

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN 15935:2011

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Blato, obdelani biološki odpadki, tla in odpadki - Določevanje žarilne izgube

Sludge, treated biowaste, soil and waste - Determination of loss on ignition

Schlamm, behandelter Bioabfall, Boden und Abfall - Bestimmung des Glühverlusts

Boue, biodéchet traité, sol et déchets - Détermination de la perte au feu

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Sludge, treated biowaste, soil and waste - Determination of loss on ignition

Boue, biodéchet traité, sol et déchets - Détermination de la perte au feu

Schlamm, behandelter Bioabfall, Boden und Abfall -Bestimmung des Glühverlusts

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

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Foreword

This document (prEN 15935:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 400 "Project Committee - Horizontal standards in the fields of sludge, biowaste and soil", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the second CEN Enquiry.

This draft European Standard prEN 15935 was completely technically and editorially revised following the comments made during the first CEN-Enquiry in 2009 and the discussions from CEN/TC 400/WG 4 "Inorganic elements and compounds".

This European Standard is part of a modular horizontal approach in which this document belongs to the analytical step.

The preparation of this document by CEN is based on a mandate by the European Commission (Mandate M/330), which assigned the development of standards on sampling and analytical methods for hygienic and biological parameters as well as inorganic and organic determinants, aiming to make these standards applicable to sludge, treated biowaste and soil as far as this is technically feasible.

Until now, test methods determining properties of materials within the environmental area were prepared in Technical Committees (TCs) working on specific products/matrices (e. g. soil, waste, sludge). However, it is understood that many steps within individual test procedures may also be used for the analysis of various other materials. By careful determination of these steps and selection of specific questions within these steps, elements of the test procedure can be described in a way that can be used for a variety of matrices and materials with certain specifications. This optimization is in line with the development among end-users of standards. A majority of routine environmental analyses are carried out by institutions and laboratories working under a scope that is not limited to one single environmental matrix but covers a wide variety of matrices. Availability of standards covering more matrices contributes to the optimization of laboratory procedures and standard maintenance costs, e. g. costs related to accreditation and recognition.

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A horizontal modular approach was developed in the project 'Horizontal'. 'Modular' means that a test standard developed in this approach concerns a specific step in assessing a property and not the whole "chain of measurement" (from sampling to analyses). A beneficial feature of this approach is that individual "modules" can be replaced by improved ones without jeopardizing the standard "chain".

The results of the desk study as well as the evaluation and validation studies have been subject to discussions with all parties concerned in the CEN structure during the development by project 'Horizontal'. The results of these consultations with interested parties in the CEN structure have been presented to and discussed in CEN/BT TF 151.

Based on data from interlaboratory studies and consultations with interested parties within CEN member bodies, it has been concluded that this draft standard prEN 15935 is acceptable for its intended use and is ready for CEN enquiry.

It is recognized that standardization in the environmental field in most national standardization bodies is organized in national standardization committees that mirror the vertical structure of technical committees in the environmental field in CEN. The present CEN enquiry therefore asks for special attention by the NSBs to assure that the relevant and interested parties are consulted during the CEN enquiry, i. e. to assure that one single consolidated enquiry reply on this draft standard prEN 15935 can be presented by the NSB that covers the entire scope of this draft standard.

Introduction

This European Standard is validated for several types of matrices as indicated below (see also Annex A for the results of the validation):

Matrix	Validated for
Sludge	Municipal sludge
Biowaste	Compost,
	Fresh Compost
Soil	Sludge amended soil,
	Agricultural soil
Waste	Contaminated soil,
	Dredged sludge,
	Nickel sludge n Standards

Table 1 — Matrices for which this European Standard is (applicable and) validated

WARNING — Persons using this European Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

IMPORTANT — It is absolutely essential that tests conducted according to this European Standard be carried out by suitably trained staff. Special measures shall be taken during the ignition process to prevent contamination of the laboratory atmosphere by flammable, explosive or toxic gases.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the loss on ignition (LOI) of dry mass at 550 °C. The dry matter has been determined in accordance with the method of EN 15934.

This method applies to the determination of loss on ignition of sludge, treated biowaste, soil and waste. The LOI of sediments can also be determined with this method.

NOTE The loss on ignition is often used as an estimate for the content of non-volatile organic matter in the sample. It should be noted that inorganic substances or decomposition products (e.g. H_2O , CO_2 , SO_2 , O_2) are released or absorbed and some inorganic substances are volatile under the reaction conditions.