

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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ენერგოაუდიტი - ნაწილი 3: პროცესები ენერგოაუდიტისათვის

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European foreword

This document (EN 16247-3:2022) has been prepared by the Joint Technical Committee CEN-CENELEC/JTC 14 “Energy management and energy efficiency in the framework of energy transition”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2023.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN-CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 16247-3:2014.

Significant changes compared to the previous edition are:

- a) terms and definition updated;
- b) structure aligned with EN 16247-1;
- c) sampling method allowed as energy audit process;
- d) new Annex D with an example of methodology for multi-sites audit sampling in industrial companies.

This document is part of series EN 16247 “*Energy audits*”, which comprises the following:

- *Part 1: General requirements;*
- *Part 2: Buildings;*
- *Part 3: Processes;*
- *Part 4: Transport;*
- *Part 5: Competence of energy auditors.*

This Part provides additional material to Part 1 for the Process sector and is intended to be used in conjunction with Part 1.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN and CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN and CENELEC websites.

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Introduction

An energy audit can help an organization to identify opportunities to improve energy performance. It can be part of a site wide energy management system.

There are various sectors with important differences in processes and utilities. It should be emphasized that there are many types of processes in industry and commerce, with important differences in energy use and energy consumption. In general, energy is used:

- directly by a process, e.g. furnaces, direct fired dryers, etc.;
- indirectly by a process (e.g. heat exchange, distillation, extrusion, etc.) including the specific conditions of production (e.g. start-up, shut-down, product change over, cleaning, maintenance, laboratory and product transfer);
- utility processes (e.g. motor driven systems such as fans, pumps, motors, compressors, etc., steam, hot water), including on site power plants;
- other processes (e.g. sterilization in hospitals, fume cupboards, laboratories, etc.).

This document defines the attributes of an appropriate quality energy audit for processes in addition to EN 16247-1, which gives the general requirements for energy audits.