



PROPOSAL FOR A NEW FIELD OF TECHNICAL ACTIVITY

Date of proposal 2007-06-19	Reference number (to be given by Central Secretariat)
Proposer SIS, Swedish Standards Institute	ISO/TS/P 203

A proposal for a new field of technical activity shall be submitted to the Central Secretariat, which will assign it a reference number and process the proposal in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, subclause 1.5). The proposer may be a member body of ISO, a technical committee or subcommittee, the Technical Management Board or a General Assembly committee, the Secretary-General, a body responsible for managing a certification system operating under the auspices of ISO, or another international organization with national body membership. Guidelines for proposing and justifying a new field of technical activity are given in the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, annex Q).

The proposal (to be completed by the proposer)

<p>Subject (the subject shall be described unambiguously and as concisely as possible)</p> <p>Solid Biofuels</p>
<p>Scope (the scope shall define precisely the limits of the proposed new field of activity and shall begin with "Standardization of ..." or "Standardization in the field of ...")</p> <p>"Standardisation in the field of solid biofuels shall be within the following scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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 originated from construction and demolition waste- fibrous vegetable waste from virgin pulp production and from production of paper from pulp, if it is coincinerated at the place of production and heat generated is recovered- cork waste
<p>Purpose and justification (the justification shall endeavour to assess the economic and social advantages which would result from the adoption of International Standards in the proposed new field)</p> <p>During the last years many reports about an increased CO2 level in the atmosphere have been published. The need to replace the fossil fuels is considerable. Therefore solid biofuels have become a very attractive solution. The European Commission asked CEN in 1998 to start a standardisation project on solid biofuels. EU wants to increase the use of solid biofuels to decrease the emissions of CO2. To facilitate the trading of solid biofuels standards are needed. In 2000 a technical committee was established under the chairmanship of Sweden. Today 27 Technical Specifications are published and will be upgraded to European Standards. The TS are within the fields of terminology, classification, quality assurance, sampling and sample preparation and physical and chemical test methods.</p> <p>Outside Europe the interest for the European standards has been high. Brazil, China, Canada and United States are all very interested both in the ENs and the start of an ISO project. New plants all over the world will require an increasing trade of solid biofuels. As an example the export of pellets from Canada to Europe was 600000 tonnes during 2006. Global standards would facilitate the trade.</p> <p>The biofuels considered in the European standards are only a small part of all biofuels in the world. The scope of a future ISO/TC must therefore be enlarged. European companies exporting equipment outside Europe must adjust their equipment to the biofuels used in the country of the destination. This is also a strong reason why ISO standards on solid biofuels are needed.</p>

Programme of work (list of principal questions which the proposer wishes to be included within the limits given in the proposed scope, indicating what aspects of the subject should be dealt with, e.g. terminology, test methods, dimensions and tolerances, performance requirements, technical specifications, etc.)

Solid Biofuels - Terminology, definitions and descriptions

Solid Biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes

Solid Biofuels - Fuel quality assurance

Solid Biofuels - Guide for a Quality Assurance System

Solid Biofuels - Sampling - Part 1: Methods of sampling

Solid Biofuels - Sampling - Part 2: Methods for sampling particulate material transported in lorries

Solid Biofuels - Sampling - Methods for preparing sampling plans and sampling certificates

Solid Biofuels - Methods for sample preparation

Solid Biofuels - Method for the determination of calorific value

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of bulk density

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of moisture content - Oven dry method - Part 1: Total moisture - Reference method

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of moisture content - Oven dry method - Part 2: Total moisture - Simplified method

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of moisture content - Oven dry method - Part 3: Moisture in general analysis sample

Solid Biofuels - Method for the determination of the content of volatile matter

Solid Biofuels - Method for the determination of ash content

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of ash melting behaviour

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of particle size distribution. Part 1: Oscillating screen method using sieve apertures of 3,15 mm and above

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of particle size distribution. Part 2: Vibrating screen method using sieve apertures of 3,15 mm and below

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of particle size distribution. Part 3: Rotary screen method

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of impurities

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of particle density

Solid Biofuels - Method for the determination of particle size distribution of disintegrated particles

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of mechanical durability of pellets and briquettes - Part 1: Pellets

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of mechanical durability of pellets and briquettes - Part 2: Briquettes

Solid Biofuels - Methods for the determination of bridging properties

Solid Biofuels - Analyses of moisture content, ash content and volatile matter content of the general analysis sample by instrumental procedures

Solid Biofuels - Determination of total content of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen - Instrumental method

Solid Biofuels - Determination of total content of sulphur and chlorine

Solid Biofuels - Methods for determination of the water soluble content of chloride, sodium and potassium

Solid Biofuels - Determination of major elements

Solid Biofuels - Determination of minor elements

Solid Biofuels - Calculation of analyses to different bases

Survey of similar work undertaken in other bodies (relevant documents to be considered: national standards or other normative documents)

The CEN Technical committee TC 335 Solid biofuels (secretariat SIS, Sweden) has since the start in 2000 produced 27 Technical Specifications on solid biofuels. The standards are listed above in Programme of work.

The CEN Technical committee TC 343 Solid recovered fuels (secretariat SFS, Finland) has since the start in 2002 produced 27 Technical Specifications on solid recovered fuels.

Liaison organizations (list of organizations or external or internal bodies with which cooperation and liaison should be established)

CEN/TC 343 Solid recovered fuels

CEN/TC 292 Characterization of waste

ISO/TC 27 Solid mineral fuels

Other comments (if any)

SIS is prepared to take the responsibility for the TC secretariat of an ISO TC for Solid biofuels. SIS is also open for a twinning secretariat.



EVA ALBÅGE NORDBERG
DIRECTOR OF STANDARDIZATION
Signature of the proposer

Comments of the Secretary-General (to be completed by the Central Secretariat)



Michael A. Smith
Secretary of the Technical Management Board

Signature