

Solid biofuels – Terminology, definitions and descriptions

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Solid biofuels - Terminology, definitions and descriptions

Biocomustibles solides - Terminologie, définitions et descriptions

Feste Biobrennstoffe - Terminologie, Definitionen und Beschreibungen

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Foreword

This document (EN 14588:2010) has been prepared by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes CEN/TS 14588:2003.

Annex A and Annex B are informative.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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 the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard has been performed in accordance with ISO 10241 [1]. Beside international standards (see References) approved national standards and manuals [2], [3], [4], [5] provided the basis of this European Standard. Moreover, some terms important within specific nations were added to the international terminology during compilation of this document.

Waste is defined in Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC [6] and some of the given terms fall within this category. However, sources within the scope of this European Standard are excluded from the scope of Directive 2000/76/EC ("waste incineration directive") [7]. In this European Standard, instead of the legal definition *waste* the technical term *residue* is used for well-defined side-streams from agricultural, forestry and related industrial operations. The terms and definitions are harmonised as far as possible with the current language used in management as well as in regulatory activities.

1 Scope

This European Standard defines terms concerned in all standardisation work within the scope of CEN/TC 335. According to CEN/TC 335 this European Standard is applicable to solid biofuels originating from the following sources:

- products from agriculture and forestry;
- vegetable waste from agriculture and forestry;
- vegetable waste from the food processing industry;
- wood waste, with the exception of wood waste which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coating, and which includes in particular such wood waste from construction- and demolition waste;
- cork waste;
- fibrous vegetable waste from virgin pulp production and from production of paper from pulp, if it is co-incinerated at the place of production and heat generated is recovered.

The embedding of the scope within the biomass/biofuel field is given in Figure 1.

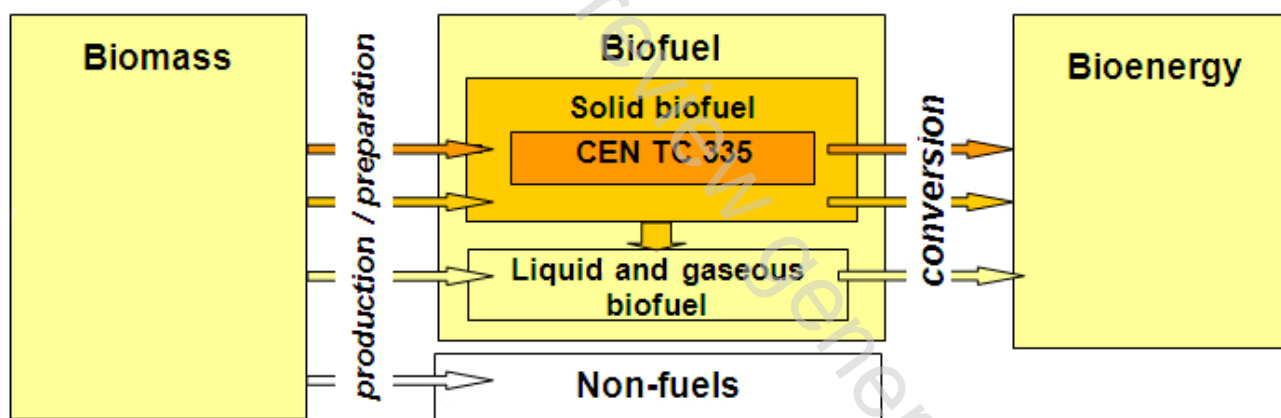


Figure 1 — CEN TC 335 within the biomass-biofuel-bioenergy field

NOTE 1 CEN/TC 335 considers that wood waste, including wood waste originating from construction and demolition waste are included in the scope of CEN/TC 335 and of the scope of the mandate M/298 "solid biofuels", unless they contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coatings [8].

NOTE 2 There are more terms included within this European Standard as covered by the mandate due to clarification and differentiation.

NOTE 3 Changes of ownership of the fibrous vegetable waste between paper and pulp company and the operator of the co-incineration plant in which the waste is used does not affect the inclusion of the waste in the scope of mandate M/298.

Other standards with a different scope than this European Standard can have different definitions than this standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

Not applicable.

3 Principle

Solid biofuels are produced from different sources, which are defined within the scope of CEN TC 335 "Solid biofuels". Terms and definitions are categorised in a logical structure based on the fact that solid biofuels are produced from different sources and that the purpose of solid biofuels is the conversion into bioenergy:

- the sources of solid biofuels cover the initial location of the input material (biomass) in the economic and environmental cycles (like forest wood, energy forest trees, logging residues, landscape management residues, etc.);
- the description of the solid biofuels itself as well as their handling, which covers the source and origin of the biofuel given in the same structure as the biomass sources (e.g. wood fuels, forest fuels), the different forms of biofuels produced within the preparation process (i.e. chipped biofuels, bundled biofuels), the most relevant biofuel properties (e.g. total moisture, total ash), and terms of sampling and testing as well as classification and specification;
- bioenergy as the result of biofuel conversion.

Appropriate terms for sampling and testing as well as classification and specification of properties have to be defined and described together with the category *source/origin, forms and properties of solid biofuels*. The structure of this European Standard (Table 1) is based on the classification system of solid biofuels given in [9], in which the classification of solid biofuels is specified more detailed.

Table 1 — Structure of the terms [9]

Sources of biofuels	Woody biomass
	Herbaceous biomass
	Fruit biomass
	Biomass blends and mixtures
Solid biofuels	Source/origin
	Traded forms
	Sampling and testing
	Properties
	Classification and specification
Bioenergy	

4 Terms and definitions

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

NOTE Many terms defined within this document are also used in the standardisation work of CEN/TC 343, especially in prEN 15357, *Solid recovered fuels — Terminology, definitions and descriptions*. Therefore, an informative list of terms defined by prEN 15357 is given in Annex B.

4.1

additive

material which improves quality of fuel (e.g. combustion properties), reduces emissions or make production more efficient