traceable to a known odorant mass, defined as the EROM".

3.1.36**olfactometer**

apparatus in which a sample of odorant gas is diluted with neutral gas in a defined ratio and presented to assessors

3.1.37**olfactometric analysis of one odorous gas sample**

presentation to all panel members of those dilution series necessary to produce sufficient data to calculate the odour concentration for one sample

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.1.38**olfactometry**

measurement of the odour concentration of an odorous gas sample by sensory analysis

Note 1 to entry: This definition is specific for use within the scope of this standard

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3.1.39**olfactometry operator**

person directly involved in operating the olfactometer and instructing the panel in olfactometry

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3.1.40**olfactory**

pertaining to the sense of smell

[SOURCE: ISO 5492:2008, 2.14]

3.1.41**olfactory receptor**

specific part of the olfactory system which responds to one or several odorants

[SOURCE: EN ISO 5492:2008, 2.1, modified - general definition pertaining to sense organs adapted to be specifically applicable to olfaction]

3.1.42**olfactory stimulus**

that which excites an olfactory receptor

[SOURCE: EN ISO 5492:2008, 2.2, modified - general definition adapted to be specifically applicable to olfaction]

3.1.43**panel member**

assessor who is qualified to judge samples of odorous gas using dynamic olfactometry

3.1.44**panel screening**

procedure to determine if the performance of panel members is in compliance with selection criteria

3.1.45**panel selection**

procedure to determine which assessors are qualified as panel members

3.1.46**panel threshold**

odour threshold

odour detection threshold applying to a panel

3.1.47**perception**

awareness of the effects of single or multiple sensory stimuli

[SOURCE: EN ISO 5492:2008, 2.3]

3.1.48**presentation**

presentation of one dilution to one assessor

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

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3.1.49**presentation series**

presentation of one dilution to all panel members in one round

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Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.1.50**presented gas flow**

gas flow produced by the olfactometer and presented to the assessor

EXAMPLE 1 A diluted odorant gas sample.

EXAMPLE 2 Neutral gas.

3.1.51**round**

presentation of one dilution series to all assessors

3.1.52**sensory adaptation**

temporary modification of the sensitivity of a sense organ due to continued and/or repeated stimulation

[SOURCE: EN ISO 5492:2008 2.6]

3.1.53**sensory reference**

presented gas flow to which the diluted sample is compared