SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 13734:2026

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Zemeljski plin - Organske sestavine, uporabljene kot odoranti - Zahteve in preskusne metode (ISO/DIS 13734:2026)

Natural gas - Organic components used as odorants for fuel gases - Requirements and test methods (ISO/DIS 13734:2026)

Erdgas - Organische Verbindungen zur Verwendung als Odoriermittel - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren (ISO/DIS 13734:2026)

Gaz naturel - Composés organiques utilisés comme odorisants pour les gaz combustibles - Prescriptions et méthodes d'essai (ISO/DIS 13734:2026)

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Natural gas — Organic components used as odorants for fuel gases — Requirements and test methods

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC *193Natural Gas.*

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 13734:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— Biomethane and mixtures of natural gas with a volume fraction of hydrogen up to 20 % have been explicitly introduced in the scope of the standard

— Technical update, for the existing test method, in particular for determining the solubility in water (clause 6.9)

— Addition of new clauses:

  — 4.4 Compatibility of the odorant with the system;

  — 6.10 Odorant stability under pipeline conditions;

  — 6.11 Odorant stability in the ground and with water;

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Introduction

Distributed fuel gases normally have little or no odour. For safety reasons, these gases are therefore odorized to permit the detection, by smell, of the gas at very low concentrations in air.

Addition of hydrogen to natural gas at volume fraction less than 20 % doesn't seem to affect the odorization process.

Odorization of biomethane can be affected by the possible presence of odorous substances deriving from the biogas production. In this case, odorization practices (choice and concentration of odorant) must be checked for their effectiveness (no relevant masking shown)[1][2].

NOTE For odorization practices, refer to ISO 16922. It is commonly considered acceptable that fuel gas in air is readily detectable by smell at a concentration of 20 % of the lower flammability limit (LFL).