

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST EN ISO 14855-1:2013

01-julij-2013

Nadomešča:

SIST EN ISO 14855-1:2007

SIST EN ISO 14855-1:2007/AC:2010

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**Določanje končne aerobne biorazgradljivosti in razkroja polimernih materialov pod nadzorovanimi pogoji kompostiranja - Metoda z analizo sproščenega ogljikovega dioksida - 1. del: Splošna metoda (ISO 14855-1:2012)**

Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions - Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide - Part 1: General method (ISO 14855-1:2012)

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Bestimmung der vollständigen aeroben Bioabbaubarkeit von Kunststoff-Materialien unter den Bedingungen kontrollierter Kompostierung - Verfahren mittels Analyse des freigesetzten Kohlenstoffdioxides - Teil 1: Allgemeines Verfahren (ISO 14855-1:2012)

Évaluation de la biodégradabilité aérobie ultime des matériaux plastiques dans des conditions contrôlées de compostage - Méthode par analyse du dioxyde de carbone libéré - Partie 1: Méthode générale (ISO 14855-1:2012)

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 14855-1:2012**

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**ICS:**

13.030.99	Drugi standardi v zvezi z odpadki	Other standards related to wastes
83.080.01	Polimerni materiali na splošno	Plastics in general

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
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**EN ISO 14855-1**

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**Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions - Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide - Part 1: General method (ISO 14855-1:2012)**

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 13 November 2012.

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## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 14855-1:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics" the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2013.

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.

This document supersedes EN ISO 14855-1:2007.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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The text of ISO 14855-1:2012 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 14855-1:2012 without any modification.

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## ISO 14855-1:2012(E)

## 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 14855-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Physical-chemical properties*.

This second edition of ISO 14855-1 cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14855-1:2005), of which it constitutes a minor revision intended principally to clarify the wording of the fourth paragraph in Subclause 8.1. In addition, the footnote to 6.2 concerning a possible supplier of “concrete” type vermiculite has been deleted as it appeared to be no longer valid.

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This second edition also cancels and replaces the Technical Corrigendum ISO 14855-1:2005/Cor.1:2009.

ISO 14855 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions — Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide*:

— Part 1: *General method*

— Part 2: *Gravimetric measurement of carbon dioxide evolved in a laboratory-scale test*

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## Introduction

The main method specified in this part of ISO 14855 uses a solid-phase respirometric test system based on mature compost used as a solid bed, a source of nutrients, and an inoculum rich in thermophilic microorganisms. Mature compost is a very heterogeneous and complex material. Therefore, it can be difficult to quantify the residual polymeric material left in the bed at the end of the test, to detect possible low-molecular-mass molecules released into the solid bed by the polymeric material during degradation, and to assess the biomass. As a result, it can be difficult to perform a complete carbon balance. Another difficulty which is sometimes encountered with mature compost is a “priming effect”: the organic matter present in large amounts in the mature compost can undergo polymer-induced degradation, known as the “priming effect”, which affects the measurement of the biodegradability.

To overcome these difficulties and to improve the reliability of the method, the mature compost can be replaced by a solid mineral medium which is used as the composting bed, thus facilitating analyses. This variant can be used to measure the biodegradation in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> evolution, to quantify and analyse the biomass and the residues of polymeric material left in the solid bed at the end of the test, and to perform a complete carbon balance. Furthermore, the method is not significantly affected by the priming effect and can, therefore, be used to assess materials known to cause this problem with mature compost. The mineral bed can also be subjected to an ecotoxicological analysis to verify the absence of any ecotoxic activity in the bed after biodegradation.

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