



National Standards Authority of Ireland

IRISH STANDARD

I.S. CEN/TS 15410:2006

ICS 75.160.10

**SOLID RECOVERED FUELS - METHOD FOR
THE DETERMINATION OF THE CONTENT OF
MAJOR ELEMENTS (AL, CA, FE, K, MG, NA, P,
SI, TI)**

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE
TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

CEN/TS 15410

September 2006

ICS 75.160.10

English Version

**Solid recovered fuels - Method for the determination of the
content of major elements (Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, P, Si, Ti)**

Combustibles solides de récupération - Méthodes pour la
détermination de la teneur en éléments majeurs (Al, Ca,
Fe, K, Mg, Na, P, Si et Ti)

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Verfahren zur Bestimmung
des Gehaltes an Hauptelementen (Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na,
P, Si, Ti)

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 25 March 2006 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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Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 15410:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 343 “Solid Recovered Fuels”, the secretariat of which is held by SFS.

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CEN/TS 15410:2006 (E)

Introduction

Accurate determination of trace element content in solid recovered fuels is important for environmental and technical reasons both in the production and combustion stage. The determination of major elements such as Al, Ca, Fe, Mg, P, K, Si, Na and Ti can be helpful to predict the melting behaviour and slagging of the ash. After digestion of the solid recovered fuels using different methods, a number of analytical techniques can be used for the quantification of the trace element content. They include Inductively Coupled Plasma with optical or mass detection, Flame Atomic Spectroscopy, Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry and X-ray fluorescence spectrometry. X-ray fluorescence allows the simultaneous determination of these elements after ashing of SRF. Direct analysis of the SRF material is not possible by XRF due to the sample inhomogeneity and because suitable certified reference materials for calibration are not available.

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