



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 16199:2013

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Nadomešča:

SIST-TS CEN/TS 16199:2011

Gnojila - Določevanje ekstrahiranega natrija s plamensko emisijsko spektrometrijo

Fertilizers - Determination of the sodium extracted by flame-emission spectrometry

Düngemittel - Bestimmung von extrahiertem Natrium mit Emissions-Flammenspektrometrie

Engrais - Dosage du sodium extrait par spectrométrie d'émission de flamme

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 16199:2012**

[SIST EN 16199:2013](#)

[http://www.sist.si/log/start.asp?id=16199&id4=4fc1-85e4-fe2889b22299/sist-en-16199-2013](#)

ICS:

65.080

Gnojila

Fertilizers

SIST EN 16199:2013

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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English Version

Fertilizers - Determination of the sodium extracted by flame-emission spectrometry

Engrais - Dosage du sodium extrait par spectrométrie
d'émission de flamme

Düngemittel - Bestimmung von extrahiertem Natrium mit
Emissions-Flammenspektrometrie

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 October 2012.

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. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists 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-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	3
1 Scope	4
2 Normative references	4
3 Terms and definitions	4
4 Principle	4
5 Sampling	4
6 Reagents	4
7 Apparatus	5
8 Preparation of the test solution.....	5
9 Procedure	6
10 Calculation and expression of the result	6
11 Precision	7
11.1 Inter-laboratory test	7
11.2 Repeatability.....	7
11.3 Reproducibility.....	7
12 Test report	7
Annex A (informative) Statistical results of the inter-laboratory test	9
Bibliography	11

SIST EN 16199:2013
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9f4c0e04-56f4-4fc1-85e4-fe2889b22299/sist-en-16199-2013>

Foreword

This document (EN 16199:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 260 “Fertilizers and liming materials”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 May 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 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 CEN/TS 16199:2011.

The following changes have been made to the former edition:

- a) the CEN Technical Specification has been adopted as a European Standard;
- b) the document has been editorially revised.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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.

EN 16199:2012 (E)

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sodium content in fertilizer extracts by flame-emission spectrometry.

The method is applicable to EC fertilizers for which a declaration of the sodium content is provided for in Regulation (EC) Nr 2003/2003, Annex I [3].

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1482-2, *Fertilizers and liming materials — Sampling and sample preparation — Part 2: Sample preparation*

EN 12944-1:1999, *Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms*

EN 12944-2:1999, *Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers — Vocabulary — Part 2: Terms relating to fertilizers*

EN 15960, *Fertilizers — Extraction of total calcium, total magnesium, total sodium and total sulfur in the forms of sulfates*

EN 15961, *Fertilizers — Extraction of water soluble calcium, magnesium, sodium and sulfur in the form of sulfates*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12944-1:1999 and EN 12944-2:1999 apply.

4 Principle

Following suitable dilution of the extract obtained according to EN 15960 or EN 15961, the sodium content of the solution is determined by flame-emission spectrometry.

5 Sampling

Sampling is not part of the method specified in this document. A recommended sampling method is given in EN 1482-1.

Sample preparation shall be carried out in accordance with EN 1482-2. Grinding of the laboratory sample is recommended for homogeneity reasons.

6 Reagents

6.1 Diluted hydrochloric acid.

Add one volume of hydrochloric acid for analysis ($\rho_{20} = 1,18$ g/ml) to one volume of water.

6.2 Aluminium nitrate, $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

6.3 Caesium chloride, CsCl .

6.4 Anhydrous sodium chloride, NaCl .

6.5 Caesium chloride and aluminium nitrate solution.

Dissolve in water 50 g of caesium chloride (6.3) and 250 g of aluminium nitrate (6.2) in a graduated flask (7.2). Make up to volume with water and mix.

6.6 Standard sodium solution, $\rho(\text{Na}) = 1 \text{ mg/ml}$.

Dissolve in water 2,542 g of sodium chloride (6.4) in a graduated flask (7.2). Add 10 ml of hydrochloric acid (6.1). Make up to volume with water and mix.

6.7 Calibration solutions.

6.7.1 Place 10 ml of standard solution (6.6) in a graduated flask (7.3). Make up to volume and mix. Mass concentration of the solution, $\rho(\text{Na}) = 40 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml}$.

6.7.2 Place 0 ml, 5 ml, 10 ml, 15 ml, 20 ml, 25 ml of the intermediate solution (6.7.1) in graduated flasks (7.4). Add 10 ml of the solution (6.5).

Make up to volume and mix. Mass concentration of the solutions, $\rho(\text{Na}) = 0 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml}$, $2 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml}$, $4 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml}$, $6 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml}$, $8 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml}$ and $10 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml}$.

7 Apparatus

7.1 Spectrometer, equipped for flame emission, set at 589,3 nm.

7.2 1 000 ml graduated flask.

7.3 250 ml graduated flask.

7.4 100 ml graduated flasks.

8 Preparation of the test solution

Depending upon the expected sodium content of the extraction solution according to EN 15960 or EN 15961 (5 g of fertilizer in 500 ml), carry out the dilutions in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — Preparation of the test solution

Na ₂ O %	Na %	Intermediate dilution		Final dilution		Degree of dilution
		Sample (ml) (v ₂)	Dilution to ml (v ₃)	Sample (ml) (v ₄)	Dilution to ml	
3 to 5	2,2 to 3,7	10	50	10	100	50
5 to 10	3,7 to 7,4	10	100	10	100	100
10 to 20	7,4 to 15	10	100	5	100	200
20 to 38	15 to 28	5	100	5	100	400

Make up the intermediate dilution with water. For the final dilution, add 10 ml of the solution (6.5) to the graduated flask (7.4).

For a test portion of 1 g multiply the volume of the final dilution (v₄) by 5.

9 Procedure

Prepare the spectrometer (7.1) for the measurements at 589,3 nm. Calibrate the instrument by measuring the response of the calibration solutions (6.7.2). Then adjust the sensitivity of the instrument to use its entire scale when the most concentrated calibration solution is used. Then measure the response of the test solution to be analysed (7.1). Repeat this operation three times.

10 Calculation and expression of the result

Draw a calibration curve by plotting the average response for each calibration solution along the ordinate and the corresponding concentrations, expressed in micrograms per millilitre on the abscissa. Determine from this the sodium concentration of the test solution. Calculate the quantity of sodium from the standard solutions taking account of the levels of dilution. Express the results as a mass fraction in percent of the sample.

Calculate the Na content as a mass fraction, w_{Na} , in percent of the fertilizer according to Formula (1):

$$w_{\text{Na}} = x \frac{v_3 \times v_1 \times 10^{-2}}{v_4 \times v_2 \times m} \quad (1)$$

Calculate the Na₂O content as a mass fraction, $w_{\text{Na}_2\text{O}}$, in percent of the fertilizer according to Formula (2):

$$w_{\text{Na}_2\text{O}} = w_{\text{Na}} \times 1,348 \quad (2)$$

where

x is the mass concentration of the solution introduced into the spectrometer, in micrograms per millilitre;

v_1 is the volume of the extraction solution in millilitres;

v_2 is the aliquot volume in the intermediate dilution in millilitres;

v_3 is the volume of intermediate dilution in millilitres;

v_4 is the aliquot volume, in millilitres, of the final dilution (to 100 ml);

m is the mass of the test portion in grams.

11 Precision

11.1 Inter-laboratory test

Repeated inter-laboratory tests have been carried out in 2007 and 2009 with different numbers of participating laboratories and several different samples (see Table A.1 to Table A.4). Repeatability and reproducibility were calculated according to ISO 5725-2.

The values derived from these inter-laboratory tests may not be applicable to concentration ranges and matrices other than those given in Annex A.

11.2 Repeatability

The absolute difference between two independent single test results, obtained with the same method on identical test material in the same laboratory by the same operator using the same equipment within a short interval of time, will in not more than 5 % of the cases exceed the values of r given in Table 2 and Table 3.

11.3 Reproducibility

The absolute difference between two single test results, obtained with the same method on identical test material in different laboratories by different operators using different equipment, will in not more than 5 % of the cases exceed values of R given in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2 — Results ring test 2007

Sample	Extraction method	\bar{x} %	r %	R %
KALI ROH	EN 15960	30,2	0,9	4,4
	EN 15961	29,8	0,44	1,4
NPK1:20+0+8+Na	EN 15960	0,56	0,08	0,3
	EN 15961	0,52	0,04	0,12

Table 3 — Results ring test 2009

Sample	Extraction method	\bar{x} %	r %	R %
NPK:12-12-17S+2	EN 15960	5,46	0,22	0,22
	EN 15961	5,73	0,39	1,85

12 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

- all information necessary for the complete identification of the sample;
- the test method used with reference to this document;
- the method of preparation of the extraction solution (EN 15960 or EN 15961);