

Irish Standard I.S. EN ISO 21663:2020

Solid recovered fuels - Methods for the determination of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) by the instrumental method (ISO 21663:2020)

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#### I.S. EN ISO 21663:2020

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This document is based on:

Published:

EN ISO 21663:2020

2020-12-09

This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on:

TS number: 75.160.10

2020-12-28

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

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#### National Foreword

I.S. EN ISO 21663:2020 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN ISO 21663:2020, Solid recovered fuels - Methods for the determination of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) by the instrumental method (ISO 21663:2020)

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**EUROPEAN STANDARD** 

**EN ISO 21663** 

NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

December 2020

ICS 75.160.10

Supersedes EN 15407:2011

#### **English Version**

# Solid recovered fuels - Methods for the determination of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) by the instrumental method (ISO 21663:2020)

Combustibles solides de récupération - Méthodes de détermination de la teneur en carbone (C), hydrogène (H), azote (N) et soufre (S) par la méthode instrumentale (ISO 21663:2020)

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Verfahren zur instrumentellen Bestimmung von Kohlenstoff (C), Wasserstoff (H), Stickstoff (N) und Schwefel (S) (ISO 21663:2020)

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EN ISO 21663:2020 (E)

#### **European foreword**

This document (EN ISO 21663:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 300 "Solid Recovered Fuels" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 343 "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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2021.

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### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 21663

First edition 2020-11

### Solid recovered fuels — Methods for the determination of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) by the instrumental method

Combustibles solides de récupération — Méthodes de détermination de la teneur en carbone (C), hydrogène (H), azote (N) et soufre (S) par la méthode instrumentale





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Published in Switzerland

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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 <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 300 Solid recovered fuels.

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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

#### Introduction

The determination of total content of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and sulfur is usually performed using instrumental methods. Depending on the amount of test portion used two different types of instrumental methods can be used: micro methods require few milligrams of sample; macro methods use grams of sample. Micro methods require a very careful preparation of the test sample for Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) analysis.

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## Solid recovered fuels — Methods for the determination of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) by the instrumental method

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies the determination of total content of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and sulfur in solid recovered fuels by instrumental method. Depending on the amount of test portion, micro or macro instrumental apparatus are used.

This method is applicable for concentrations on dry matter basis of C > 0,1 %, N > 0,1 %, H > 0,1 % and S > 0,05 %.

#### 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 21637, Solid recovered fuels — Terminology, definitions and descriptions

ISO 21660- $3^{1)}$ , Solid recovered fuels — Determination of moisture content using the oven dry method — Part 3: Moisture in general analysis sample

ISO 21646<sup>2</sup>), Solid recovered fuels — Sample preparation

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 21637 and the following apply.

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

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>

#### 3.1

#### coefficient of variation

estimate of the standard deviation of a population from a sample (3.10) of n results divided by the mean of that sample

Note 1 to entry: Frequently stated as a percentage.

Note 2 to entry: Adapted from Eurachem/Citac Guide CG 4.

#### 3.2

#### dry basis

calculation basis in which the material is considered free from *moisture* (3.6)

[SOURCE: ISO 21637, 3.20]

<sup>1)</sup> Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication ISO/FDIS 21660-3.

<sup>2)</sup> Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication ISO/DIS 21646.



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