

Characterization of waste — Determination of hydrocarbon content by gravimetry

The European Standard EN 14345:2004 has the status of a
British Standard

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National foreword

This British Standard is the official English language version of EN 14345:2004.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee B/508, Waste management, to Subcommittee B/508/3, Waste characterisation, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

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English version

Characterization of waste - Determination of hydrocarbon content by gravimetry

Caractérisation des déchets - Détermination de la teneur
en hydrocarbures par gravimétrie

Charakterisierung von Abfällen - Bestimmung des
Kohlenwasserstoffgehalts mittels Gravimetrie

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 July 2004.

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Foreword

This document (EN 14345:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 292 "Characterization of waste", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2005.

Anyone dealing with waste and sludge analysis should be aware of the typical risks of that kind of material irrespective of the parameter to be determined. Waste and sludge samples may contain hazardous (e.g. toxic, reactive, flammable, infectious) substances, which can be liable to biological and/or chemical reaction. Consequently these samples should be handled with special care. Gases which may be produced by microbiological or chemical activity are potentially flammable and will pressurise sealed bottles. Bursting bottles are likely to result in hazardous shrapnel, dust and/or aerosol. National regulations should be followed with respect to all hazards associated with this method.

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Introduction

Hydrocarbons have been determined up to now mainly by infrared spectroscopy after extraction with halogenated solvents such as 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane or tetrachloromethane. The objective of the new standard is to provide an analytical method for the determination of hydrocarbon content by gravimetry avoiding the use of such solvents.

The user of this standard should be aware that the results obtained with the new method might not be comparable with those obtained when using infrared spectroscopy.

This document is restricted to waste samples containing large amounts of relatively high boiling hydrocarbons (boiling point above 250 °C) and may be used as a test that is easy to perform.