



National Standards Authority of Ireland

IRISH STANDARD

I.S. CEN/TS 14793:2005

ICS 13.040.40

**STATIONARY SOURCE EMISSION -
INTRALABORATORY VALIDATION
PROCEDURE FOR AN ALTERNATIVE
METHOD COMPARED TO A REFERENCE
METHOD**

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE
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CEN/TS 14793

March 2005

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English version

**Stationary source emission - Intralaboratory validation procedure
for an alternative method compared to a reference method**

Emissions de sources fixes - Méthode de validation
intralaboratoire d'une méthode 'alternative' comparée à une
méthode de référence

Emissionen aus stationären Quellen -
Intralaborvalidierverfahren für ein Alternativverfahren
verglichen mit einem Referenzverfahren

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 1 March 2004 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

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CEN/TS 14793:2005 (E)

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Foreword

This document CEN/TS 14793:2005 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 264 "Air quality", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Annexes A and B are informative.

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Introduction

Much has been published in the literature concerning method validation by collaborative study. CEN TC264 working groups try to follow these method validations when a new standard is prepared and the collaborative study is probably the preferred way of carrying out the validation. However, it is not always a suitable option for accredited laboratories. The application for which the method is required may be esoteric to the extent that no other laboratories would be interested in collaboration. Those that might be interested can be competitors.

The present Technical Specification provides one of the possible methods of testing the equivalence of an alternative method with a reference method.

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