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Solid biofuels — Determination of total content of sulfur and chlorine

Biocombustibles solides — Détermination de la teneur totale en soufre et en chlore



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
4.1 General.....	2
4.2 Decomposition of the biofuel.....	2
4.3 Determination of sulfate and chloride in the decomposition solution.....	2
4.4 Automatic equipment.....	2
5 Reagents	3
5.1 General.....	3
5.2 Water.....	3
5.3 Oxygen.....	3
5.4 Combustion aid/enhancer.....	3
5.5 Use of certified reference materials (CRM or SRM).....	3
6 Apparatus	3
6.1 General.....	3
6.2 Method A.....	3
6.3 Method B.....	4
7 Preparation of the test sample	4
8 Procedure	4
8.1 Decomposition.....	4
8.1.1 Method A: Combustion in a closed bomb.....	4
8.1.2 Method B: Digestion in a closed vessel.....	5
8.1.3 Blank test.....	6
8.2 Detection methods.....	6
8.2.1 Ion chromatography.....	6
8.2.2 Other detection methods.....	6
8.3 Calibration of the apparatus.....	6
8.4 Analyses of the decomposition solutions.....	6
9 Expression of results	7
9.1 General.....	7
9.2 Total chlorine.....	7
9.3 Total sulfur.....	7
10 Performance characteristics	7
11 Test report	8
Annex A (informative) Performance data	9
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.

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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](#)

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

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Introduction

Sulfur and chlorine are present in solid biofuels in varying concentrations. During the combustion process, they are usually converted to sulfur-oxides and chlorides. The presence of these elements and their reaction products can contribute significantly to corrosion and to environmentally harmful emissions.

Chlorine can be present in different organic and inorganic compounds and is to exceed or equal the water soluble amount that can be determined by ISO 16995.

Oxygen combustion in a closed oxygen bomb is the preferred method to digest biomass samples for a determination of the total content of sulfur and chlorine. An advantage of the method is that the digestion can be carried out in connection with the determination of the calorific value according to EN 14918¹⁾. Decomposition in closed vessels is an appropriate alternative method. Other analytical techniques (e.g. high-temperature combustion in a tube furnace and Eschka method) may also be used. The determination of the resultant chlorine and sulfur compounds can be done by different techniques, e.g. ion chromatography, ICP, titrimetry.

Automatic equipment and alternative methods may be used when these methods are validated with biomass reference samples of an adequate type and also meet the requirements of [Clause 10](#).

A list with typical sulfur and chlorine contents of biofuels can be found in CEN/TS 14961:2005, Annex C.

1) To be replaced by ISO 18125.