

Solid recovered fuels — Terminology, definitions and descriptions

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National foreword

This Draft for Development was published by BSI. It is the UK implementation of CEN/TS 15357:2006.

This publication is not to be regarded as a British Standard.

It is being issued in the Draft for Development series of publications and is of a provisional nature. It should be applied on this provisional basis, so that information and experience of its practical application can be obtained.

Comments arising from the use of this Draft for Development are requested so that UK experience can be reported to the European organization responsible for its conversion to a European standard. A review of this publication will be initiated not later than 3 years after its publication by the European organization so that a decision can be taken on its status. Notification of the start of the review period will be made in an announcement in the appropriate issue of *Update Standards*.

According to the replies received by the end of the review period, the responsible BSI Committee will decide whether to support the conversion into a European Standard, to extend the life of the Technical Specification or to withdraw it. Comments should be sent to the Secretary of the responsible BSI Technical Committee at British Standards House, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PTI/17, Solid biofuels.

A list of organizations represented on PTI/17 can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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English Version

Solid recovered fuels - Terminology, definitions and descriptions

Combustibles solides de récupération - Terminologie,
définitions et descriptions

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Terminologie, Definitionen
und Beschreibungen

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 30 January 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.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

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Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 15357:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 343 “Solid recovered fuels”, the secretariat of which is held by SFS.

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.

Introduction

The drafting of this Technical Specification has been performed in accordance with ISO 10241:1992 [1]

Terms are arranged in alphabetic order.

This Technical Specification aims to provide a comprehensive solid recovered fuel glossary, which adopts, when available, definitions from applicable Directives providing, when appropriate, notes to make these definitions understandable without reference to other documents.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the terms:

biomass, biodegradable, co-incineration plant, emission, incineration plant, renewable energy source, waste, waste supplier

included in this Technical Specification are defined in the following Directives (see Bibliography):

- Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste [2];
- Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market [3];
- Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste [4];
- Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste and its following amendments [5].

DG XI Director General communicated to CEN in 1996 that "when a definition exists in a Directive, it not only applies strictly for the purposes of the Directive, but also to all adjacent work such as that of CEN. No other definition can be used if not agreed by the Council".

As a consequence, definitions given in European Standards, Technical Specifications or CEN reports cannot contradict definitions contained in European Legislation.

Many terms defined by EN ISO 9000 are used in the standardisation work within the scope of CEN/TC 343, especially in the CEN/TS 15358 *Solid recovered fuels – Quality management systems – Particular requirements for their application to the production of solid recovered fuels*.

Therefore an informative list of terms defined by EN ISO 9000 is given in Annex A.

1 Scope

This Technical Specification defines terms concerned in all standardisation work within the scope of CEN/TC 343, i.e. terms used in the field of production and trade of solid recovered fuels that are prepared from non-hazardous waste.

NOTE Solid biofuels are covered by the scope of CEN/TC 335.

The embedding of the scope within the waste/solid recovered fuels field is given in Figure 1.

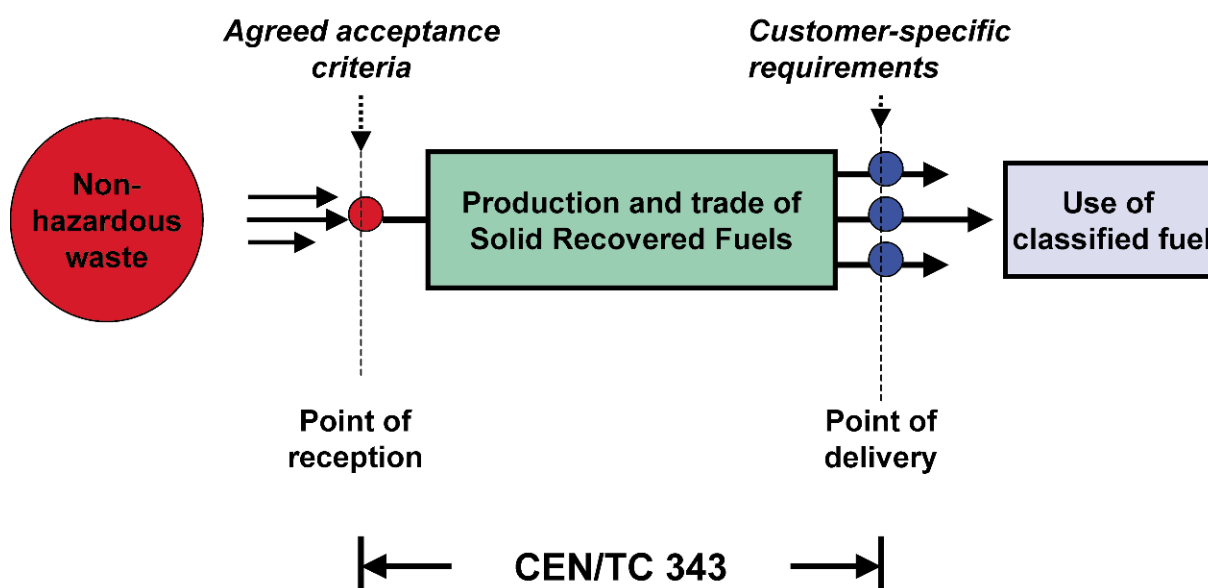


Figure 1 — Linkage between selected terms in the field of waste, recovered fuels and conversion to end-use energy

Definitions in other standards with a scope different from the scope of this Technical Specification can be different from the definitions in this Technical Specification.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this Technical Specification. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 9000:2005, *Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary (ISO 9000:2000)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this Technical Specification, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 9000:2005 and the following apply.

3.1

as received

based on material at delivery

3.2

ash content

inorganic mass remaining after complete combustion of a **solid recovered fuel** under specified conditions expressed as a percentage of the mass of the **dry matter** in the **solid recovered fuel**

3.3

ash deformation temperature

temperature at which first signs of rounding due to melting, of the tip or edges of the test piece occur

[CEN/TS 14588:2003] [6]

3.4

ash flow temperature

temperature at which the ash is spread out over the supporting tile in a layer, the height of which is half of the height of the test piece at the hemisphere temperature

3.5

ash fusibility; ash melting behaviour

characteristic physical state of the ash obtained by heating under specific conditions

[CEN/TS 14588:2003]

NOTE 1 Ash fusibility is determined under either oxidizing or reducing conditions.

NOTE 2 See also **ash deformation temperature**, **ash flow temperature**, **ash hemisphere temperature**, and **ash sphere temperature**.

3.6

ash hemisphere temperature

temperature at which the height of a test piece, prepared from ash by a specific procedure, is equal to half the width of the base, and its shape becomes approximately hemispherical

[CEN/TS 14588:2003]

3.7

ash sphere temperature

temperature where the height of a pyramidal and truncated-cone test pieces is equal to the width of the base, or the edges of a cubical or cylindrical test pieces are completely round with the height remaining unchanged

[CEN/TS 14588:2003]

3.8

biodegradable ¹⁾

capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition

NOTE 1 Biodegradable is understood as material capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition under conditions naturally occurring in the biosphere

NOTE 2 See also CEN/TR 14980 [15].

¹⁾ This term is defined in Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste [2].