

Natural gas - Gas sampling (ISO 10715:2022)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 10715:2022 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 10715:2022 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 10715:2022 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 10715:2022.
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English Version

Natural gas - Gas sampling (ISO 10715:2022)

Gaz naturel - Échantillonnage de gaz (ISO 10715:2022)

Erdgas - Probenahme (ISO 10715:2022)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 July 2022.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 10715:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 193 "Natural gas" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 238 "Test gases, test pressures, appliance categories and gas appliance types" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2023.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10715:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 10715:2022 without any modification.

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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 www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 193, *Natural Gas*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Natural gas analysis*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 238, *Test gases, test pressures and categories of appliances*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10715:1997), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- This new edition has placed a significant relevance on regular service, maintenance and validation of installed sample systems which previously have not been given proper attention. Sample systems, or at least the fixed/installed portion of them, have all too often been installed and forgotten without realization that through use they become more and more contaminated leading to distortions of the composition of the gas being sampled.
- Introduction of new sampling devices.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The composition, quality, and properties of natural gas vary according to amongst others its source, level of processing, natural mixing at interconnection points, storage facilities, blending stations, fluctuating demand for some of its derivatives such as LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases), and increasingly the need to transport unconventional and renewable gases in the same network etc.

The variations that occur are closely monitored and controlled to ensure safety of the general public as well as operational staff, plant, equipment and the gas infrastructures in general. Additionally and commercially critical the energy content of the gas differs with these variations and is very accurately monitored for billing and fiscal purposes because of the very large sums of money involved.

The variations that occur can be best collectively grouped under the generic term “Gas Quality” which is subsequently referred to as GQ in this document.

For monitoring and controlling GQ, samples are taken at many and various stages along the way and analysed. Such samples are taken under many different process parameters with a need to always ensure that any gas that is subsequently analysed for such monitoring purposes is truly representative of the bulk.

Methods of measuring GQ are well specified in numerous ISO standards as are the means of calibrating such measuring instruments, however all those measurements and calibrations are all but futile if the samples used for making such measurements are not representative.

This document provides means to ensure sampling systems and sampling processes are designed, located, installed, operated, and maintained such that samples obtained are representative of the bulk to which they are attributed. It also specifies comprehensive information on the way that samples can be contaminated, altered, modified or degraded and methods, means and procedures for ensuring that the sample remains representative from the start of the sampling process to the point where the sample is presented to the analytical device.

Natural gas — Gas sampling

WARNING — General quality aspects of natural gas are detailed in ISO 13686^[1]. However, it is possible that the standard does not cover all the trace constituents that are increasingly necessary to monitor for various reasons.

1 Scope

This document gives means for ensuring that samples of natural gas and natural gas substitutes that are conveyed into transmission and distribution grids are representative of the mass to which they are allocated.

NOTE To ensure that a particular gas is taken into account in the standard, please see [Annex A](#).

This document is applicable for sampling at sites and locations where interchangeability criteria, energy content and network entry conditions are measured and monitored and is particularly relevant at cross border and fiscal measurement stations. It serves as an important source for control applications in natural gas processing and the measurement of trace components.

This document is applicable to natural dry gas (single phase - typically gas transiting through natural gas pipelines) sampling only. On occasion a natural gas flow can have entrained liquid hydrocarbons. Attempting to sample a wet natural gas flow introduces the possibility of extra unspecified uncertainties in the resulting flow composition analysis. Sampling a wet gas (two or three phases) flow is outside the scope of this document.

This document does not apply to the safety issues associated with gas sampling.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 14532, *Natural gas — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions from ISO 14532 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

absorption

extraction of one or more components from a mixture of gases when brought into contact with a liquid

Note 1 to entry: The assimilation or extraction process causes (or is accompanied by) a physical or chemical change, or both, in the sorbent material.

Note 2 to entry: The gaseous components are retained by capillary, osmotic, chemical, or solvent action.

EXAMPLE Removal of water from natural gas using glycol.