

SLOVENSKI STANDARD **SIST EN ISO 10301:1998**

01-januar-1998

Kakovost vode - Določevanje lahko hlapnih halogeniranih ogljikovodikov - Metoda plinske kromatografije (ISO 10301:1997)

Water quality - Determination of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons - Gaschromatographic methods (ISO 10301:1997)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung leichtflüchtiger halogenierter Kohlenwasserstoffe -Gaschromatographische Verfahren (ISO 10301:1997) REVIEW

Qualité de l'eau - Dosage des hydrocarbures halogénés hautement volatils - Méthodes par chromatographie en phase gazeuse (ISO 10301:1997)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 10301-1998

ICS:

13.060.50 Preiskava vode na kemične Examination of water for

snovi chemical substances

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 10301

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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April 1997

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see ISO document

English version

Water quality - Determination of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons - Gas-chromatographic methods (ISO 10301:1997)

Qualité de l'eau - Dosage des hydrocarbures halogénés hautement chromatographie en phase gazeuse (ISO 10301:1997)

Qualité de l'eau - Dosage des hydrocarbures wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung l'eichtflüchtiger halogenierter Kohlenwasserstoffe - Gaschromatographische (ISO 10301:1997)

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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

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 10301:1997 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 "Water quality" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 1997.

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 10301:1997 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification. (standards.iten.al)

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EN ISO 10301:1997

Corrected 1997-11-13

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iTeh ST Endorsement notice EVIEW

The text of the International Standard SO 10301.1997 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

SIST EN ISO 10301:1998

NOTE: Normative references to international Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

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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.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	Title	<u>EN</u>	Year
ISO 5667-1	1980	Water quality - Sampling - Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes	EN 25667-1	1993
ISO 5667-2	1991	Water quality - Sampling - Part 2: Guidance on sampling PREV techniques (standards.iteh.ai)		1993

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 10301

First edition 1997-04-15

Water quality — Determination of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons — Gas-chromatographic methods

Qualité de l'eau — Dosage des hydrocarbures halogénés hautement volatils — Méthodes par chromatographie en phase gazeuse

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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 10301 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, Water quality, Subcommittee SC 2, Physical, chemical and biochemical methods.

Annexes A to G of this International Standard are for information only.

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Introduction

Highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons are used in industrial, commercial and domestic fields, and can enter a water body via waste water and may consequently contaminate drinking water. Furthermore, they can originate from the use of chlorine as an oxidizing agent in water and waste-water treatment. They also can be introduced by inappropriate handling. In addition, they can be formed by decomposition of higher molecular mass organohalogen derivatives.

In uncontaminated ground water and rain water, the concentrations of halogenated hydrocarbons are generally below $0.1\,\mu\text{g/l}$. In surface water they may be higher, depending on the origin and quality of the water. In untreated waste water the concentrations may reach saturation of the aqueous phase. In general, the solubility of these compounds in organic solvents and in fatty material exceeds their solubility in water.

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Water quality — Determination of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons — Gas-chromatographic methods

Section 1: General

1.1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two methods for the determination of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons using gas chromatography.

Section 2 specifies a method for the determination by liquid/liquid extraction of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons in drinking water, ground water, swimming pool water, most rivers and lakes and many sewage and industrial effluents. Typical values of "quantification limits" are given in table 1.

Table 1 — Typical values of "quantification limits" for some highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons using liquid/liquid extraction

Compound iTeh STANDARD	Quantification limits µg/REVIEW
Dichloromethane	50
Chloroform	0,05 - 0,3
Carbon tetrachloride SISTEM ISO 1030	0,01 - 0,1
1,1-Dichloroethane ai/catalog/standards/sist	/839d0754-39da-4969-88f4-
1,2-Dichloroethane 7c72041f3/sist-en-iso-	1 5 30 10 998
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0,02 - 0,1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0,05 - 0,1
Hexachloroethane	0,01 - 0,05
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	5 - 50
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1 - 10
Trichloroethylene	0,05 - 0,1
Tetrachloroethylene	0,1
Hexachlorobutadiene	0,01
Tribromomethane	0,1
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	0,1

Section 3 specifies a method for the determination of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons in drinking water, surface waters and ground water by a static head-space method. Typical values of "quantification limits" are given in table 2.

In practise, the head-space method is applicable for industrial effluents as a screening method, but in some cases it is necessary to confirm the result by the liquid-liquid extraction method.

NOTE: When applying this International Standard, the guide on analytical quality control for water analysis (see ISO/TR 13530) should be followed, especially for the calibration steps.

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Table 2 — Typical values of "quantification limits" for some highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons using static head-space method

Compound	Quantification limits
	μg/l
Dichloromethane	50
Chloroform	0,3
Carbon tetrachloride	0,1
1,1-Dichloroethane	100
1,2-Dichloroethane	100
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0,1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	20
1,1-Dichloroethylene	10
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	50
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	25
Trichloroethylene	0,2
Tetrachloroethylene	0,2
1,2-Dichloropropane	50
1,3-Dichloropropane	200
cis+trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10
Dibromomethane	0,3
Tribromomethane (Bromoform)	FREVIEW
1,2-Dibromoethane and ards if	2h ai)
Bromochloromethane	1
Bromodichloromethane FN ISO 10301	0.2
Dibromochloromethane g/standards/sist	8 963 07b4-39da-4969-88f4-
1,1,3-Trifluoroethane 2041f3/sist-en-iso-	10301-1998

1.2 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 5667-1:1980,	Water quality - Sampling - Part 1 : Guidance on the design of sampling programmes
ISO 5667-2:1991,	Water quality - Sampling - Part 2 : Guidance on sampling techniques
ISO/TR 13530:-1)	Water quality - Guide to analytical quality control for water analysis

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¹⁾ In preparation.

1.3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies:

1.3.1 highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons: Fluorinated, chlorinated, brominated and/or iodinated mainly nonaromatic hydrocarbons composed of one to six atoms of carbon.

NOTE Their boiling points generally fall within the range of 20 °C to 220 °C at atmospheric pressure (see annex A).

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