

ICS 73.040
CCS D 20



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

GB/T 20475.1-2006

**Classification of the content of harmful elements in coal - Part
1: Phosphorus**

煤中有害素含量分级 第1部分：磷

Issued on: September 12, 2006

Implemented on: February 1, 2007

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and definitions
- 4 Classification by phosphorus content
- 5 Requirements for production, processing and utilisation
- 6 Sampling and determination
- About this edition
- Classification and status
- How a Chinese national standard is set out
- About this English translation

1 Scope

This part of GB/T 20475 specifies the ranges, names and codes into which coal is classified by dry-basis phosphorus content, and the phosphorus requirements for the production, processing and utilisation of coal.

It applies to coal exploration, production, processing, marketing and utilisation.

Phosphorus matters because of coke

It is not removed in the coke oven and it is not removed in the blast furnace either.

Essentially all of it that enters with the coke and the ore reports to the hot metal, and from there it has to be taken out in the steelmaking vessel - at a cost in time, flux, slag volume and iron yield.

And the specification on steel is tight

Phosphorus causes cold shortness, so every source of it in the burden is controlled.

Coking coal is bought against a phosphorus limit as well as against ash, sulfur and caking properties, and a coal that fails on phosphorus is worth far less because it can only be blended in small proportion.

Why classify the resource, not just the cargo

A deposit known in advance to be low, medium or high phosphorus lets washing plants,

blends and contracts be arranged around it.

The standard fixes the class boundaries, names and codes, and refers determination and sampling to the coal analysis standards - so a class assigned in exploration and a class assigned on a delivered cargo mean the same thing.

About this edition

GB/T 20475.1-2006 is the current edition. It was issued on 12 September 2006 and has been in force since 1 February 2007.

The interval between issue and effect is the transition period. It exists so that producers, laboratories and buyers can requalify products, revise procedures and use up documentation before the new text becomes the one that applies. The date on this page is the official one from the record of the Standardization Administration.

Classification and status

GB/T 20475.1-2006 is classified under ICS 73.040. ICS is the International Classification for Standards, the same scheme used by ISO and by the national bodies of most countries, which is what allows a Chinese standard to be placed beside its foreign counterparts on subject rather than on number.

Its Chinese Standard Classification code is CCS D 20. CCS is the domestic scheme, a letter for the sector and two digits for the subject within it, and it is the code by which the standard is filed and searched in China.

The GB/T prefix marks a recommended national standard. It is not, in itself, law: it becomes binding when a contract names it, when a regulation or a mandatory standard refers to it, or when a producer declares conformity with it. In practice that covers most of the cases in which it will be read - a purchase specification, an inspection agreement or a certification scheme.

How a Chinese national standard is set out

Chinese national standards are drafted to the rules of GB/T 1.1, which fixes the order in which a standard is set out. The document opens with a foreword recording the issuing bodies, the relationship to any previous edition and the technical committee responsible for it. Clause 1 is the scope. Clause 2 lists the normative references - the other standards that have to be applied together with this one, and without which its requirements cannot be met. Clause 3 gives the terms and definitions. The technical clauses follow: the requirements themselves, the test or measurement methods by which conformity is established, the inspection rules that say how a lot is sampled and judged, and, for a product standard, the provisions on marking, packaging, transport and storage. Annexes,

normative or informative, come last.

GB/T 20475.1-2006 runs to 15 pages in the English translation. What is delivered is the complete document in that order: every clause, every table, every figure and every annex of the Chinese original, with the same numbering, so that a reference to a clause number in a contract or a test report points to the same place in both languages.

About this English translation

The English edition of GB/T 20475.1-2006 is a full translation of the official Chinese text, not a summary, an abstract or a machine rendering left unchecked. Clause and subclause numbers, table and figure numbers and annex letters are those of the original, because they are what a specification, a purchase order or a test report cites.

Technical terms are translated against the vocabulary standards of the same field, so that a term used in GB/T 20475.1-2006 reads the same way as in the other Chinese standards it is used beside. Where a term has an established English form in an ISO or IEC document on the same subject, that form is used; where China's term has no foreign counterpart, it is translated literally and the Chinese is kept alongside it rather than replaced by an approximation.

Quantities, units and symbols are carried over unchanged. Chinese standards use SI, so a value in the translation is the value in the original document, not a conversion, and a limit read from the English text is the limit that will be applied by a Chinese inspection body reading the Chinese one.

This page is compiled from the official publication record: the standard number and both titles, the issuing bodies, the dates of issue and effect, the ICS and CCS classification. The requirements, limits, tables and test conditions are in the document itself.