International

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Coal — Determination of total mercury

Charbon — Dosage du mercure total

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, *Coal and coke*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Methods of analysis*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 15237:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— Clause 2 has been updated;

— a new Clause 11 specifying direct combustion analysis has been added and subsequent clauses have been renumbered;

— Formula (1) has been modified;

— the reporting requirement for results has been modified.

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Mercury occurs naturally in coal. It is an element that can be released during the combustion process.

The determination of the total mercury mass fraction of coal cannot be accomplished satisfactorily by traditional ashing and digestion procedures because of the volatility of the element.

Quantitative recovery can be achieved by strict adherence to the procedure set out in this document.

Instrumental methods for a more rapid determination of total mercury mass fraction are available. If such a method is used, it is important to demonstrate that the method is free from bias, when compared with this reference method, and gives levels of repeatability and reproducibility which are the same, or better than, those quoted for the reference method (see Clause 10).