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**Soil quality — Leaching procedures  
for subsequent chemical and  
ecotoxicological testing of soil and  
soil-like materials —**

Part 2:

**Batch test using a liquid to solid ratio  
of 10 l/kg dry matter**

*Qualité du sol — Modes opératoires de lixiviation en vue d'essais  
chimiques et écotoxicologiques ultérieurs des sols et matériaux du  
sol —*

*Partie 2: Essai en bûchée avec un rapport liquide/solide de 10 l/kg de  
matière sèche*

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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](http://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](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Impact assessment*.

This first edition of ISO 21268-2:2019 cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/TS 21268-2:2007), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the maximum grain size has been changed to <2 mm as usual for soil;
- the demineralized water has been added as possible leachant;
- [7.1](#) and [7.2](#) have been renumbered and renamed to read [7.1](#) "Particle size" and [7.2](#) "Sample preparation";
- [12.1](#) "General" and [12.2](#) "Validation results obtained for DIN 19529" have been added;
- [A.3.6](#) "Special requirements for tests considering semi-volatile substances" has been added;
- a new informative [Annex C](#) "Calculation of centrifugation duration depending on centrifugation speed and rotor dimensions" has been added;
- references in [Clause 2](#) and the Bibliography have been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 21268 series can be found on the ISO website.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

In various countries, tests have been developed to characterize and assess the substances which can be released from materials. The release of soluble substances upon contact with water is regarded as a main mechanism of release, which results in a potential risk to the environment during the use or disposal of materials. The intent of these tests is to identify the leaching properties of materials. The complexity of the leaching process makes simplifications necessary<sup>[1]</sup>.

Not all of the relevant aspects of leaching behaviour can be addressed in one standard (see description of influencing factors in [Annex A](#)).

Tests to characterize the behaviour of materials can generally be divided into three categories addressed in ISO 18772<sup>[2]</sup> and EN 12920<sup>[3]</sup>. The relationships between these tests are summarized below.

- a) “Basic characterization” tests are used to obtain information on the short- and long-term leaching behaviour and characteristic properties of materials. Liquid/solid ratios (L/S), leachant composition, factors controlling leachability, such as pH, redox potential, complexing capacity, role of dissolved organic carbon (DOC), ageing of material and physical parameters, are addressed in these defined tests.
- b) “Compliance” tests are used to determine whether the material complies with a specific behaviour or with specific reference values. These tests focus on key variables and leaching behaviour previously identified by basic characterization tests.
- c) “On-site verification” tests are used as a rapid check to confirm that the material is the same as that which has been subjected to the compliance test(s). On-site verification tests are not necessarily leaching tests.

The test procedure described in this method belongs to category b): compliance tests.

This document was originally elaborated on the basis of EN 12457-2:2004<sup>[4]</sup>. Especially, modifications considering requirements on subsequent ecotoxicological testing and analysis of organic substances have been included. Validation results have been adopted from DIN 19529<sup>[5]</sup>.

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