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Water quality -- Sampling -- Part 17: Guidance on sampling of suspended sediments

Qualité de l'eau -- Échantillonnage -- Partie 17: Lignes directrices pour l'échantillonnage des sédiments en suspension (standards.iteh.ai)

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ICS:

13.060.45	Preiskava vode na splošno	Examination of water in general
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Water quality — Sampling — Part 17: Guidance on sampling of suspended sediments

*Qualité de l'eau — Échantillonnage —
Partie 17: Lignes directrices pour l'échantillonnage des sédiments en
suspension*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 5667 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 5667-17 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Sampling (general methods)*.

ISO 5667 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water quality — Sampling*:

- *Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes*
- *Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques*
- *Part 3: Guidance on the preservation and handling of samples*
- *Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made*
- *Part 5: Guidance on sampling of drinking water and water used for food and beverage processing*
- *Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams*
- *Part 7: Guidance on sampling of water and steam in boiler plants*
- *Part 8: Guidance on the sampling of wet deposition*
- *Part 9: Guidance on sampling from marine waters*
- *Part 10: Guidance on sampling of waste waters*
- *Part 11: Guidance on sampling of groundwaters*
- *Part 12: Guidance on sampling of bottom sediments*
- *Part 13: Guidance on sampling of sludges from sewage and water-treatment works*
- *Part 14: Guidance on quality assurance of environmental water sampling and handling*
- *Part 15: Guidance on preservation and handling of sludge and sediment samples*
- *Part 16: Guidance on biotesting of samples*
- *Part 17: Guidance on sampling of suspended sediments*
- *Part 18: Guidance on sampling of groundwater at contaminated sites*

Annex A of this part of ISO 5667 is for information only.

Introduction

This part of ISO 5667 reflects the important role of suspended solids in flowing water, especially of the silt + clay (< 63 µm) component and associated carbon, as a transport medium for nutrients (especially phosphorus), trace metals, and certain classes of organic compounds (see A.1).

Although analysis of suspended solids has been carried out for many years, there are no standard methods for field sampling of suspended solids for water quality purposes. While standard methods exist for sampling of suspended mineral sediment for sedimentological purposes these are often not appropriate for the chemical analysis of suspended solids. Because of the lack of standards for sampling of suspended solids for water quality purposes and the improbability of achieving complete standardization because of differences in the objectives of water quality programmes and the lack of standard apparatus, this part of ISO 5667 provides guidance to the various sampling procedures, their biases, and alternatives. This part of ISO 5667 excludes sampling protocols that apply to conventional water sampling. Field and laboratory filtration procedures that are conventionally used to measure the quantity of suspended solids are also excluded. Any reference to these methods is solely for the purpose of demonstrating their profound limitations for sediment quality purposes.

The objectives of a water quality programme will dictate the size of sample required and, therefore, the type of apparatus to be used. Generally, however, the analysis of physical, chemical, biological and toxicological properties may require gram-size samples. Examples of programme objectives that require bulk collection of suspended solids include:

- a) ambient monitoring for water quality assessment, control or regulation;
- b) in-river monitoring of effluents for regulatory or control purposes, especially for chemical and toxicological properties;
- c) research into water quality, including physico-chemical processes that affect the pathways, fate and effects of suspended solids and their associated nutrient and contaminant chemistry;
- d) recovery of suspended solids for purposes of physical analysis, including particle size, organic content including particulate organic carbon, sediment geochemistry, inorganic and organic chemistry of suspended solids, and toxicity of suspended solids.

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Water quality — Sampling —

Part 17:

Guidance on sampling of suspended sediments

1 Scope

This part of ISO 5667 is applicable to the sampling of suspended solids for the purpose of monitoring and investigating freshwater quality, and more particularly to flowing freshwater systems such as rivers and streams. Certain elements of this part of ISO 5667 may be applied to freshwater lakes, reservoirs and impoundments, however field sampling programmes may differ and are not necessarily covered here.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 5667, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

suspended solids

solids removed by filtration or centrifuging under specified conditions

[ISO 6107-2]

2.2

isokinetic sampling

technique in which the sample from a water stream passes into the orifice of a sampling probe with a velocity equal to that of the stream in the immediate vicinity of the probe

[ISO 6107-2]

3 Sampling equipment

3.1 General

There are a number of different sampling techniques with differing apparatus for the bulk collection of suspended solids. Many of these samplers are specific to site conditions and may require deployment from boats, bridges or by wading.

3.2 Passive samplers

This class of samplers includes the conventional suspended solids samplers such as depth integrating and point samplers. Passive samplers are placed in the water column where they fill under ambient conditions using isokinetic sampling methods. These samplers are generally used in conjunction with standard sampling protocols for the collection of the most representative mineral solids sample in a given riverine cross-section, such as the equal discharge increment and equal width increment methods [9], [10], [11].

The majority of standard samplers described by the National Handbook of Recommended Methods for Water-Data Acquisition [11] were developed for quantity and not quality determinations of suspended solids. Their use is not recommended for solids quality sampling, due to small sample volumes, contamination of the sample by the materials used in the construction of these samplers, and other technical and methodological factors [16].

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3.3 Bag sampler

The large-bag passive sampler (6,5 l) described in [12] was developed specifically for suspended solids quality due to its large capacity and construction from chemically inert materials. Multiple bag samples were generally composited to produce a sample of sufficient volume to obtain enough suspended solids for subsequent chemical analysis. The bag sampler is also used in conjunction with bulk samplers described in 3.4.

3.4 Bulk samplers

3.4.1 General

Bulk samplers are used for dewatering large (bulk) quantities of suspended solids. Field bulk samplers include tangential-flow filtration and centrifugation. These both require a large volume of solids-water mixture to be taken, or pumped, from the water column to the bulk sampler. This part of ISO 5667 refers only to those methods that can be deployed in the field. Therefore, bench centrifuges and other laboratory methods of dewatering such as sedimentation, are not dealt with here.

3.4.2 Pumping requirements

3.4.2.1 General

Most bulk samplers require that the sediment-water mixture be pumped from the water column into the bulk sampler or into a storage container. There are numerous types of pump ranging from submersible to peristaltic pumps, which have been used for water quality sampling. The composition [plastics, metal, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), etc.] of pump parts that are in contact with the water, and the composition of the hosing that carries the water to the sampling apparatus can be important, depending on the type of chemical analyses required in the sampling programme. Submersible pumps should be magnetically driven so that there is no chance of leakage of lubricating and cooling oil from the submersible electric motor into the impeller housing.

Pumped samples are appropriate for all aquatic environments, providing that isokinetic sampling (2.2) is not a requirement of the sampling protocol. Very few pumps can sample isokinetically. However, in practice, this is not generally a problem, especially as:

- a) in many rivers the majority of suspended solids are silt + clay particles; and
- b) the particle-size range of interest in the chemistry of suspended solids is usually the $< 63 \mu\text{m}$ fraction [24].

Pumps are difficult to use for depth-integrated sampling. Therefore, if a river transports a significant proportion of sand particles, then pump samplers are likely to under-sample this population (sand is generally transported near the bed). For environmental chemistry this may not be critical, because chemical enrichment of solids is mainly in the silt-clay ($< 63 \mu\text{m}$) fraction.

3.4.2.2 Operational considerations for pumping to bulk samplers

There are a number of practical advantages to using pumps.

- a) Pumps are the only practical means of moving large volumes of water to the bulk sampler, and can be easily deployed in any aquatic environment.
- b) Because of the length of time involved, they average out any short-term temporal variations in solids chemistry that are commonly observed in the water column.
- c) Pumps are relatively inexpensive and are easily dismantled for cleaning.
- d) Fine sediment in water is usually transported as flocculated solids [13], however pumps break up these flocs. While not important for solids chemistry, this is important if the sampling programme is interested in measuring the natural particle sizes that exist in the water column.

- e) Particle sizes sampled may be biased due to the non-isokinetic nature of most pump samplers.
- f) The chemical composition of the hose material (e.g. rubber) and pump construction can affect the sediment chemistry. Hosing can be obtained in stainless steel, PTFE and other non-contaminating materials.

3.4.3 Clarifiers/centrifuges

3.4.3.1 General

Centrifugal samplers can be referred to both as clarifiers and as centrifuges. These types of centrifuge operate in continuous-flow mode whereby the water medium is pumped continuously through the centrifugal force field where the solids are separated from the aqueous medium. While there are a number of different types of continuous-flow centrifuge (see clause A.4), they all function under the same principles. All require:

- a) power (electrical or gas motor) in order to rotate the centrifuge bowl at a high speed;
- b) a pump to deliver the sediment/water mixture to the centrifuge bowl;
- c) a centrifuge bowl which retains the dewatered sediment.

All centrifuge components that come in contact with the water/solids should be of stainless steel construction or PTFE-coated to avoid sample contamination. This is especially critical if the water discharge from the clarifier (effluent) is to be used for water quality analysis. In centrifuges, the raw water is pumped into the centre of the bowl from the top or bottom. The denser sediment (relative to water) is pushed out to the side of the bowl by centrifugal force and the clear water (effluent) passes out of the bowl. These systems are effective in dewatering suspended solids provided that the organic matter concentration is not excessive [14]. The smallest size of sediment retained by the centrifuges is dependent on bowl geometry, bowl rotation speed, and the physical characteristics of the suspended particles (size distribution, composition and density) [15].

The recovery efficiency also depends on the above three characteristics as well as on the suspended solids concentration and the amount of organic matter in the sample. Retention of more than 90 % of the suspended solids in the solids-water mixture is described by [14]. Also, the percentage of retained solids that was less than 0,45 µm in diameter was often more than 50 % of the solids sample.

3.4.3.2 Operational considerations for continuous-flow centrifuges

- a) Bulk samples provide sufficient quantities for sediment quality analysis. The alternative, the analysis of trace elements and organic micropollutants on filtering media involves use of microsamples which are very easily contaminated in the field and laboratory. Although the ability to carry out quantitative analysis of organic micropollutants on microsamples has made great progress, the amount of sample required for certain types of analysis is generally larger than can be obtained by filtration.
- b) Bulk samples are less prone to field and handling contamination than are microsamples, except where microsamples are collected in prepackaged and sterile cartridges or capsules.
- c) The ability to carry out replicate analyses or several different types of analyses on the same sample are limited or impossible with conventional methods (e.g. particulate-P, particle size and organic carbon, or an organic micropollutant analyte and toxicity). Multiple analysis is possible only when there is a bulk sample from which to draw subsamples for the different analyses. [Reference to ISO/TC 190 International Standards on physical methods may give some useful guidance.]
- d) Sampling for bulk collection typically takes from 30 min to several hours, depending on the concentration of suspended solids in the sampled medium. This can smooth out temporal variations in suspended solids concentrations and their associated chemistry.
- e) The collection efficiency of continuous-flow centrifuges depends on the specific gravity of the solids, internal turbulence of the apparatus, gravitational forces produced by the apparatus, etc. Small "portable" tubular clarifiers tend to be very poor at recovering silts and clays, which are the most important constituent for water quality purposes.
- f) There is no source of commercially-produced field-useable continuous-flow centrifuges. However, commercial centrifuges have been successfully adapted for field use. Continuous-flow centrifuges are heavy, are slow to de-