SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Kemikalije, ki se uporabljajo za pripravo bazenske vode - Filtri s snovmi

Products used for the treatment of swimming pool water - Filter media

Produkte zur Aufbereitung von Schwimm-und Badebeckenwasser - Filtermaterialien

Produits utilisés pour le traitement de l'eau des piscines - Médias filtrants

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN 15798**

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English Version

Products used for the treatment of swimming pool water - Filter media

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Produkte zur Aufbereitung von Schwimm-und Badebeckenwasser - Filtermaterialien

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 164.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (prEN 15798:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 164 “Water supply”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 15798:2010.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

a) modification of 8.3 on transportation regulations and labelling, adding the sentence “The user must be aware of the incompatibilities between transported products.”;

b) modification of 8.4 on marking. The requirements of marking are also applied to the accompanying documents;

c) update of bibliography.

Introduction

In respect of potential adverse effects on the quality of swimming pool water, caused by the products covered by this document:

a) this document provides no information as to whether the products may be used without restriction in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA;

b) it should be noted that, while awaiting the adoption of verifiable European criteria, existing national regulations concerning the use and/or the characteristics of these products remain in force.

NOTE Conformity with this document does not confer or imply acceptance or approval of the products in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA. The use of the products covered by this document is subject to regulation or control by National Authorities.

1 Scope

This document is applicable to filter media (virgin granular activated carbon, silica sand and silica gravel, pumice, pyrolyzed coal material, anthracite and calcium carbonate) used for treatment of swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of filter media and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for filter media. It gives information on their use in swimming pool water treatment.

This document does not concern powdered diatomaceous earth, perilite, zeolite and similar materials used with filter cartridges.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1018, *Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Calcium carbonate*

EN 12485, *Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Calcium carbonate, high-calcium lime, half-burnt dolomite, magnesium oxide, calcium magnesium carbonate and dolomitic lime — Test methods*

EN 12902, *Products used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Inorganic supporting and filtering materials — Methods of test*

EN 12904, *Products used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Silica sand and silica gravel*

EN 12906, *Products used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Pumice*

EN 12907, *Products used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Pyrolyzed coal material*

EN 12909, *Products used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Anthracite*

EN 12915-1, *Products used for the treatment of water intended for human consumption — Granular activated carbon — Part 1: Virgin granular activated carbon*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

4 Description

For the identification, the commercial form and the chemical properties see the relevant subclauses of EN 1018, EN 12904, EN 12906, EN 12907, EN 12909 and EN 12915-1.

For additional information on filter media, see Annex A.

5 Physical properties

For the physical properties, the product shall conform to the requirements specified in the relevant subclauses of EN 12904, EN 12906, EN 12907, EN 12909 and EN 12915-1.

6 Chemical properties

6.1 General

This document specifies the minimum purity requirements for filter media used for the treatment of swimming pool water. Limits are given for impurities commonly present in the products. Depending on the raw material and the manufacturing process other impurities may be present and, if so, this shall be notified to the user and when necessary to relevant authorities.

NOTE The national regulations allow users to clarify whether the product is of appropriate purity for the treatment of swimming pool water, taking into account water quality, required dosage, and contents of other impurities and additives used in the product and not stated in this product document.

Limits have been given for impurities and chemical parameters where these are likely to be present in significant quantities from the current production process and raw materials. If the production process or raw materials lead to significant quantities of other impurities, by-products or additives being present, this shall be notified to the user.

6.2 Impurities and main by-products

For virgin granular activated carbon the content of ash, water and water-soluble material shall conform to the requirements specified in EN 12915-1.

For calcium carbonate the impurities and main by-products shall conform to the requirements specified in EN 1018.

6.3 Water-extractable substances

For virgin granular activated carbon and pyrolyzed coal materials the level of water-extractable substances shall conform to the requirements specified in EN 12915-1 and EN 12907 respectively.

NOTE Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH): the sum of the detected concentrations of fluoranthene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(ghi)perylene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.

6.4 Specific properties

For virgin granular activated carbon the iodine number of the powdered activated carbon shall be not less than 600 mg/g.

NOTE In certain applications lower values are acceptable.

7 Test methods

The methods for sampling and analysis are those specified in EN 12485, EN 12902 and EN 12915-1.

8 Labelling - Transportation - Storage

8.1 Means of delivery

Virgin granular activated carbon shall be delivered in paper sacks (10 kg to 25 kg), semi-bulk containers (polypropylene bags, metal or cardboard drums, or corrugated boxes containing 200 kg to 800 kg), or in bulk (up to 50 m^3).

Pumice, silica sand, silica gravel, anthracite, pyrolyzed coal material and calcium carbonate shall be delivered in bags, semi-bulk containers, or bulk.

In order that the purity of the product is not affected, the means of delivery shall not have been used previously for any different product or it shall have been specially cleaned and prepared before use.

8.2 Risk and safety labelling according to the EU Directives [1]

Virgin granular activated carbon, pumice, silica sand, silica gravel, calcium carbonate, anthracite and pyrolyzed coal material are not subject to labelling regulations at the date of the publication of this document.

The regulation [1], and its amendments for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, contains a list of substances classified by the EU. Substances not listed in this regulation can be classified on the basis of their intrinsic properties according to the criteria in the regulation by the person responsible for the marketing of the substance.

8.3 Transportation regulations and labelling

Steam virgin granular activated carbon, pumice, silica sand silica gravel, calcium carbonate, anthracite and pyrolyzed coal material are not dangerous substances at the date of the publication of this document.

Chemically activated virgin granular carbon is listed as UN Number [2] 1362.

RID [3] ADR [4]: class 4.2, classification code S2, packing group III.

IMDG [5]: class 4.2.

IATA [6]: Prohibited.

The user shall be aware of the incompatibilities between transported products.

8.4 Marking

The marking and the accompanying documents shall include the following:

a) the name:

   1) “virgin granular activated carbon “; or

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1 See Bibliography, [1].
2 United Nations Number.
3 Regulations concerning International carriage of Dangerous goods by rail.
4 European Agreement concerning the international carriage of Dangerous goods by Road.
5 International Maritime transport of Dangerous Goods.
6 International Air Transport Association.

2) “pumice”; or

3) “silica sand”; or

4) “silica gravel”; or

5) “calcium carbonate”; or

6) “anthracite”; or

7) “pyrolyzed coal material”;

b) trade name, grade or particle size range;

c) the net mass;

d) the name and address of supplier and/or manufacturer;

e) the statement “This product conforms to EN 15798”.

8.5 Storage

8.5.1 Long term stability

Pumice, silica sand, silica gravel, anthracite and pyrolyzed coal material can be stored for an unlimited period of time.

Calcium carbonate can be stored for unlimited period of time if kept dry.

Virgin granular activated carbon is stable but hygroscopic. It can be stored for an unlimited time if kept dry and away from volatile materials.

8.5.2 Storage incompatibilities

Virgin granular activated carbon shall be kept away from oxidants (e.g. hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, chlorates, nitrates), volatile solvents and moisture.

NOTE Local regulations could apply to bulk storage (e.g. in silos).

Calcium carbonate shall be kept away from acids.