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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 21342-2025

Replacing GB 21342-2013

Norm of energy consumption per unit production of coke

焦炭单位产品能源消耗限额

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Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and definitions

Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part

1. Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting. This document replaces GB 21342-2013 "Energy consumption limit per unit product of coke". Compared with GB 21342-2013, in addition to the structural adjustment In addition to editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- Changed the terms and definitions (see Chapter 3, Chapter 3 of the.2013 edition);
- Changed the energy consumption level index value (see Chapter 4, Chapter 4 of the.2013 edition);
- Added energy consumption level index value fuel conditions, raw material conditions and process conditions correction (see 5.3);
- The coke oven age correction has been changed (see 5.3, 5.2.2 of the.2013 edition);
- Changed the statistical scope of energy consumption per unit product of coke (see 6.1.1, 5.1.1 of the.2013 edition);
- Deleted energy-saving measures (see Chapter 6 of the.2013 edition). Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document does not assume the responsibility for identifying patents. This document is proposed and coordinated by the National Standardization Administration. This document was first published in.2008, revised for the first time in.2013, and this is the second revision. Energy consumption limit per unit product of coke

1 Scope

GB 21342-2025 is the Chinese national standard on norm of energy consumption per unit production of coke, in the field of energy and heat transfer engineering. It carries no /T suffix, which in the Chinese system means compliance is mandatory: a product or a

practice within its scope has to meet it to be lawfully made, sold or carried out in China. It was issued on 25 April 2025 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2026. Classification: ICS 27.010, CCS F01. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This document specifies the limit levels, technical requirements, statistical scope and calculation methods for energy consumption per unit product of coke (hereinafter referred to as energy consumption). This document is applicable to the calculation and assessment of the energy consumption per unit product of coke in conventional coke oven production enterprises, as well as the energy consumption of new construction and renovation and expansion projects. control.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute essential clauses of this document through normative references in this document. For referenced documents without a date, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for referenced documents without a date, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to This document.

GB/T 12723 General rules for the compilation of energy consumption limits per unit product

3 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 12723 and the following apply to this document.

3.1 Conventional coke oven The carbonization chamber and combustion chamber are separated. The coking coal is isolated from the air and heated indirectly. It is dry-distilled into coke and raw gas. It is also equipped with gas purification and chemical product Recycling production equipment.

Note. Coal loading methods include top loading and ramming side loading.

3.2 Coking process The necessary production process in the coke production process includes coal preparation, coking, gas purification and corresponding public auxiliary facilities and environmental protection facilities. Starting from the input of raw materials (coking coal), energy and energy-consuming working fluids, and ending with the output of products such as coke, coke oven gas, tar, crude benzene, steam, etc. end.

3.3 Dry total coke anhydrous total coke All solid products obtained after dry distillation of coking coal. Note

1.Includes lump coke, pellet coke and coke powder. Note

2. Water is deducted during calculation.

3.4 Mixed gas mixedgas Coal gas mainly composed of blast furnace gas and mixed with a small amount of coke oven gas (the volume fraction of coke oven gas is generally 3%~7%).

3.5 During the reporting period, for every ton of coke (dry coke) produced by coke production enterprises, the actual consumption of various Total energy.

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