

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 7027-2:2019

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Nadomešča:

SIST EN ISO 7027:2000

Kakovost vode - Ugotavljanje motnosti - 2. del: Semikvantitativne metode za ocenjevanje prosojnosti vode (ISO 7027-2:2019)

Water quality - Determination of turbidity - Part 2: Semi-quantitative methods for the assessment of transparency of waters (ISO 7027-2:2019)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung der Trübung - Teil 2: Semi-quantitative Verfahren zur Beurteilung der Transparenz von Gewässern (ISO 7027-2:2019)

Qualité de l'eau - Détermination de <u>la sturbidité n Partie 2</u>: Méthodes semi-quantitatives pour l'évaluation de <u>la transparence des eaux (ISO47027-2:2019)</u>4-a557-7d10614f00bd/sist-en-iso-7027-2-2019

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 7027-2:2019

ICS:

13.060.60 Preiskava fizikalnih lastnosti Examination of physical

vode properties of water

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Water quality - Determination of turbidity - Part 2: Semiquantitative methods for the assessment of transparency of waters (ISO 7027-2:2019)

Qualité de l'eau - Détermination de la turbidité - Partie 2: Méthodes semi-quantitatives pour l'évaluation de la transparence des eaux (ISO 7027-2:2019) Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung der Trübung - Teil 2: Semi-quantitative Verfahren zur Beurteilung der Transparenz von Gewässern (ISO 7027-2:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 January 2019.

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 7027-2:2019) 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 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2019.

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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Water quality — Determination of turbidity —

Part 2:

Semi-quantitative methods for the assessment of transparency of waters

Ten STQualité de l'eau — Détermination de la turbidité —

Partie 2: Méthodes semi-quantitatives pour l'évaluation de la transparence des eaux

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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.

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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*. SIST EN ISO 7027-2:2019
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Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

This first edition of ISO 7027-2, together with ISO 7027-1:2016, cancels and replaces ISO 7027:1999, which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 7027 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Turbidity in waters is caused by the presence of undissolved and/or colloidal matter and small organisms (for example bacteria, phyto- and zooplankton) present in the water. Turbidity changes the lighting conditions in surface waters by absorption and scattering of the light and thus influences the trophic status of these waters. For the indicative assessment of the lighting conditions of waters or the transparency of the water, semi-quantitative methods can be used (Reference [2]).

Measurements of transparency can be affected by the presence of dissolved light-absorbing substances (substances imparting colour) as well as by particles (such as sediments).

In semi-quantitative methods such as the determination of transparency depth by Secchi disc, reflections on the water surface can cause interferences. These are often dependent on the light and wind conditions.

NOTE Results of a field study for the validation of this document is given in Annex B.

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