
**Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications
and classes —**

Part 9:
**Graded hog fuel and wood chips for
industrial use**

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*Biocombustibles solides — Classes et spécifications des
combustibles —
Partie 9: Plaquettes et broyat de bois à usage industriel*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

A list of all parts in the ISO 17225 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The objective of the ISO 17225 series is to provide unambiguous and clear classification principles for solid biofuels; to serve as a tool to enable efficient trading of biofuels; to enable good understanding between seller and buyer as well as a tool for communication with equipment manufacturers. It also facilitates authority permission procedures and reporting.

This document supports the use of graded hog fuel and wood chips for industrial heat and power generation applications, which require graded hog fuel and/or wood chips.

NOTE 1 For individual contracts, ISO 17225-1 can be used.

Although this document may be obtained separately, it requires a general understanding of the standards based on and supporting ISO 17225-1. It is recommended to obtain and use ISO 17225-1 in conjunction with this document.

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Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes —

Part 9: Graded hog fuel and wood chips for industrial use

1 Scope

This document determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded hog fuel and wood chips for industrial use. It covers only hog fuel and wood chips produced from the following raw materials (see ISO 17225-1:—, Table 1):

- 1.1 forest, plantation and other virgin wood;
- 1.2 by-products and residues from wood processing industry;
- 1.3.1 chemically untreated used wood;
- 1.4 blends and mixtures.

This document covers hog fuel, which is produced with blunt tools, and wood chips, which are produced with sharp tools.

NOTE 1 1.2.2 By-products and residues from wood processing industry, which can include chemically treated material (e.g. glued, painted, laminated) are not allowed include halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals at levels higher than those in typical virgin material values (see Annex B in ISO 17225-1) or higher than typical values of the country of origin.

NOTE 2 If class I4 includes chemically treated used wood (1.3.2), it can be only used in the installations permitted to use 1.3.2.

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 14780, *Solid biofuels — Sample preparation*

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

ISO 16948, *Solid biofuels — Determination of total content of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen*

ISO 16968, *Solid biofuels — Determination of minor elements*

ISO 16994, *Solid biofuels — Determination of total content of sulfur and chlorine*

ISO 17225-1, *Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 17827-1, *Solid biofuels — Determination of particle size distribution for uncompressed fuels — Part 1: Oscillating screen method using sieves with apertures of 3,15 mm and above*

ISO 18122, *Solid biofuels — Determination of ash content*

ISO 18125, *Solid biofuels — Determination of calorific value*

ISO 18134-2, *Solid biofuels — Determination of moisture content — Oven dry method — Part 2: Total moisture — Simplified method*

ISO 18135, *Solid biofuels — Sampling*

ISO 19743, *Solid biofuels — Determination of content of heavy extraneous materials larger than 3,15 mm*

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:

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

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

3.1 chemical treatment

any treatment with chemicals other than air, water or heat

EXAMPLE Glue, paint, laminate.

Note 1 to entry: Examples of chemical treatment are listed in ISO 17225-1:—, Annex A.

3.2 contamination

occurrence of any undesirable matter such as chemical, physical and/or microbiological matter in the product

[SOURCE: ISO 22716:2007, 2.10]

3.3 heavy extraneous materials

EM_d

extraneous substances $\geq 3,15$ mm with a specific density > 1 g/cm³ of the dry matter in the fuel.

Note 1 to entry: Most of the particles are inorganic material, e.g. stones, glass or metal, but it also can include particles of non-biogenic origin e.g. plastic or rubber.

3.4 inorganic matter

non-combustible fraction of a fuel

[SOURCE: ISO 16559:2014, 4.123]

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

The symbols and abbreviated terms used in document comply with the SI system of units as far as possible.

A Designation for ash content on dry basis, A_d [% in mass]

ar as received

BD Designation for bulk density as received, ρ_{ar} [kg/m³ loose]

d dry (dry basis)

EM_d Designation for amount of heavy extraneous material on dry basis [% in mass]

<i>F</i>	Designation for amount of fines (<3,15 mm) on analysis moisture basis [% in mass]
<i>L</i>	Designation for length as received, <i>L</i> [mm]
<i>M</i>	Designation for moisture content as received on wet basis, M_{ar} [% in mass]
<i>P</i>	Designation for particle size distribution on analysis moisture basis
<i>Q</i>	Designation for net calorific value as received, $q_{p,net,ar}$ [MJ/kg or kWh/kg] at constant pressure

NOTE 1 1 MJ/kg equals 1 GJ/t or 0,277 8 kWh/kg (1 kWh/kg equals 1 MWh/t and 1 MWh/t is 3,6 MJ/kg). 1 g/cm³ equals 1 kg/dm³. 1 mg/kg equals 0,000 1 % or 1 ppm.

NOTE 2 Designation symbols are used in combination with a number to specify property levels in [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#). For designation of chemical properties, chemical symbols like S (sulfur), Cl (chlorine), N (nitrogen) are used and the property class is added at the end of the symbol.

5 Specification of graded hog fuel and wood chips for industrial use

Specification of the graded hog fuel and wood chips is stated in accordance with property levels in [Tables 1](#) and [2](#). The sampling, and sample preparation shall be carried out by ISO 18135 and ISO 14780. Analysis of the properties shall be carried out in accordance with the methods mentioned in [Clause 2](#).

Property class I1 represents virgin woods and chemically untreated by-products and wood residues with or without bark. I2 has slightly higher ash content and/or moisture content and origin of raw material is extended to include 1.1.5 stumps/roots and 1.1.6 bark.

Property classes I3 and I4 extend the origin and source of class I1 to include other materials, such as 1.1.1.3 short rotation coppice, 1.1.7 wood from gardens, olive yards, and plantation etc., and 1.2.1 chemically untreated or 1.2.2 chemically treated industrial by-products and residues. Class I4 includes 1.4 blends and mixtures. If it contains 1.3.2 chemically treated used wood, it can only be used in the installations permitted to use 1.3.2.

Raw materials belonging to the following classes shall not contain heavy metals or halogenated organic compounds exceeding virgin wood levels:

- 1.2.2 chemically treated wood by-products, residues, fibres and wood constituents;
- 1.3.1 chemically untreated used wood or;
- 1.3.2 chemically treated used wood

Heavy metals and halogenated organic compounds can be found in treatment with wood preservatives or coating. In case of raw materials belonging to property class 1.2.2 chemically treated wood by-products, residues, fibres and wood constituents the actual origin or manufacturing process from which the raw material is sourced shall be clearly stated, e.g. 1.2.2 residues from laminated wood production.

EXAMPLE Hog fuel of class I3 or I4 produced from 99 % in mass of 1.1.1 stemwood from spruce and 1 % in mass of 1.2.2 glued wood from wood beam production (amount of glue <0,1 %).

Chemical treatment of biomass before harvesting shall not be stated. Where any operator in the fuel supply chain has reason to suspect serious contamination from soil (e.g. coal slag heaps) or if planting has been used specifically for the sequestration of chemicals or growing woody biomass is fertilized with sewage sludge (issued from waste water treatment or chemical process), fuel analysis shall be carried out to identify chemical impurities such as halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals.

For the production of hog fuel or wood chips with a raw material that often contains stones or other heavy extraneous materials e.g. stumps/roots or wood from gardens/parks it is recommended:

- To determine and specify the maximum content of these stones or other heavy extraneous materials in % in mass.