



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 16133:2011

01-november-2011

**Kakovost tal - Navodilo za vzpostavitev in vzdrževanje programov monitoringa
(ISO 16133:2004)**

Soil quality - Guidance on the establishment and maintenance of monitoring programmes
(ISO 16133:2004)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Leitfaden zur Einrichtung und zum Betrieb von
Beobachtungsprogrammen (ISO 16133:2004)

Qualité du sol - Lignes directrices pour l'établissement et l'entretien de programmes de
surveillance (ISO 16133:2004)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 16133:2011

ICS:

13.080.05	Preiskava tal na splošno	Examination of soils in general
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 16133

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

June 2011

ICS 13.080.01

English Version

Soil quality - Guidance on the establishment and maintenance of monitoring programmes (ISO 16133:2004)

Qualité du sol - Lignes directrices pour l'établissement et l'entretien de programmes de surveillance (ISO 16133:2004)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Leitfaden zur Einrichtung und zum Betrieb von Beobachtungsprogrammen (ISO 16133:2004)

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Foreword

The text of ISO 16133:2004 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190 "Soil quality" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 16133:2011 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 345 "Characterization of soils" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2011.

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.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
16133

First edition
2004-03-15

Soil quality — Guidance on the establishment and maintenance of monitoring programmes

*Qualité du sol — Lignes directrices pour l'établissement et l'entretien
de programmes de surveillance*

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Reference number
ISO 16133:2004(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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 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 16133 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Soil and site assessment*.

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Introduction

Monitoring is the process of repetitive observation, for defined purposes, of one or more components of the environment according to pre-arranged schedules in space and time using comparable methods for environmental sensing and data collection (see reference [1] in the Bibliography). Monitoring schemes are used all over the world for a large number of purposes. Soil monitoring, particularly, is a long-term undertaking. The quality and the utility of the information from the monitoring is to a large degree determined by the choice of monitoring sites and by their maintenance over the years, and by appropriate quality control at all stages of the process.

Monitoring associated with industrial (contaminated) sites can involve many specific considerations, including legal requirements. The guidance in this International Standard is not designed or intended to cover such situations.

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Soil quality — Guidance on the establishment and maintenance of monitoring programmes

1 Scope

This International Standard gives general guidance on the selection of procedures for the establishment and maintenance of programmes for long-term monitoring of soil quality. It takes into account the large number of objectives for soil-monitoring programmes.

This International Standard is intended to help provide a basis for dialogue between parties which might be involved in a monitoring scheme. Examples of soil-monitoring programmes from several countries are provided in Annex A.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1 accumulation

increase of the concentration of a substance in soil due to substance input being larger than substance output

NOTE Adapted from ISO 11074-1:1996

2.2 anthropogenic influence

changes in soil properties caused by human activities

[ISO 11074-1:1996]

2.3 background concentration natural pedogeochemical content

geogeneous or pedogeneous average concentration of a substance in an examined soil

[ISO 11074-1:1996]

2.4 diffuse source input non-point source input

input of a substance emitted from moving sources, from sources with a large area or from many sources

NOTE 1 The sources can be cars, application of substances through agricultural practices, emissions from town or region, deposition of sediment through flooding of a river.

NOTE 2 Diffuse source input usually leads to sites that are relatively uniformly contaminated. At some sites, the input conditions may nevertheless cause a higher local input near the source or where atmospheric deposition/rain is increased.

[ISO 11074-1:1996]