SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 16558-1:2015/oprA1:2018

01-april-2018

Kakovost tal - Ogljikovodiki iz nafte, ki predstavljajo tveganje - 1. del: Določevanje alifatskih in aromatskih frakcij hlapnih ogljikovodikov s plinsko kromatografijo (metoda s statičnim vzorčevalnikom iz plinske faze - headspace) - Dopolnilo A1 (ISO 16558-1:2015/DAM 1:2018)

Soil quality - Risk-based petroleum hydrocarbons - Part 1: Determination of aliphatic and aromatic fractions of volatile petroleum hydrocarbons using gas chromatography (static headspace method) - Amendment 1 (ISO 16558-1:2015/DAM 1:2018)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Mineralölkohlenwasserstoffe für die Risikobeurteilung - Teil 1: Bestimmung aliphatischer und aromatischer Fraktionen flüchtiger Mineralölkohlenwasserstoffe mittels Gaschromatographie (statisches Headspace-Verfahren) - Änderung 1 (ISO 16558-1:2015/DAM 1:2018)

Qualité du sol - Hydrocarbures de pétrole à risque - Partie 1: Détermination des fractions aliphatiques et aromatiques des hydrocarbures de pétrole volatils par chromatographie en phase gazeuse (méthode par espace de tête statique) - Amendement 1 (ISO 16558-1:2015/DAM 1:2018)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 16558-1:2015/prA1

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13.080.10	Kemijske značilnosti tal	Chemical characteristics of soils
71.040.50	Fizikalnokemijske analitske metode	Physicochemical methods of analysis

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DRAFT AMENDMENT

ISO 16558-1:2015/DAM 1

ISO/TC **190**/SC **3** Secretariat: **DIN**

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Soil quality — Risk-based petroleum hydrocarbons —

Part 1: Determination of aliphatic and aromatic fractions of volatile petroleum hydrocarbons using gas chromatography (static headspace method)

AMENDMENT 1

Qualité du sol — Hydrocarbures de pétrole à risque —

Partie 1: Détermination des fractions aliphatiques et aromatiques des hydrocarbures de pétrole volatils par chromatographie en phase gazeuse (méthode par espace de tête statique)

AMENDEMENT 1

ICS: 13.080.10

This document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat.

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Foreword

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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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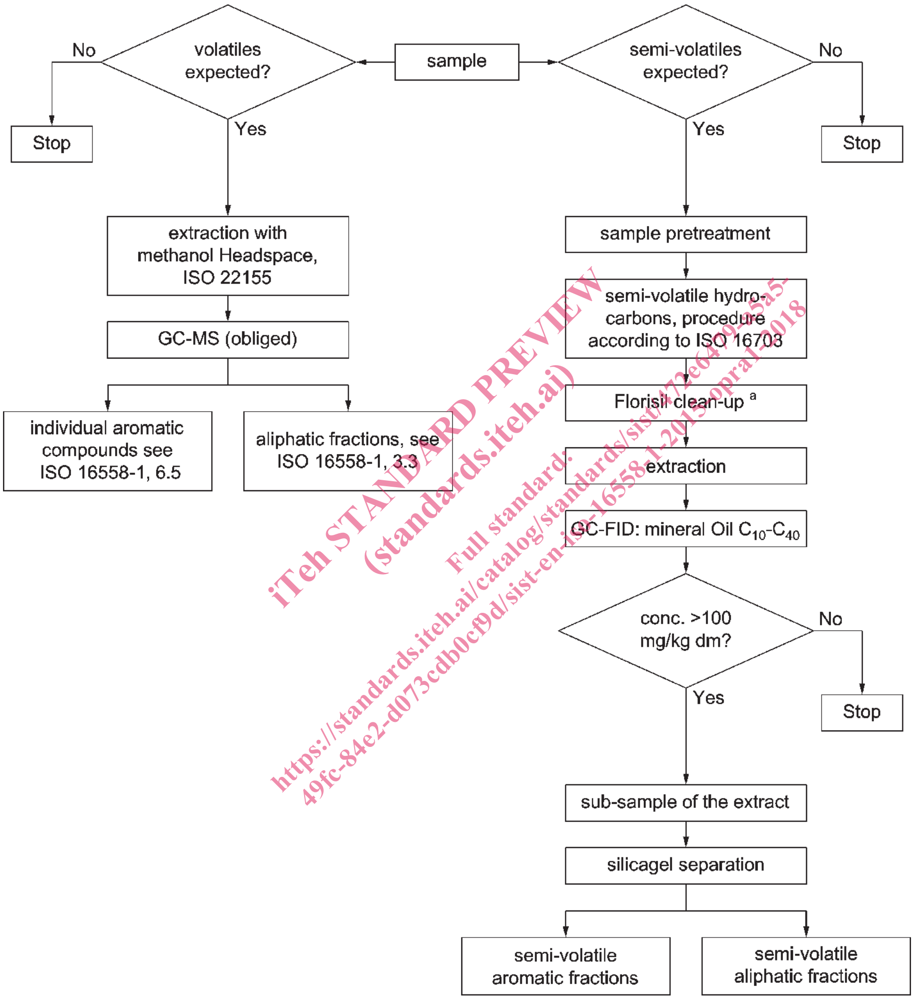
Amendment 1 to ISO 16558-1:2015 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Chemical methods and soil characteristics.*

A list of all parts in the ISO 16558- series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

ISO 11504 establishes a basis for the choice of fractions and individual compounds when carrying out analysis for petroleum hydrocarbons in soils and soil-like materials including sediments. It provides guidance for the appropriate use of the analytical results in risks assessment. This part of ISO 16558 specifies methods for the quantitative determination of the appropriate fractions of aliphatic and aromatic compounds. The methods described are based on existing standards [mineral oil (ISO 16703) and volatile hydrocarbons (ISO 22155)].

The general use and relation between the two different parts of this International Standard is given in Figure 1.



Key

a Florisil®[b] clean-up: Only to be applied in case the test according to ISO 16703 is carried out. If the aliphatic and aromatic fractions have to be analysed, florisil clean-up should not be carried out. Florisil® is a trade name for a prepared diatomaceous substance mainly consisting of anhydrous magnesium silicate.

b Florisil® is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

Figure 1 — Use of different analytical International Standards during risk assessment of petroleum hydrocarbons

Soil quality — Risk-based petroleum hydrocarbons —

Part 1: Determination of aliphatic and aromatic fractions of volatile petroleum hydrocarbons using gas chromatography (static headspace method)

AMENDMENT 1

Clause 6.8.1, before 1st paragraph

Add

This paragraph describes the preparation of stock and working solutions. The procedure and figures (weights, volumes) are examples. The laboratory is free to use other amounts, if it is shown to be fit for purpose for the samples analyzed. However the number of concentration levels for the calibration is, as a minimum, obligatory.

Clause 6.8.1, 3rd paragraph

Change

For practical reasons, mixed standard stock solutions can also be used.

to

For practical reasons, mixed standard stock solutions, e.g. commercially purchased, can also be used.

Clause 9.4.1, 2nd paragraph & NOTE

Change

non-polar e.g. VF-624ms 20 m × 0,15 mm × 0,84 µm (Agilent) method (SIMDest)

NOTE VF-624ms is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this part of ISO 16558 and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

to

non-polar e. g. DB 1, SE 30, suitable for simulated distillation method (SIMDest)

NOTE DB 1 or SE 30 are examples of suitable products available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this part of ISO 16558 and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

Clause 9.4.2, after 3rd paragraph

Add

In this International Standard, a linear calibration model is specified. Other calibration models (e.g. a quadratic calibration function) may be used if proven to be suitable.

Bibliography

Add

EN 14346, Characterization of waste — Calculation of dry matter by determination of dry residue or water content

EN 15934, Sludge, treated biowaste, soil and waste — Calculation of dry matter fraction after determination of dry residue or water content

EN 16179, Sludge, treated biowaste and soil — Guidance for sample pretreatment