



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 18311:2018
01-julij-2018

Kakovost tal - Metoda za preskušanje vplivov onesnaževal v tleh na aktivnost hranjenja v tleh živečih organizmov - Preskus z vabami na traku (ISO 18311:2016)

Soil quality - Method for testing effects of soil contaminants on the feeding activity of soil dwelling organisms - Bait-lamina test (ISO 18311:2016)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Verfahren zur Prüfung der Auswirkungen von Bodenverunreinigungen auf die Fraßaktivität von bodenbewohnenden Organismen - Köderstreifentest (ISO 18311:2016)

Qualité du sol - Méthode pour tester les effets des contaminants du sol sur l'activité alimentaire des organismes vivant dans le sol - Test Bait-lamina (ISO 18311:2016)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 18311:2018

ICS:

13.080.30 Biološke lastnosti tal Biological properties of soils

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 18311

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February 2018

ICS 13.080.30

English Version

Soil quality - Method for testing effects of soil contaminants on the feeding activity of soil dwelling organisms - Bait-lamina test (ISO 18311:2016)

Qualité du sol - Méthode pour tester les effets des contaminants du sol sur l'activité alimentaire des organismes vivant dans le sol - Test Bait-lamina (ISO 18311:2016)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Verfahren zur Prüfung der Auswirkungen von Bodenverunreinigungen auf die Fraßaktivität von bodenbewohnenden Organismen - Köderstreifentest (ISO 18311:2016)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 February 2018.

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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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European foreword

The text of ISO 18311:2016 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 18311:2018 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 444 "Test methods for environmental characterization of solid matrices" 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 August 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2018.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

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First edition
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**Soil quality — Method for testing
effects of soil contaminants on the
feeding activity of soil dwelling
organisms — Bait-lamina test**

*Qualité du sol — Méthode pour tester les effets des contaminants
du sol sur l'activité alimentaire des organismes vivant dans le sol —
Test Bait-lamina*

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ISO 18311:2016(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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Biological methods*.

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Introduction

Ecotoxicological test systems are applied to obtain information about the effects of contaminants in soil and are proposed to complement conventional chemical analysis [38]. In addition to laboratory tests with individual species from important organism groups (e.g. earthworms, enchytraeids, or collembolans), functional tests can be used to assess the activity of the whole soil organism community *in situ* in the field and, thus, the habitat function of soil. They are potentially useful for the evaluation of the effects of chemicals on the soil [1][11][12][26][28], as well as for the long-term monitoring of the biological quality of soils (see Annex A)[16][18][34]. Data for these purposes are gained by standardised methods since they can form the basis for far-reaching decisions (e.g. whether a given site should be remediated or not). In fact, the lack of such standardised methods is one of the most important reasons why functional methods have been so far relatively rarely used for the assessment of contaminated soils or for soil monitoring purposes.

The bait-lamina test is an approach which is used to measure the feeding activity of soil organisms *in situ* [23][35][36].

The important advantage of the bait-lamina method is its simplicity. Minimal training, special skill, or equipment is necessary. In contrast to the measurement of other functional parameters, like organic matter breakdown determined in a litterbag test [22][25][27], the bait-lamina method does not disturb the soil substrate, needs only short exposure periods (few days up to few weeks), and is rapidly evaluated.

In temperate regions, the applicability and usefulness of the bait-lamina test for the comparison and assessment of the influence of land use or chemicals on the feeding activity of soil communities has been demonstrated several times [2][14][28][31]. In addition, bait-lamina tests have also been applied in the tropics [13][15][30].

In addition to measures such as microbial respiration or litter decomposition, feeding activity is one of several functional parameters applicable for the assessment of the biological status of soils [7][13]. Recently, the bait-lamina test was used successfully in several case studies at which an environmental risk assessment for polluted soils was performed [8][21]. As a result of these works, the bait-lamina test was included into the tool box for site-specific risk assessment [e.g. the TRIAD approach (see ISO 19204)]. In fact, it became part of the recommended battery of tests for the ecological risk assessment of soils in Great Britain [9]. In addition, in the context of a European soil monitoring programme, the method was recommended for this purpose as well by the members of an EU Working Group [4].