

Solid biofuels - Determination of the water soluble chloride, sodium and potassium content (ISO 16995:2015)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy. This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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### **English Version**

## Solid biofuels - Determination of the water soluble chloride, sodium and potassium content (ISO 16995:2015)

Biocombustibles solides - Détermination de la teneur en chlorure, sodium et potassium solubles dans l'eau (ISO 16995:2015)

Biogene Festbrennstoffe - Bestimmung des wasserlöslichen Gehaltes an Chlorid, Natrium und Kalium (ISO 16995:2015)

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### **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 16995:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 238 "Solid biofuels" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 335 "Solid biofuels" the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2015.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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# Solid biofuels — Determination of the water soluble chloride, sodium and potassium content

Biocombustibles solides — Détermination de la teneur en chlorure, sodium et potassium solubles dans l'eau



ISO 16995:2015(E)



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### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 238, *Solid biofuels*.

### Introduction

The elements chlorine, sodium and potassium are present in solid biofuels. They can contribute significantly to utilization problems such as corrosion, fouling and slagging in furnaces. Also, they affect the gaseous emissions from the thermal processes.

The chlorine content in solid biofuels is mainly present as water soluble inorganic salts such as sodium and potassium chlorides or other ion-exchangeable forms. Determination of the water soluble chloride content is thus an alternative and simple method to achieve information of the level of chlorine in solid biofuels. However, the content of water soluble chloride is not to be mistaken for the total content of chlorine in the fuels.

In solid biofuels sodium and potassium can be present as both minerals and salts. The salts of these elements are extractable with water and are readily volatile during thermal conversion. By determination of the water soluble content of sodium and potassium, an estimate of the aggressive content of the elements in relation to potential slagging and fouling problems can be achieved. For some biofuels, such as straw, experience has shown that the water soluble content of sodium and potassium corresponds to the total content of the elements. The content of water soluble sodium and potassium is not to be mistaken for the total content of the elements.

# Solid biofuels — Determination of the water soluble chloride, sodium and potassium content

### 1 Scope

This International Standard describes a method for the determination of the water soluble chloride, sodium and potassium content in solid biofuels by extraction with water in a closed container and their subsequent quantification by different analytical techniques.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 9964-1, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 1: Determination of sodium by atomic absorption spectrometry

ISO 9964-2, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 2: Determination of potassium by atomic absorption spectrometry

ISO 9964-3, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 3: Determination of sodium and potassium by flame emission spectrometry

ISO 10304-1, Water quality — Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions — Part 1: Determination of bromide, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, phosphate and sulfate

ISO 11885, Water quality — Determination of selected elements by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES)

ISO 16559, Solid biofuels — Terminology, definitions and descriptions

ISO 16993, Solid biofuels — Conversion of analytical results from one basis to another

ISO 18134-3, Solid biofuels — Determination of moisture content — Oven dry method — Part 3: Moisture in general analysis simple

EN 14780, Solid biofuels —Sample preparation

Std. Meth. 4500-Cl- D Standard Methods For the Examination Of Water and Wastewater, 18th Edition 1992. 4500-Cl- D. Potentiometric Method

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