

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 4349:2024

01-september-2024

Trdna alternativna goriva - Določitev indeksa recikliranja za soprocesiranje (ISO 4349:2024)

Solid recovered fuels - Determination of the Recycling Index for co-processing (ISO 4349:2024)

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Verfahren zur Bestimmung des Recycling-Index für Co-Processing (ISO 4349:2024)

Combustibles solides de récupération - Détermination de l'indice de recyclage pour le cotraitement (ISO 4349:2024)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 4349:2024

ICS:

75.160.10 Trda goriva Solid fuels

SIST EN ISO 4349:2024 en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM **EN ISO 4349**

May 2024

ICS 75.160.10

English Version

Solid recovered fuels - Determination of the Recycling Index for co-processing (ISO 4349:2024)

Combustibles solides de récupération - Détermination de l'indice de recyclage pour le cotraitement (ISO 4349:2024)

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Verfahren zur Bestimmung des Recycling-Index für Co-Processing (ISO 4349:2024)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN ISO 4349:2024 (E)

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SIST EN ISO 4349:2024

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 4349:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 300 "Solid recovered materials, including solid recovered fuels" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 343 "Solid recovered materials, including 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2024.

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Endorsement notice

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ISO 4349

2024-05

First edition

Solid recovered fuels — Determination of the recycling index for co-processing

Combustibles solides de récupération — Détermination de la la la l'indice de recyclage pour le cotraitement

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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 document 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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 300, *Solid recovered materials, including solid recovered fuels*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 343, *Solid recovered materials, including solid recovered fuels*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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Introduction

When solid recovered fuels (SRFs) are co-processed mainly in the cement industry, simultaneous energy recovery and recycling of mineral components of waste material takes place because the ash is directly incorporated into the clinker. SRF co-processing therefore allows for the replacement of both mineral resources and fossil fuels.

SRF ashes contain various chemical components that are crucial raw materials for cement manufacturers, fulfil specific tasks in cement clinker production or represent clinker phases giving the clinker its specific properties. For example, a major part of SRF ashes from mixed municipal and commercial waste consists of the four main chemical components that are required for cement clinker production: Al_2O_3 , CaO, Fe_2O_3 and SiO_2 (see Annex A). Additionally, minor ash constituents include MgO and TiO_2 , both of which are present in or as clinker phases. $CaCO_3$ and $CaCO_3$ are typical constituents of feldspars that are present in the clay used as a raw material for the process. $CaCO_3$ which is also present in SRF ash, or another sulfate carrier is needed in order to convert these alkali oxides into alkali sulfates, a clinker phase that alters the clinker's chemical reactivity with water.

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