SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 6341:1996

01-junij-1996

Kakovost vode - Določanje zaviranja gibanja Daphnia magna Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea) - Akutni toksični preskus (ISO 6341:1996)

Water quality - Determination of the inhibition of the mobility of Daphnia magna Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea) - Acute toxicity test (ISO 6341:1996)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung der Hemmung der Beweglichkeit von Daphnia magna Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea) - Akuter Toxizitäts-Test (ISO 6341:1996)

Qualité de l'eau - Détermination de l'inhibition de la mobilité de Daphnia magna Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea) - Essai de toxicité aigu (ISO 6341:1996)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 6341:1996**

ICS:

13.060.70	Preiskava bioloških lastnosti vode	Examination of biological properties of water

SIST EN ISO 6341:1996 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English version

Water quality - Determination of the inhibition of the mobility of Daphnia magna Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea) - Acute toxicity test (ISO 6341:1996)

Qualité de l'eau - Détermination de l'inhibition de la mobilité de Daphnia magna Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea) - Essai de toxicité aigu (ISO 6341:1996)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung der Hemmung der Beweglichkeit von Daphnia magna Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea) - Akuter Toxizitäts-Test (ISO 6341:1996)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-01-28. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 6341:1996 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 "Water quality" in collaboration with the Technical Committee CEN/TC 230 "Water analysis", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 October 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 6341:1996 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

Annex ZA (normative)
Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN	Year
ISO 5667-2	1991	Water quality - Sampling - Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques	EN 25667-2	1993
ISO 5813	1983	Water quality - Determination of dissolved oxygen - Iodometric method	EN 25813	1992
ISO 5814	1990	Water quality - Determination of dissolved oxygen - Electrochemical probe method	EN 25814	1992

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6341

Third edition
1996-04-01

Water quality — Determination of the inhibition of the mobility of *Daphnia magna* Straus (*Cladocera, Crustacea*) — Acute toxicity test

Qualité de l'eau — Détermination de l'inhibition de la mobilité de Daphnia magna *Straus* (Cladocera, Crustacea) *— Essai de toxicité aiguë*

Reference number
ISO 6341:1996(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 6341 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Biological methods*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6341:1989), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B is for information only.

International Organization for Standardization
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Water quality — Determination of the inhibition of the mobility of *Daphnia magna* Straus (*Cladocera, Crustacea*) — Acute toxicity test

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a method for the determination of the acute toxicity to *Daphnia magna* Straus (*Cladocera, Crustacea*) of

a) chemical substances which are soluble under the conditions of the test, or can be maintained as a stable suspension or dispersion under the conditions of the test;

b) industrial or sewage effluents, treated or untreated, after decantation, filtration or centrifugation if necessary;

c) surface or ground waters.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5667-2:1991, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques.*

ISO 5725-2:1994, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method.*

ISO 5813:1983, *Water quality — Determination of dissolved oxygen — Iodometric method.*

ISO 5814:1990, *Water quality — Determination of dissolved oxygen — Electrochemical probe method.*

3 Principle

Determination of the initial concentration (that is, the concentration present at the beginning of the test) which, in 24 h, immobilizes 50 % of exposed *Daphnia magna*, under the conditions defined in this International Standard.

This concentration, known as the effective initial inhibitory concentration, is designated 24 h — $EC50_i$.

If possible and if necessary, the initial concentration which immobilizes 50 % of the exposed *Daphnia magna* in 48 h can also be determined. This concentration is designated 48 h — $EC50_i$.

An indication of the lowest concentration tested which immobilizes all the *Daphnia magna* and the highest concentration tested which does not immobilize any of the *Daphnia magna* is desirable and provides useful information in cases where the 24 h — $EC50_i$ and, where appropriate, the 48 h — $EC50_i$ cannot be determined.

The test is carried out in one or two stages:

— a preliminary test which determines the range of concentrations to be tested in the final toxicity test and gives an approximate value of the 24 h — $EC50_i$ and, where appropriate, the 48 h — $EC50_i$;