

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 15362:2009

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

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium carbonate

Produkte zur Aufbereitung von Schwimm- und Badebeckenwasser - Natriumcarbonat

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

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 15362:2007

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM EN 15362

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#### **English Version**

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

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

Produkte zur Aufbereitung von Schwimm- und Badebeckenwasser - Natriumcarbonat

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 September 2007.

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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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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

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

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#### **Foreword**

This document (EN 15362:2007) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2008.

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

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, 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 the United Kingdom.

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#### Introduction

In respect of the potential adverse effects on the quality of swimming pool water caused by the product covered by this document:

- this document provides no information as to whether the product 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 this product remain in force.

NOTE Conformity with this document 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 document is subject to regulation or control by National Authorities.

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#### 1 Scope

This document is applicable to sodium carbonate used directly, or for the production of formulations, for the treatment of water for swimming pools. It describes the characteristics of sodium carbonate and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium carbonate. It provides information on its use in swimming pool water treatment. It also determines the rules relating to safe handling and use of sodium carbonate (see Annex B).

#### 2 Normative references

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 897, Chemicals used for the treatment of water intended for human consumption – Sodium carbonate

#### 3 Description

For the identification, commercial form, physical properties and the chemical properties see the relevant subclauses of EN 897.

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### 4 Purity criteria

#### 4.1 General

#### SIST EN 15362:2009

This document specifies the minimum purity requirements for sodium carbonate used for the treatment of water for swimming pools. Limits are given for impurities commonly present in the product. Depending on the raw material and the manufacturing process other impurities may be present. If this is the case, then the user, and when necessary the relevant authorities, shall be notified.

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

Limits have been given for impurities and chemical parameters 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 impurities, by-products or additives being present, the user shall be notified.

#### 4.2 Composition of commercial product

The product shall contain no less than a mass fraction of 99 % of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

#### 4.3 Impurities and main by-products

The content of iron (II) and water-insoluble matter shall conform to the requirements specified in EN 897.

#### 4.4 Chemical parameters

The contents of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel and lead shall conform to the requirements specified in EN 897.

NOTE Antimony, selenium, cyanide (CN<sup>-</sup>), pesticides and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are not relevant in sodium carbonate.

#### 5 Test methods

The methods for sampling and analysis are those specified in EN 897.

#### 6 Labelling - Transportation - Storage

#### 6.1 Means of delivery

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

To ensure that the purity of the products is not affected, 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)

The following labelling requirements shall apply to sodium carbonate at the date of the publication of this document.

- Symbols and indications of danger: STANDARD PREVIEW
   Xi: Irritant. (standards.iteh.ai)
- Nature of special risks attributed to dangerous Substances: 2009

   https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/799abb50-e5ea-4485-8364 R 36: Irritating to eyes.
   46293e7d4c7c/sist-en-15362-2009
- Safety advice concerning dangerous substances:
  - S 2: keep out of reach of children.
  - S 22: Do not breathe dust.
  - S 26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

NOTE Annex I of the Directive 67/548/EEC 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 carbonate is not listed under a UN Number <sup>2)</sup>. Sodium carbonate is not classified as a dangerous product for road, rail, sea and air transportation.

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<sup>1)</sup> See [1].

<sup>2)</sup> United Nations Number.

#### 6.4 Marking

The marking shall include the following:

- name "sodium carbonate", trade name and grade;
- net mass;
- name and address of supplier and/or manufacturer;
- statement "this product conforms to EN 15362".

#### 6.5 Storage

#### 6.5.1 Long term stability

Sodium carbonate is stable in dry conditions.

#### 6.5.2 Storage incompatibilities

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

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