

This is a preview of "ISO 16968:2015". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

First edition
2015-05-15

Solid biofuels — Determination of minor elements

Biocombustibles solides — Détermination des éléments mineurs



Reference number
ISO 16968:2015(E)

© ISO 2015

This is a preview of "ISO 16968:2015". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2015, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

This is a preview of "ISO 16968:2015". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	2
4.1 Symbols.....	2
4.2 Abbreviated terms.....	2
5 Principle	3
6 Reagents	3
7 Apparatus	4
8 Preparation of the test sample	4
9 Procedure	4
9.1 Digestion.....	4
9.2 Detection methods.....	5
9.3 Calibration of the apparatus.....	5
9.4 Analysis of the digests.....	5
9.5 Blank test.....	5
10 Calculations	6
11 Performance characteristics	6
12 Test report	6
Annex A (informative) Performance data	7
Bibliography	11

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

ISO 16968 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 238, *Solid biofuels*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This is a preview of "ISO 16968:2015". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Introduction

The minor elements present in solid biofuels can, in some cases, be of environmental concern, e.g. it has been shown that certain energy crops will concentrate cadmium and, in polluted areas, other toxic elements may be found at elevated concentrations in the biofuels. This can be a problem if, for example, the ash from the combustion is to be put back in the forest as a fertilizer. Trace elements in biofuels are often present at very low concentrations requiring great care to avoid contamination in the sample preparation and decomposition steps. The typical concentrations of minor elements in solid biofuels can be found in ISO 17225-1. In this International Standard, wet chemical methods are described. Alternative methods such as X-ray fluorescence (XRF) or direct mercury analysers may be used when validated with suitable materials (biomass reference materials).