



National Standards Authority of Ireland

IRISH STANDARD

I.S. CEN/TS 15359:2006

ICS 75.160.10

**SOLID RECOVERED FUELS -
SPECIFICATIONS AND CLASSES**

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English Version

Solid recovered fuels - Specifications and classes

Combustibles solides de récupération - Spécification et classes

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Spezifikationen und Klassen

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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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Foreword

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS 15359:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 343 "Solid recovered fuels", the secretariat of which is held by SFS.

The scope for this Technical Specification is based on the mandate M/325 given by the European Commission to CEN on 2002-08-26.

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

CEN/TS 15359:2006 (E)

Introduction

The objective of this Technical Specification is to provide unambiguous and clear classification and specification principles for Solid Recovered Fuels (SRFs). The Technical Specification aims at serving as a tool to enable efficient trading of SRFs, promoting their acceptability on the fuel market and increasing the public trust. The Technical Specification will facilitate a good understanding between seller and buyer, facilitate purchase, transborder movements, use and supervision as well as a good communication with equipment manufacturers. It will also facilitate authority permission procedures and ease the reporting on the use of fuels from renewable energy sources and on other environmental issues.

SRFs are produced from non hazardous waste.¹⁾ The input waste can be production specific waste, municipal solid waste, industrial waste, commercial waste, construction and demolition waste, sewage sludge etc. It is thus obvious that SRFs are a heterogeneous group of fuels. A well defined system for classification and specification is therefore of great importance to reach the above mentioned objectives and intentions.

This Technical Specification covers all types of SRFs and will thus have a wide field of application. It supports the objectives and implementation of the EU waste hierarchy as defined in article 3.1 of the waste framework directive 75/442 modified by the directive 91/156.

This Technical Specification describes the compliance rules which a SRF has to meet to be classified according to the classification system. It also describes how the supplier can establish a declaration of conformity to the different Technical Specifications for SRFs (see Clause 2).

Figure 1 illustrates a simplified flow chain for SRFs, from input of waste to end use of SRFs. This Technical Specification has an interface to all the stages in the chain, but SRF classification and specification are applicable at the point of delivery as shown in the figure. Requirements for how the input waste is collected and how to use the fuel are not part of this Technical Specification.

¹⁾ Hazardous waste is defined in the Directive on hazardous waste (91/689/EEC) and its amendments, and are elucidated and exemplified in the waste list ((Commission decision 2000/532) and its amendments, in particular 2001/118/EC).

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