GB

National Standard of People's Republic of China

GB 13271-2001 (Replace GB13271-91 GWPB3-1999)

锅炉大气污染物排放标准

Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Coal-burning Oil-burning Gas-fired Boiler

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Forewords

This standard is developed for the purpose of implementing the Environmental protection law of the people's republic of China and the Air Pollution Prevention & Control Low of the PRC, controlling emission of pollutants from boilers and preventing and controlling air pollution.

This standard is a revision of GB13271-91, Emission standard of Air Pollutants for Coal-burning Oil-burning Gas-fired Boiler.

The main amendment made in this standard includes: the applicable scope of the standard is further clarified, added with blackness of smoke dust and flue gas and maximum allowable emission concentration limit of sulfur dioxide for natural ventilation coal-burning boiler with a capacity<0.7MW(1t/h), and blackness of smoke dust and flue gas and maximum allowable emission concentration limit of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide for oil-burning and gas-fired boiler.

- GB 13271-91 will be avoided as of the day when this standard goes into effect;
- The standards (including implemented date), equivalent to December 3,1999 issued by the State environmental Protection Administration of China of Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Coal-burning Oil-burning Gas-fired Boiler (GWP3-1999), since the date of implementation of this standard, replace GWPB3-1999.
- This standard is proposed by the Scientific & Technological Standard Department under the State Environmental Protection Bureau;
- This standard was initially issued in September 1983 and revised for the first time in May 1992:and
- State Environmental Protection Bureau is responsible for interpretation of this standard.

1 Scope

This standard specifies by years such emission limits for boilers as the maximum allowable emission concentration of smoke dust, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide and the blackness of smoke dust. '.

This standard applies to management of air pollutant emission from coal-burning, coil-burning and gas-fired boilers with various capacities and for different purposes, except for the coal powder power generation boiler and any single unit of power generation for with an output greater than 45.5MW (65t/h), and to evaluation, design and completion acceptance of the environmental effect of the construction project and management of pollutant emission after completion of such project. For any boiler using begasse, saw dust, rice husk or bark as its fuel, the maximum allowable emission concentration of air pollutants for coal-burning boiler in this standard shall be referred to.

2 Normative References

The articles included in the following standards form the articles of this standard by being quoted this standard.

GB 3096-1996 Environmental Air Quality Standard

GB 5468-1991 Boiler Smoke Dust Test Method

GB/T 16157-1996 Method for Determination of Particles & Sampling of Gaseous Pollutants in Exhaust Gas from Stationary Pollutant Source

3 Definition

3.1 Standard status

The status of boiler flue gas under the temperature of 273K and pressure of 101 325Pa is called for short "standard status". The emission concentrations specified in this standard mean the values for dry flue gas under the standard status.

3.2 Initial emission concentration of smoke dust

It means the emission concentration of smoke dust at the flue gas outlet of the boiler or before the inlet of the purification unit.

3.3 Emission concentration of smoke dust

It means the smoke dust emission concentration of boiler flue gas that has passed through the purification unit. For a boiler not installed with any purification unit, the initial emission concentration of smoke dust is just the emission concentration of boiler smoke dust.

3.4 Natural ventilation boiler

Natural ventilation is a ventilation method where the pressure difference caused by the difference between the internal and external temperatures of chimney is utilized to suck the air into the furnace for combustion and emit the combustion product into 'the air. A boiler using natural ventilation method instead of mechanical ventilation with FD and ID fans is called a natural ventilation boiler.

3.5 Ash content of arrival reference

The ash content determined using the coal in arrival state as the reference, which may also be called "ash content of application reference" is represented with "Aar"



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