SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 15075:2006

01-oktober-2006

Kemikalije, ki se uporabljajo za pripravo bazenske vode - Natrijev hidrogen karbonat

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium hydrogen carbonate

Produkte zur Aufbereitung von Schwimm-und Badebeckenwasser - Natriumhydrogencarbonat

Produits chimiques utilisés pour le traitement de l'eau des piscines - Hydrogénocarbonate de sodium

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 15075:2006**

ICS:

13.060.25	Voda za industrijsko uporabo	Water for industrial use
71.100.80	Kemikalije za čiščenje vode	Chemicals for purification of water

SIST EN 15075:2006 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 15075

July 2006

ICS 71.100.80

English Version

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium hydrogen carbonate

Produits chimiques utilisés pour le traitement de l'eau des piscines - Hydrogénocarbonate de sodium

Produkte zur Aufbereitung von Schwimm-und Badebeckenwasser - Natriumhydrogencarbonat

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 June 2006.

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.

This European Standard exists 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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 15075:2006: E

Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (EN 15075:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 164 “Water supply”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 January 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2007.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

In respect of potential adverse effects on the quality of water for swimming pools caused by the product covered by this European Standard:

a) this European Standard provides no information as to whether the products may be used without restriction in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA;

b) it should be noted that, while awaiting the adoption of verifiable European criteria, existing national regulations concerning the use and/or the characteristics of these products remain in force.

NOTE Conformity with the European Standard does not confer or imply acceptance or approval of the product in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA. The use of the product covered by this European Standard is subject to regulation or control by National Authorities.

1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to sodium hydrogen carbonate used directly or used to prepare commercial formulations for treating swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of sodium hydrogen carbonate and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium hydrogen carbonate. It gives information on its use in treating swimming pool water.

2 Normative reference

The following referenced document is indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 898, *Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Sodium hydrogen carbonate*

3 Description

The identification, the commercial form, physical properties and chemical properties are given in the relevant sub-clauses of EN 898.

4 Purity criteria

4.1 General

This European Standard specifies the minimum purity requirements for sodium hydrogen carbonate used for treating swimming pool water. Limits are given for impurities commonly present in this product and depending on the raw material and the manufacturing process, other impurities may be present and if so, the user and if necessary, the relevant authorities should be notified.

NOTE Users of the product should check the national regulations in order to clarify whether it is of appropriate purity for treating swimming pool water, taking into account water quality, required dosage, contents of other impurities and additives used in the product not stated in this product standard.

Limits have been given for impurities and trace elements where these are likely to be present in significant quantities from the current production process and raw materials. If the production process or raw materials lead to significant quantities of other impure by-products or additives being present, this shall be notified to the user.

4.2 Composition of commercial product

The product shall contain not less than a mass fraction of 98% of $NaHCO_3$.

4.3 Impurities and main by-products

The content of iron (II) and insoluble matter shall conform to the requirements specified in EN 898.

4.4 Chemical parameters

The content of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel and lead for the product shall conform to the requirements specified in EN 898.

NOTE Cyanide (CN^-), antimony, selenium, pesticides and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are not relevant since the raw materials used in the manufacturing process are free of them.

5 Test methods

The sampling and the analytical methods are those described in EN 898.

6 Labelling - Transportation - Storage

6.1 Means of delivery

Sodium hydrogen carbonate can be delivered in bulk, bulk bags or in bags.

To ensure the purity of the product, the means of delivery shall not have been previously used for any different product or it shall have been specially cleaned and prepared before use.

6.2 Risk and safety labelling according to the EU directives[1)]

Sodium hydrogen carbonate is not subject to labelling regulations at the publication date of this European Standard.

NOTE Annex I of the directive 67/548/EEC ([1]) on Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and its amendments and adaptations in the European Union contains a list of substances classified by the EU. Substances not in this Annex I should be classified on the basis of their intrinsic properties according to the criteria in the Directive by the person responsible for the marketing of the substance.

6.3 Transportation regulations and labelling

Sodium hydrogen carbonate is not listed under a UN Number[2)]. Sodium hydrogen carbonate is not classified as a dangerous product for road, rail, sea and air transportation.

6.4 Marking

The marking shall include the following information:

— name "sodium hydrogen carbonate", the trade name and the grade;

— net mass;

— name and the address of supplier and/or manufacturer;

— statement "this product conforms to EN 15075".

---

1) See [1]

2) United Nations Number.

6.5 Storage

6.5.1 Long term stability

Sodium hydrogen carbonate is stable up to 50 °C in dry conditions.

6.5.2 Storage incompatibilities

Keep bags tightly closed and dry; keep away from acids.