SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 7887:2009

01-junij-2009

Kakovost vode - Pregled in določevanje barve (ISO/DIS 7887:2009)

Water quality - Examination and determination of colour (ISO/DIS 7887:2009)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Untersuchung und Bestimmung der Färbung (ISO/DIS 7887:2009)

Qualité de l'eau - Examen et détermination de la couleur (ISO/DIS 7887:2009)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN ISO 7887**

ICS:

13.060.60	Preiskava fizikalnih lastnosti vode	Examination of physical properties of water

oSIST prEN ISO 7887:2009 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN ISO 7887

April 2009

ICS 13.060.60

Will supersede EN ISO 7887:1994

English Version

Water quality - Examination and determination of colour (ISO/DIS 7887:2009)

Qualité de l'eau - Examen et détermination de la couleur (ISO/DIS 7887:2009)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Untersuchung und Bestimmung der Färbung (ISO/DIS 7887:2009)

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for parallel enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 230.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

This draft European Standard was established by CEN 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, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

Warning : This document is not a European Standard. It is distributed for review and comments. It is subject to change without notice and shall not be referred to as a European Standard.

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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. prEN ISO 7887:2009: E

Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (prEN ISO 7887:2009) 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 document is currently submitted to the parallel Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN ISO 7887:1994.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO/DIS 7887:2009 has been approved by CEN as a prEN ISO 7887:2009 without any modification.

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/DIS 7887

ISO/TC **147**/SC **2** Secretariat: **DIN**

Voting begins on: **2009-04-02**

Voting terminates on: **2009-09-02**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Water quality — Examination and determination of colour

Qualité de l'eau — Examen et détermination de la couleur

[Revision of second edition (ISO 7887:1994)]

ICS 13.060.60

ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the **ISO-lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five-month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

In accordance with the provisions of Council Resolution 15/1993 this document is circulated in the English language only.

Conformément aux dispositions de la Résolution du Conseil 15/1993, ce document est distribué en version anglaise seulement.

To expedite distribution, this document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat. ISO Central Secretariat work of editing and text composition will be undertaken at publication stage.

Pour accélérer la distribution, le présent document est distribué tel qu'il est parvenu du secrétariat du comité. Le travail de rédaction et de composition de texte sera effectué au Secrétariat central de l'ISO au stade de publication.

Contents

Page

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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 7887 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 7887:1994), which has been technically revised.

Water quality — Examination and determination of colour

WARNING – Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This 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 in accordance with this International Standard be carried out by suitably qualified staff.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies four methods for the examination of colour.

The previously most employed for assessment of water colour in water treatment plants, limnological surveys etc. was based on the hexachloroplatinate scale [1]. The procedures in Clauses 6 and 7 are harmonised with this traditional procedure [2] and [4].

Clause 4 specifies a method for the examination of apparent colour by visually observing a water sample in a bottle. This gives only preliminary information, for example for use in field work. Only the apparent colour can be reported.

Clause 5 specifies a method for the determination of the true colour of a water sample using optical apparatus and is applicable to raw and potable water and to industrial water of low colour. For interferences see 5.3.

Clause 6 specifies a method for the determination of the true colour of a water sample using optical apparatus for comparison with hexachloroplatinate concentration at wavelength λ = 410 nm. For interferences see 6.2.

Clause 7 specifies a method for the determination of the colour by visual comparison with hexachloroplatinate standard solutions and may be applied to raw and drinking water. For interferences see 7.2.

The procedures in Clauses 4 and 5 are recommended if the colour hue of the sample differs from the hue of the matching solution.

Under certain circumstances, strongly coloured water samples need to be diluted before examination or determination. However, this may alter the physical-chemical conditions leading to a change in colour.

One purpose of the present revision is to forward the use of colour units (CU) instead of the traditional unit mg Pt l^{-1} which is often a cause of confusion, since the element Pt is hardly present in the sample

When stating the result, it is absolutely necessary to refer to the applied procedure (Clauses 4 to 7).